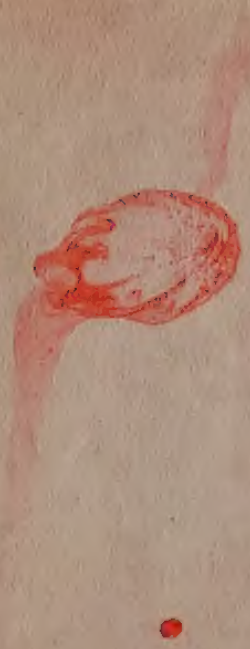

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SOUTHERN GERMANY

MONEY TABLE

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—	1¼	—	—	⅝	—	6¼	—	5	—	6
—	2½	—	—	1¼	—	12½	—	10	—	12
—	5	—	—	2½	—	25	—	20		24
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40		48
—	12½	—	—	6	—	62½		50		60
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80		96
—	20½	—	—	10½	1	6½	—	85	1	—
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	—	1	1	20
—	40	—	1	8	2	—	1	60	1	92
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	60
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	20
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	40
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	14	40
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	19	20
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	24	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	600	—

SOUTHERN GERMANY

(WURTEMBERG AND BAVARIA)

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 37 MAPS AND 50 PLANS

TWELFTH REVISED EDITION

LEIPZIG: KARL BAEDEKER, PUBLISHER
LONDON: T. FISHER UNWIN, 1 ADELPHI TERRACE, W.C.
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1914

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Southern Germany, which is now issued for the twelfth time, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of guides, commissionnaires, and hotel-keepers, and to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based on the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procuring the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges. Hotel-bills, with annotations, are specially useful.

The Handbook is divided into Two Sections (I. Wurtemberg; II. Bavaria), each of which may be separately removed from the volume by cutting the gauze backing visible on opening the book at the requisite pages. Linen covers for these sections may be obtained through any bookseller. The Alpine tourist will find the mountainous districts more fully described in the Handbook to the Eastern Alps. For Baden, Alsace, Lorraine, and Rhenish Bavaria the traveller is referred to the Handbook to the Rhine.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

Distances by road and railway are given approximately in English miles; but in hilly districts they are often expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilometre is approximately = $^5/_8$ English mile; 8 km. = 5 M. Heights are given in the text in English feet, on the maps in metres (1 Engl. ft. = 0.3048 metre = 0.971 Prussian ft.), and the Populations in accordance with the latest census.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon' with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are

liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be especially worthy of commendation in proportion to their charges. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

R. = room; also route.	km. = kilometre.	ca. = circa, about.
B. = breakfast.	kg. = kilogramme.	ℳ = mark.
D. = dinner.	ft. = English foot.	pf. = pfennig.
L. = luncheon.	omn. = omnibus.	K = krone.
S. = supper.	carr. = carriage.	h = heller.
P. = pension (*i.e.* board and lodging).	N. = North, northern, etc.	Pl. = plan.
		p. = page.
rfmts. = refreshments.	S. = South, etc.	comp. = compare.
M. = English mile.	E. = East, etc.	hr. = hour.
m. = metre.	W. = West, etc.	min. = minute.

The number of miles prefixed to the name of a place on a railway or high-road indicates its distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The letter *d*, with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money. Expenses.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for those who purpose exploring the remoter districts of Southern Germany, but tourists who keep to the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and tourist-resorts. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the language, they will occasionally have to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data in the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The German mark *(M)*, which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Bank-notes of 20, 50, 100, and 1000 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (Deutsche Reichsbank), and others of 100 and 500 *M*, with a limited circulation, by four other chartered banks. There are besides treasury-bills (Reichskassen-Scheine) of 5 and 10 *M*. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 and 20 marks, the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l*. being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3, 2, 1, and $^1/_2$ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 25, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig. — In Austria the monetary unit is the Krone *(K)* = 100 Heller *(h)*; comp. the money-table before the title-page.

English sovereigns and bank-notes may be exchanged at all the principal towns, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16*s*. = 16 *M* 20 pf.). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes of 5*l*. or 10*l*., as their value, if they are lost or stolen, is recoverable. The travellers' cheques issued by the American Express Companies may also be recommended.

Expenses. The expense of a tour in Southern Germany is less than in most other European countries. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 10-12*s*. per day. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the dearest hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to spend 25-30*s*. daily.

II. Passports. Custom Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, except for students who wish to matriculate at a German university, but they are frequently useful in proving the identity of the traveller, pro-

curing admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists and motorists should always carry passports.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Department of the Foreign Office, Whitehall (fee 2*s.*), or through any of the usual tourist-agents. - In the United States application for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use should be declared at the frontier.

III. Railways. Omnibuses.

Railways. Railway travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages (in first-class compartments only if all travellers agree), except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket (Bahnsteig-Karte); the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at the stations. The average fares for the different classes by ordinary trains (Personen-Züge), which often have no first-class carriages, and by fast trains (Eil-Züge) are $1^{2}/_{5}$ *d.*, $^{9}/_{10}$ *d.*, and $^{3}/_{5}$ *d.* per Engl. M. respectively (7, $4^{1}/_{2}$, and 3 pf. per kilometre), besides a stamp-duty included in the prices of the tickets and varying from 5 pf. to 8 *M* according to distance and class. By express-trains (Schnell-Züge; with three classes), and by the through corridor-trains (D-Züge), which sometimes have no third-class carriages, there is, moreover, an additional tax of 25 pf. to 2 *M*. There is no reduction in the fare of return-tickets. The seats in the through corridor-trains are numbered and reserved, and may be ordered in advance at the stations of departure (no fee). Each ticket is available for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality.

No Luggage is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. The heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. The charge per 25 kilogrammes (55 lb.) is 20 pf. up to 50 km. (31 M.), 50 pf. up to 300 km. (186 M.), and 1 *M* beyond 300 km. Trunks should be at the station at least $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. before the train starts. Luggage once booked, the traveller need not look after it till he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis) until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. Porters are entitled to a fee, fixed by tariff, for carrying luggage to or from the cab. At most stations there is a left-luggage office for small baggage, where a charge of 10 pf. per day is made for each package.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Circular Tour Tickets (Zusammenstellbare Fahrschein-Hefte; see the Reichs-Kursbuch, § 733) for prolonged tours are not issued for distances under 600 km. (373 M.); those for distances up to 3000 km. (1864 M.) are valid for 60 days, for 3000-5000 km. (3109 M.) for 90 days, and beyond that distance for 120 days. The journey can be broken without formality at any of the stations. These tickets (books of coupons) must be ordered one day before the beginning of the journey on special forms to be obtained at the railway stations or at the city offices. They are available by all trains, though an extra charge is made for the use of the international 'Luxus-Züge' (1st cl. only). Their use is convenient, but they are no cheaper than ordinary tickets.

In Wurtemberg Season Tickets (Landes-Fahrkarten), valid for 15 days and permitting the holder to travel at will over all the Wurtemberg state-lines, are issued for 45, 30, or 20 ℳ according to class. Applications for these must be made at least 1 hr. in advance and be accompanied by an unmounted photograph of the applicant and a deposit of 3 ℳ.

Railway Time throughout Germany is that of Central Europe, which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time.

Time Tables. Information as to the departure of trains, steamers, and omnibuses is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*' ($2^1/_2$ ℳ; published at Berlin), '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' ($2^1/_2$ ℳ; smaller edit. $1^1/_4$ ℳ), both issued eight times a year, and '*Storm's Kursbuch fürs Reich*' (1 ℳ; four times yearly).

Omnibuses and **Motor Omnibuses** now ply on all the chief tourist-routes, almost entirely superseding the old diligences. They are generally roomy and comfortable, and run in connection with the chief trains. The Reichs-Kursbuch (see above) mentions only the most important lines, but there are others which may be of use to the tourist. The state motor-omnibuses only accept luggage when accompanied by the traveller in person.

IV. Motoring and Cycling.

Motor Cars entering Germany are liable to pay a customs-duty, which varies according to weight and is returned when the car leaves the country. Members of a recognized automobile club, however, may deposit the amount of the duty with it, in exchange for a document ('triptyque') which exempts them from customs formalities in Germany. The cars of foreign visitors must display a special sign obtainable at the frontier custom-houses (fee 5 ℳ), and their owners

must take out an official permission (Erlaubnis-Karte; up to 90 days 50 *M*). The home-licence and chauffeur's certificate must be countersigned by a German consul and should be carried. It is best to procure from the home authorities an international pass, valid for one year throughout Europe. This must be revised at the frontier, and the cars must then display at the back, besides the official plate of their country, another indicating their nationality (GB for Great Britain, US for America). Persons under 18 years of age are not allowed to drive motor-cars or ride motor-cycles. In populous districts the speed-limit is 15 km. (9 M.) per hr. The rule of the road is to keep to the right in meeting and to pass on the left in overtaking.

Cycles accompanied by their owners are admitted into Germany duty-free. On the railways uncrated bicycles are carried as personal luggage. For distances up to 100 km. (62 M.), however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket (Fahrrad-Karte; 20 pf.); he must then himself take his cycle to and from the baggage-car, and must also transfer it from one train to the other if carriages are changed en route. Motor-cycles must pay the luggage-rate. Some of the busier streets in towns are closed to cyclists. The police have the right to demand the exhibition of the cyclist's club-ticket or passport.

Among the best Road Maps are those issued by *Ravenstein & Liebenow*, *Mittelbach*, and *L. Ravenstein*. The German volume of the Continental Road Book published by the *Cyclists' Touring Club* will be found useful.

V. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: room (including light and attendance) 3-5 *M*, plain breakfast 1-1½ *M*, dinner 3-5 *M*, pension (*i.e.* board, lodging, and attendance) 7-10 *M*. In some of the most luxurious houses and for extra accommodation the charges are considerably higher. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns very reasonable, 5-6*s*. a day being generally sufficient to include every item. The prices for rooms given in this Handbook include light and attendance. — Small gratuities are expected by the portier, boots (Hausknecht), chambermaid, and head-waiter (Oberkellner). The total amount of these may be reckoned at about 10% of the bill.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when errors or impositions cannot easily be rectified. Those who intend

starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with large basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken to ensure that the sanitary arrangements are in proper order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilet-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants.

VI. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

Postal Rates. Bavarian postage-stamps are not available for letters posted in other parts of Germany, nor are the ordinary German stamps available in Bavaria. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. for 20 grammes ($^2/_3$ oz.), 20 pf. for 250 gr.; for foreign countries 20 pf. for 20 gr. (for the United States 10 pf., if sent by direct steamer), each 20 gr. more 10 pf. Letters by town-post 5 pf. up to 250 gr. (9 oz.). *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. — *Printed Papers* (Drucksachen), up to 50 gr. 3 pf., up to 100 gr. 5 pf., up to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 gr. ($1^3/_4$ oz.).

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 5 ℳ, 10 pf.; 100 ℳ, 20 pf.; 200 ℳ, 30 pf.; 400 ℳ, 40 pf.; 600 ℳ, 50 pf.; 800 ℳ, 60 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 ℳ (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post office orders for foreign countries vary (for the United Kingdom 20 pf. per 20 ℳ, for the United States 20 pf. per 40 ℳ).

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxemburg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Roumania, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. Telegrams to the United States cost from 1 ℳ 5 to 1 ℳ 60 pf. per word. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.). Urgent telegrams, marked D ('dringend'), taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Telephones. The urban service costs 5-20 pf. per 3 min., the inter-urban service from 20 pf. to 2 ℳ.

VII. Weights and Measures.

Engl. Feet	Metres	Metres	Engl. Feet	Engl. Miles	Kilometres	Kilometres	Engl. Miles	Acres	Hectares	Hectares	Acres
1	0,30	1	3,28	1	1,61	1	0,62	1	0,40	1	2,47
2	0,61	2	6,56	2	3,22	2	1,24	2	0,81	2	4,94
3	0,91	3	9,84	3	4,83	3	1,86	3	1,21	3	7,41
4	1,22	4	13,12	4	6,44	4	2,48	4	1,61	4	9,88
5	1,52	5	16,40	5	8,04	5	3,10	5	2,02	5	12,35
6	1,83	6	19,69	6	9,65	6	3,73	6	2,42	6	14,82
7	2,13	7	22,97	7	11,26	7	4,35	7	2,83	7	17,30
8	2,44	8	26,25	8	12,87	8	4,97	8	3,23	8	19,77
9	2,74	9	29,53	9	14,58	9	5,59	9	3,63	9	22,24
10	3,01	10	32,81	10	16,09	10	6,21	10	4,04	10	24,71
11	3,35	11	36,09	11	17,70	11	6,83	11	4,44	11	27,19
12	3,66	12	39,37	12	19,31	12	7,45	12	4,85	12	29,65
13	3,96	13	42,65	13	20,92	13	8,07	13	5,25	13	32,12
14	4,27	14	45,93	14	22,53	14	8,69	14	5,66	14	34,59
15	4,57	15	49,21	15	24,13	15	9,31	15	6,06	15	37,05
16	4,88	16	52,49	16	25,74	16	9,93	16	6,46	16	39,53
17	5,18	17	55,78	17	27,35	17	10,55	17	6,87	17	42,00
18	5,49	18	59,06	18	28,96	18	11,18	18	7,27	18	44,47
19	5,79	19	62,34	19	30,67	19	11,80	19	7,67	19	46,95
20	6,10	20	65,62	20	32,18	20	12,42	20	8,08	20	49,42

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 kilogramme = 1000 gr. = $2^1/_5$ lb.
1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pint.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Reaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+30,22	+100	+37,78	+21,78	+81	+27,22	+13,33	+62	+16,67	+4,89	+43	+6,11
29,78	99	37,22	21,33	80	26,67	12,89	61	16,11	4,44	42	5,56
29,33	98	36,67	20,89	79	26,11	12,44	60	15,56	4,00	41	5,00
28,89	97	36,11	20,44	78	25,56	12,00	59	15,00	3,56	40	4,44
28,44	96	35,56	20,00	77	25,00	11,56	58	14,44	3,11	39	3,89
28,00	95	35,00	19,56	76	24,44	11,11	57	13,89	2,67	38	3,33
27,56	94	34,44	19,11	75	23,89	10,67	56	13,33	2,22	37	2,78
27,11	93	33,89	18,67	74	23,33	10,22	55	12,78	1,78	36	2,22
26,67	92	33,33	18,22	73	22,78	9,78	54	12,22	1,33	35	1,67
26,22	91	32,78	17,78	72	22,22	9,33	53	11,67	0,89	34	1,11
25,78	90	32,22	17,33	71	21,67	8,89	52	11,11	0,44	33	0,56
25,33	89	31,67	16,89	70	21,11	8,44	51	10,56	0,00	32	0,00
24,89	88	31,11	16,44	69	20,56	8,00	50	10,00	0,44	31	−0,56
24,44	87	30,56	16,00	68	20,00	7,56	49	9,44	0,89	30	1,11
24,00	86	30,00	15,56	67	19,44	7,11	48	8,89	1,33	29	1,67
23,56	85	29,44	15,11	66	18,89	6,67	47	8,33	1,78	28	2,22
23,11	84	28,89	14,67	65	18,33	6,22	46	7,78	2,22	27	2,78
22,67	83	28,33	14,22	64	17,78	5,78	45	7,22	2,67	26	3,33
22,22	82	27,78	13,78	63	17,22	5,33	44	6,67	3,11	25	3,89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

South German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer*.

It is neither the function nor the intention of the following sketch to divert the traveller's attention from the beauties of nature and to direct it instead to the study of art. But the great cities of Southern Germany, whether they be the express object of the traveller's journey or temporary resting-places on his way elsewhere, cannot fail of themselves to inspire him with some interest in the art both of the present and of the past; while at numerous other points his glance is arrested and his attention excited by ancient or modern monuments of art. Interest in such things has widened and deepened to a surprising extent within recent times. A few decades ago old-fashioned German furniture was ignored, and German buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries were for the most part passed by with a contemptuous shrug. Now the 'German Renaissance' is a theme of admiration and an object for eager imitation. *Then* only a few mediæval cathedrals received the meed of general admiration or passed muster as true works of artistic genius, while the overwhelming majority of mediæval works remained unknown and unregarded. *Now* hardly anyone is either wholly indifferent to or wholly ignorant of the development of art in the middle ages. The cultivation of the historic sense has largely affected the æsthetic attitude in this direction, swelling the aggregate of artistic interest and bringing the more remote periods within the limits of intelligent comprehension. It is the object of the following lines to support and extend this historic sense.

The civilization and art of Southern Germany reach back to a very early period; they antedate by a thousand years the entrance of the North German lands into the light of authentic history. Numerous excavations have yielded traces of an early intercourse with Italy, carried on to some extent before the Christian era; and not less numerous traces have been found of the Roman settlements that were established along the great trade-routes and waterways, though these Roman discoveries are far inferior both in extent and importance to those in the valley of the Moselle and elsewhere on the left bank of the Rhine. The Roman remains at Trèves appeal to the imagination of the ordinary traveller, while the Roman remains in Noricum and Rhætia arrest the attention of the archæologist only. Christianity early made its way into Southern Germany (St. Severinus; 5th cent.), and Frank and Irish missionaries reaped a rich harvest. Convent after convent was founded; and there is probably

no other district where monastic establishments were so thickly planted about the close of the 10th cent. as the banks of the Danube and at the foot of the Alps. Most of these preserved their celebrity and their wealth almost down to the nineteenth century, though their importance as art-monuments has in many instances disappeared with the substitution of new buildings for old ones. No considerable art-monuments have come down to us even from the Carlovingian period, which saw the beginning of Ratisbon's importance, except in the domains of the goldsmith's craft and miniature-painting. The Reiche Kapelle at Munich contains the finest specimens of the former, the libraries at Munich and Vienna of the latter.

The unbroken chain of artistic activity begins for us about the 10th century. The art-style which prevailed from the 10th to the 13th cent. is generally known as the ROMANESQUE. Its characteristics find their most distinct expression in ecclesiastical architecture. The plan of the Romanesque church was suggested by the Roman basilica of early-Christian times, the essence of which consisted in an oblong hall, divided into three aisles by two rows of columns. At one end of the basilica was a semicircular vaulted recess, known as the Apsis; at the other end was a fore-court (Atrium), enclosed by a portico. Occasionally a transept was interposed between the three-aisled nave and the apse, and thus the whole building gradually assumed the clearly marked form of a cross. In the course of centuries and in different countries this early-Christian nucleus underwent numerous modifications, some due to the use of new building materials, some to peculiarities of national customs, but most to the at first slowly growing improvement in technical skill. It is apparent from the earliest Romanesque edifices that their builders had difficulty in rising to the demands of their task, and that they had but scanty notions of measure and proportion. Romanesque architecture did not attain an artistic perfection until the 12th century.

It is not difficult to identify a Romanesque building and at the same time to decide with some certainty whether it belongs to the earlier or later period (*i.e.* 11th or 12th cent.). The characteristic forms of the Romanesque style are everywhere essentially the same. The round arch is used to unite the interior pillars or columns, to finish off windows and portals, and to form a continuous frieze on the exterior wall; the columns have either cubical capitals or foliage-capitals modelled on the antique; the ornamentation is predominantly either in the geometric style (lozenges, zigzags, chequer-work) or of conventionalized foliage. In the earlier churches vaulting is used only for the crypt, the burial vaults, and the apse, while the nave has a flat roof; but by the 12th cent. we find the vault-principle triumphant, while the supporting pillars are also more richly articulated. At the foot of the columns appears the base-ornament, uniting the plinth with the torus of the base.

Though it is thus easy to recognize the general Romanesque character of a building, there are no sufficiently distinctive peculiarities to differentiate the style prevailing in Southern Germany from that prevailing elsewhere. Even when we confine ourselves to narrower limits and inquire whether the Romanesque buildings in Southern Germany could be classified into Alemannic, Swabian, Bavarian, and Austrian groups, we arrive at no satisfactory result. All that we can say is that columns are frequently used to support the upper walls (this form being known as the columnar basilica) and that there is a frequent tendency towards a richly decorative and even fantastic arrangement of the interior fittings. No traveller in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Constance should omit to visit the three churches on the island of *Reichenau* (p. 88); that at Oberzell, a small columnar basilica, dates back to the 9th cent., while the larger church at Mittelzell is probably one of the oldest pillar-basilicas in the district. The church of the former Benedictine abbey of *Alpirsbach* (p. 61) in the Kinzig-Tal, founded in the 11th cent., surprises us by its stately proportions and the perspicuous development of the ground-plan; while another Swabian church, that of *Maulbronn* (p. 20), is an excellent specimen of a large mediæval conventual edifice. *Ratisbon* (p. 202) is rich in Romanesque buildings, including St. Stephans-Kapelle, the Obermünster, the St. Jakobs-Kirche, and the church of St. Emmeram. Several of these have been sadly disfigured by later decorations; and indeed the true Romanesque nucleus of many churches can only with difficulty be disentangled from later alterations. The meaning of the fantastic plastic embellishments on the portal of St. Jakob will probably excite the curiosity of the ordinary traveller even less than the sculptures in the spacious crypt of *Freising Cathedral* (p. 232), which are, at any rate, decorative in their general effect.

The churches mentioned above, some of which lie quite off the main lines of communication, appeal on the whole mainly to the professional archæologist or architect. There is, however, at least one Romanesque church in Southern Germany which will excite the warm admiration of the tourist and yield him unqualified delight, namely *Bamberg Cathedral* (p. 147). The plan of this church includes a nave and aisles, an elevated choir at each end with a crypt below, and a transept between the W. choir and the nave. In comparison with other buildings in the same style it takes a pre-eminent place by its imposing dimensions, by its spacious, airy, and harmonious proportions, by the elaborate ornamentation of its portals (Fürsten-Tür), and by the number and variety of its towers. The occurrence of the pointed arch must not mislead the visitor into the error of taking it as a sign of the admixture of Gothic elements. The Gothic style is not characterized by the pointed arch, which was also used in earlier times, but by its system of buttresses to

counteract the thrust of the vaulting, by its abundant use of articulation, and by the rich ornamentation applied to wall-surfaces and other non-constructive portions of the building.

The early-Gothic period is but scantily represented in Southern Germany, and it is not till the second half of the 13th century that the Gothic Style appears here in a developed and victorious form, while the building activity of the two following centuries brought it to a pitch of great perfection. The number of Gothic edifices on South German soil is very large, and the variety they show is very remarkable. An imposing series of cathedrals, accompanied by at least as many parochial city-churches and conventual churches, extends all the way from Alsace to the borders of Hungary. *Freiburg Cathedral* (see Baedeker's Rhine) may be coupled with Strassburg Cathedral as among the finest structures of its class, if not in unity of style, yet by the completeness of its execution and by its imposing tower and airy pyramid of perforated masonry. With the exception of Prague Cathedral, the choir of which shows the influence of French models, the South German cathedrals testify to considerable independence on the part of their architects. The French masters were probably not unknown to these, but they did not allow themselves to be dominated by foreign ideas. *Ratisbon Cathedral* (p. 204), begun in 1275 and completed after a long interval in the 19th cent., shows neither the marked development of the transept nor the rich elaboration of the choir which were customary in the cathedrals of Western Europe. The transept does not project beyond the aisles, and the nave and aisles each end in a separate apse instead of the aisles extending in the form of an ambulatory round the choir. Another peculiarity in German cathedrals is that the nave and aisles are occasionally of the same height — a peculiarity found nowhere else in cathedral-architecture, the beginning and early development of which must be attributed to the architects of Northern France. Thus the choir of the *Cathedral of St. Stephen*, at Vienna, a work of the 14th century, has its nave and aisles of the same height, while the main nave of the church, of a little later date, is but slightly higher than the aisles and is united under the same roof with them. *Ulm Minster* (p. 47) is only a parish-church, and thus lacks the extensive choir necessary for the numerous clergy of a cathedral, while it has only one tower on the façade; the ambition of the citizens, however, made it one of the largest and loftiest Gothic churches in Germany.

The number of the notable Gothic churches in Southern Germany is by no means exhausted by the foregoing list of cathedrals and minsters. The towns of Swabia were distinguished for their great activity in building during the later middle ages. In the Frauen-Kirche *Esslingen* (p. 42) possesses a masterpiece, which, though of small dimensions, is rich in ornamentation of every kind, culminat-

ing in the graceful open-work tower. Similar small towers of open-work are found at *Bebenhausen* near Tübingen, at *Thann* in Alsace, and at *Maria-Strassengel* in Styria. Among the other fine Gothic churches of Swabia are the minster of *Überlingen* on the Lake of Constance (p. 93), the Kreuz-Kirche at *Gmünd* (p. 39), the Georgs-Kirche at *Nördlingen* (p. 192), the Georgs-Kirche at *Dinkelsbühl* (p. 193), and the abbey-church of *Tübingen* (p. 55). The churches of *Nuremberg* (p. 163) form a well-known group; the impression produced by the choir and richly decorated Braut-Tür of St. Sebaldus and by the façade of the Lorenz-Kirche is a very striking one. The small importance attached to tradition even in the 14th century is illustrated by the way in which the façade of the Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 171) differs from earlier ecclesiastical fronts. In Bavaria our interest is excited mainly by a few huge brick edifices, like the Frauen-Kirche at *Munich* (p. 246) and the Martins-Kirche at *Landshut* (p. 231), which served as the model of a whole series of churches. The Gothic style was also sedulously cultivated in *Bohemia* from the time of Charles IV. onwards. In Prague there are the Cathedral, the Teyn-Kirche, and the Synagogue, while the bold vaulting of the Karlshof Church also excites the interest of the architect. There are other handsome edifices, some of which recall the earlier cathedral-style, in such provincial towns as Kolin, Kuttenberg, Pilsen, and Eger.

Towards Italy the limits of the spread of the Gothic style is marked by the parish-church of *Botzen*, towards the E. by the church of St. Elizabeth at *Kaschau*. Few of the parochial and monastic churches of the towns are remarkable for their structural forms, which are generally of great simplicity, while the original ground-plan is often wholly lost amid alterations and additions. The richness and artistic merit of the decoration of their individual parts is, however, perhaps all the more striking on this account. The architect is thrown into the shade by the sculptor. The mouldings on the walls, the tracery of the windows, the details of the buttresses, and the carvings of the doorways are all executed with the most admirable care and in the richest and most delicate manner, while the interior of the church is filled with works of art in metal, stone, and wood.

Sculpture and Painting both find a favourable soil in Southern Germany in the 15th century. The former, in particular, is indebted for its solid foundation and its admirable command of technical skill to its diligent practitioners of the Gothic period. It thus does not break abruptly with tradition, but gradually fits the new realistic features into the framework of the old forms. For centuries the tasks of the sculptor remain the same; he has to chisel tombstones of stone, to carve altars in wood, and to cast fonts in metal. The application of metal to monumental works is a comparatively late introduction; hence in this sphere the deviation from the mediæval

style is most striking, while in works of stone and wood suggestions of Gothic art may be traced even in the 16th century. Sculptures in stone and wood continue to be decidedly the most popular branches of art. Wood-carving was diligently practised from the earliest times in such Alpine districts as Ammergau, while the wood-carvers of the great towns of Southern Germany also found ample employment in the preparation of large altars and choir-stalls. The sculptures on the altars were usually painted. This polychrome decoration was rendered necessary, partly by the nature of the material, which possessed no rich colouring of its own, and partly by the immediate neighbourhood of the pictures, which were generally added as wings to the carved centre of the altar. Altars of this kind may be studied either in museums (Bavarian National Museum at Munich, Germanic Museum at Nuremberg), or in their original positions at *Rothenburg, Blaubeuren, Gmünd, St. Wolfgang,* and many other places. A few of their artists are still known by name. The two most important are *Jörg Syrlin,* first heard of in 1458, the creator of the choir-stalls in Ulm Minster, and *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533), who is known to us by his works in Nuremberg, produced almost wholly towards the close of a long life. *Ulm, Nuremberg,* and *Augsburg* are the chief centres of South German art in the 15th and 16th centuries. But this by no means implies that the other free towns of the empire neglected the pursuit of art. On the contrary, local research is constantly adding new names to the artistic roll of honour. It is, however, only in the three towns named that we find anything like schools of art or an artistic activity of more than local interest. The chief painter at Ulm was *Bartholomäus Zeitblom,* the son-in-law of the venerable Hans Schühlein or Schülin. He flourished in 1484-1517, and his works, which may be seen in the galleries of Stuttgart and Augsburg and in the Pinakothek of Munich, are distinguished by the clearness and vigour of their colouring, though the drawing is hard and the types of his heads unpleasing and deficient in variety. Of his pictures, as of early-German paintings in general, it may be asserted that the colouring is their strongest point, even though lacking in a delicate graduation of tone. They also succeed better with individual figures and quiet groups than with dramatic situations, the representation of which often led to exaggerated effects and the admixture of coarsely realistic traits.

The Augsburg school is best represented by *Hans Burgkmair* (1473-1531), a master gifted with a fine sense for landscape beauty, and by *Holbein the Elder* (ca. 1473-1524). The latter especially, now that a number of works formerly ascribed to his son have been accredited to him, ranks among the most interesting of early-German painters. His professional activity may be traced from the last decade of the 15th century onwards. For a considerable time his personal

gifts do not help him to transcend the limits of the prevailing style. Even his Madonnas and women are lacking in charm; in emotional scenes, such as the Passion, a tendency to the coarse and common is apparent. (This early manner of the painter is best studied at the Augsburg gallery.) It was not till towards the end of his career — and so far we have not material enough to trace the intermediate development — that Holbein produced in the Altar of St. Sebastian (Munich Pinakothek) a work that placed him far above all his contemporaries. He has learned to use the new graces borrowed from Italy, he endues his women's heads with elegance and charm, he models the nude with surprising accuracy, he exhibits a vigorous realism restrained within due bounds. With the completion of this work in 1516 he disappears from the scene; and the only later information that we possess about him is the news of his death, probably at Isenheim in Alsace. The works of his son *Hans Holbein the Younger* (1497-1543) cannot be effectively studied except at Basle, to which he migrated at an early age, and in England, where he spent the latter part of his life. The South German galleries, however, contain a few fine examples of his talent. Thus at Darmstadt is the Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer, the original of the celebrated picture at Dresden, and at Vienna are two fine portraits of women.

The picture presented by the old, art-loving city of *Nuremberg* is one that takes by storm the fancy of all. Poets and romance-writers have celebrated the life and activity of the town in trade and industry, science and art; the popular fancy, always extreme in its love or hate, has indeed exaggerated its importance as the beau-ideal of a mediæval city. As a matter of fact its artistic activity began at the close of the mediæval period, and it was in the 16th century that it reached its zenith. The Nuremberg artists are known far and wide. The names of Michael Wohlgemut, Veit Stoss (p. xxii), and Adam Krafft, and still more those of Albrecht Dürer and Peter Vischer, are significant even to those who know nothing more of early-German art. *Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) generally passes as the type of the respectable and conscientious painter, who practises his art with honest simplicity. *Adam Krafft*, the stone-cutter (ca. 1450-1509), whose work may be thoroughly studied in his native city, also stands to some extent on the footing of the handicraftsman and follows the tracks of the old tradition. His religious representations, such as the Schreyer Tomb on the outside of St. Sebald's, and the Seven Stations on the way to the Johannis-Kirchhof (six of the originals now in the Germanic Museum), show the regular 15th century mixture of pictorial and plastic elements in the composition, and the usual realistic hardness in the individual figures and in the drapery. A few of the heads only (such as those of the Dead Christ and of the Virgin in the relief of the Seventh Station) are permeated by a

finer, personal feeling. He shows himself at his highest degree of freedom from the traditional limitations in the fresh and true relief on the Stadtwage and in the three small and lifelike statuettes that adorn the large late-Gothic 'Sakramentshäuschen' in the Lorenz-Kirche. Krafft's works are superior to most of the productions of the other Nuremberg sculptors and their congeners, even to those of the diligent *Tilman Riemenschneider* (d. 1531) of Würzburg, whose masterpiece is in Bamberg Cathedral (p. 148). Nuremberg also possesses at least the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer* (ca. 1455-1529), the celebrated bronze-founder (St. Sebald's Monument). The architectural framework enshrining the silver coffin of the saint still shows traces of the conflict between Gothic and Renaissance forms. The small figures of children, Prophets, and Apostles, on the other hand, are creations of a free play of fancy, aiming not merely at truth to nature but also at grace and charm or at dignified and measured seriousness. Peter Vischer was afterwards joined in his foundry by his sons; but Nuremberg does not afford adequate examples of his later development or of the ever stronger infusion of the Italian Renaissance in the native style. The Gänsemännchen of *Pancraz Labenwolf* (1492-1563) is an almost solitary instance of the continued lifelike conception of nature coupled with freshness and naïveté. A visit to Nuremberg is still less satisfactory for a full appreciation of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), the greatest of German painters, though the imagination cannot but be pleasantly stimulated by lingering on the spot where he lived and worked. In order to form an adequate judgment of this many-sided master, remarkable alike for the profundity and the richness of his artistic conceptions, we must study not only his wood-cuts and engravings, but also his drawings. The best collection of these last is found in the Albertina at Vienna, a visit to which will intensely interest the serious student of art. The drawings also afford the only means of uninterruptedly tracing Dürer's artistic evolution from his early boyish efforts to the products of his closing years. This cannot be said of his paintings, which are distributed very unequally among the different periods of his life. It is really only twice in his career that his activity in painting is so great as to form the main ground of our judgment of him; the first of these periods was during and immediately after his second visit to Venice (1505-7), the second was at the end of his life, after his journey to the Netherlands (1521-2). From the Venetians he borrowed certain details of composition and learned the secret of his clear, warm, vigorous, and harmonious colouring; in the evening of his days he reached a complete plastic command of the pithy power of characterization visible in all his figures. The South German galleries still contain the most important products of his art. Of his first period Munich possesses the Paumgartner Altar, the portrait of himself painted at Venice in 1506

and unfortunately retouched, and finally his masterpiece, the double panels known as the Four Temperaments (p. 273), with the heads of SS. Peter and John, SS. Paul and Mark. In this work he has, in allusion to the religious disorders of his environment, created four permanent types of Christian character, the corner-stones of the Reform movement; he has given pure and lifelike artistic form to the testing and the defence of truth. Of the numerous Dürer treasures once preserved in Nuremberg but few remain. The portrait of Hieronymus Holzschuher (1526), the most perfect portrait we possess from Dürer's hand, formerly in the Germanic Museum, is now at Berlin.

The South German galleries afford abundant opportunity for a study of the painters who were grouped round Dürer and to some extent influenced by him, such as *Hans von Kulmbach* (ca. 1476-1522), *Hans Schäufelein* (ca. 1480-1540), *Georg Pencz* (ca. 1500-50), *Hans Sebald Beham* (1500-50), *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), *Alb. Altdorfer* (ca. 1480-1538), and *Hans Baldung Grien* (d. 1545). Numerous specimens of these masters will be found in the Pinakothek and the Germanic Museum at Munich, and in the galleries of Donaueschingen and Sigmaringen. Those who have not the leisure or the inclination to study their religious and historical pictures should at least spare a glance for their efforts in portraiture. In this field these masters show to the best advantage their fresh and vigorous observation of nature, unhampered by the prevalent custom of obscuring the main subject by a multiplicity of detail, or by the attempt to create ideal forms without the requisite powers.

A revolution in artistic tendencies is already obvious among the masters last named. The traditional style no longer sufficed. The knowledge of Italian art, fostered by the custom of paying visits to Italy which grew up among northern artists towards the end of the 15th century, broke through the old barriers and encouraged the imitation of the new models. This Italian influence, however, did not bring any very desirable fruit to maturity. The German masters, like those of the Netherlands, remained essentially Northerners; they studied Italian art but could not assimilate the Italian nature. Though the Italian painters did homage to the ideal in their works, they never disguised their nationality. Even their most idealized creations reveal a direct life which smacks of the soil and the atmosphere. Foreigners could not inspire their paintings with this national trait, and thus, in spite of their personal talents, never advanced beyond the outworks of the Italian style. The race of artists that flourished in the second half of the 16th century stamped the Italian manner still more strongly on their works, aided and abetted in this by the gradual change in the patronage of art. While the earlier form of art was most at home in middle-class circles, various princely patrons of art, such as the Emperor Rudolph II. and the Dukes of Bavaria, now step into the foreground.

Wood-cuts still remained popular and were widely circulated in the homes of the people; engravings were chiefly sought as patterns for the metal-worker and other artistic craftsmen; but painting now solicited the favour of the art-loving courts. In these Italian art, like Italian culture generally, was strongly in the ascendant. Italian artists and Italian works of art began to migrate across the Alps; and thus the native artists, already attracted by the forms of the Renaissance, received a new inducement to perfect themselves in the schools of Rome, Florence, and Venice. It would be unjust to eliminate entirely from the lists of northern artists the names of the Dutch and German masters who followed this course (such as *Bartholomäus Spranger*, *Christoph Schwarz*, *Hans von Aachen*, and *Johann Rottenhammer*); and some of them have produced works of considerable value, especially as regards technical qualities. But it remains true that, however great may be our desire to make 'historical rescues' by emphasizing their merits, it certainly has not yet gone far enough to induce us to profess unqualified pleasure in the works of these mannerists. Those who take an interest in the subject will find innumerable examples of their art in Vienna and in other Austrian galleries.

The corresponding movement in architecture and the decorative arts has, on the other hand, become of late astonishingly popular. Even the layman now shows lively interest in the once unregarded and despised buildings of the German Renaissance, and considers an inspection of them a worthy object for a tour. The name German Renaissance of itself indicates the double root from which the style springs. The German Renaissance could not have come into being without a knowledge of the architecture which became predominant in Italy through the revived interest in the antique in the 15th century. It borrowed from it the columnar orders, the pilasters, the varieties of cornice, innumerable ornamental motives, and many other details. It seldom, however, sank to a slavish imitation of its Italian models, but remained faithful in many points to its native traditions and tried to combine these harmoniously with the new forms. It is true that the Gothic tracery, mullions, mouldings, and geometrical patterns had to be given up, and that the pointed arch lost its importance. In the constructive parts, however, in the articulation and ground-plan old usages still generally held their ground. The genesis of the German Renaissance is also the best explanation of it. Even in the early years of the 16th century the German painters and engravers had begun to use the graceful schemes of foliage and branches that were characteristic of the Renaissance ornamentation of Italy; and a knowledge of the different orders of architecture, the rules of which were sought in Vitruvius, also quickly penetrated to the N. side of the Alps. The masters of decorative sculpture were the next to

adapt themselves to the new Italian style, which we meet on tombstones, screens, fountains, and works in wood and metal. Its latest conquest was in the sphere of architecture, where it at first appears only in the ornamental parts such as doors, windows, and the articulation of wall-surfaces. If the builder wished the work to be erected in a pure Italian style, he had to send for an Italian architect; and many Italians crossed the Alps and made plans, which they left to be executed by native workmen. The traces of this intercourse are distinctly recognizable in the German buildings. It was in the sphere of the handicraftsman that the new movement and the artistic advance found their greatest strength; no wonder that the forms here created attained a universal application and were adopted also by architecture and the monumental arts. As a matter of fact we meet numerous suggestions of metal-work in architectural ornamentation. The lower parts of the shafts of columns appear as if adorned with mountings of metal; in other cases hammered ironwork is imitated or the stone is treated as if it were a soft and elastic material. The lofty gable is a distinct reminiscence of the mediæval house, while the Italian Renaissance is practically destitute of roof-structures; the richly decorated balcony or oriel is also a northern peculiarity. The manner in which the German Renaissance came into existence explains the want of a uniform type or a normal style. It assumes a different character in each district. The Renaissance in Northern Germany, so brilliantly developed in timber and brick architecture, differs widely from the Renaissance in Southern Germany, where the greater proximity of Italy exercised a stronger influence. This is especially marked in such imposing ecclesiastical edifices as the Michaels-Hofkirche in Munich (p. 246). These buildings, erected under the influence of the order of the Jesuits, bear the stamp impressed by the Jesuits on their buildings in all countries. But the secular buildings also show the influence of the neighbourhood of Italy and of the Italian culture predominant in courts and in aristocratic circles generally. Some buildings are German only through the soil on which they stand, while in style they belong exclusively to the Italian Renaissance; of this number are the Belvedere of Emperor Ferdinand I. at *Prague* and the Fugger Bath Rooms at *Augsburg* (p. 199).

The preference for the Italian style is revealed more strongly in the castles of the noblesse than in the private buildings of the towns, the free towns of the empire clinging especially to the older traditions. Southern Germany contains a stately series of châteaux, which, in giving up the character of castles and assuming that of palaces, illustrate in the most signal manner the difference between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. At the head of these stands the *Otto-Heinrichs-Bau* at *Heidelberg* (see Baedeker's Rhine), the gem of German castle-architecture, which is remarkable for its

harmonious proportions and articulation and still more for its rich and well thought-out plastic decoration. When the *Friedrichs-Bau* was taken in hand forty-five years later (1601), the native workmen had already become accustomed to the new style. The ornamentation of the younger building shows clear traces of its German origin. Few of the other princely châteaux can compare with that of Heidelberg. *Schloss Tübingen* (p. 56) still suggests the old style of castle-building, while the fresh and somewhat coarse strength of the Renaissance is most strikingly illustrated in the portals. In the *Old Palace of Stuttgart* (p. 6) the most attractive part is the inner court, with its arcades; but our fancy must lend the colours for a picture of the fitting-up of the neglected state-rooms. The constantly increasing power of the Bavarian dukes is mirrored in the magnificence of their *Palace* at *Munich* (p. 254).

It was not always possible to proceed according to a uniform plan. The castle of *Landshut* (p. 231), for instance, is wholly irregular in plan and shows clear traces of the different periods in which it was built. The decoration of the rooms is mainly entrusted to the painter, a fact that alone shows the growth of Italian influence. The same tendency is seen more clearly in the new palace at Landshut (p. 230), the court of which is articulated and decorated exactly in the taste of Italian palaces. A building of great interest is the old palace at *Munich*, erected by Elector Maximilian in 1598-1616, planned on an extensive scale, and elaborately adorned with plastic and pictorial ornamentation (the latter now sadly faded). The group of buildings at *Prague* is perhaps the most interesting of the kind on Austrian soil. The new style established itself in the Bohemian capital at an astonishingly early date and maintained itself in comparative purity down to the 17th century. The large loggia on the garden-side of the Wallenstein Palace is the final link of a chain of building activity extending across the whole of Bohemia. In order to give an adequate idea of the German Renaissance, it would be necessary to attempt a full enumeration of the individual buildings, for not only every district, but often each monument in each district, shows peculiarities, the study of which reveals the wealth of Renaissance art.

The lover of the Renaissance is advised not to confine his wanderings to the great cities and the chief lines of communication. The keen eye will discover interesting buildings in almost every parish. Thus the towns and villages of Tyrol contain many examples of the Renaissance. A similar remark may be made about many other buildings, not merely with regard to châteaux and manor-houses but also, and in a still higher degree, with regard to the residences of the ordinary citizen. In most cases, indeed, it will be the bare architecture alone that the connoisseur will have a chance to enjoy; the interior fittings, which add so much to the charm of a Renais-

sance house and contribute not a little to its comprehension, have invariably disappeared — perhaps to satisfy the recent craving of museums and collectors. The contents of the older industrial museums were mainly drawn from the treasures of the princely collections that came into vogue in the 16th century. The predominant objects were works of the goldsmith and furniture of costly woods, inlaid with ivory and metal. The equipment of the private house of the Renaissance period was, naturally, much more simple. The panelling of the walls found a counterpart in the carved cabinets and coffers; the metal utensils were often made of brass, the general appearance of which harmonized admirably with the wooden fittings; the coarse nature of the pottery was disguised by colour, plastic ornamentation, and variety of form. Where the original furnishing is still in place, the eye will easily recognize the perfect harmony subsisting between the interior fittings and the architectural plan, and will see how the house has, as it were, grown from within outwards. A mere sight of the façades is not enough, especially when the Renaissance houses occur sporadically among modern edifices. A better idea is gained from rows of houses, streets, or squares not yet invaded by the modern builder. *Nuremberg* formerly stood unquestionably at the head of all German Renaissance towns. A number of patrician houses of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century can, it is true, still be cited; but the general appearance of the town has begun to alter. On the other hand *Rothenburg ob der Tauber* (p. 217), with its Rathaus, towers, fountains, and well-preserved houses, still presents an almost unimpaired picture of a German town of the Renaissance period. Here, as in most of the free towns of the empire, the details of construction and ornamentation borrowed from the native traditions or directly due to the national spirit are seen in great force, while the Italian influence is much slighter than in the case of palaces. It is not till the 17th century that the Italian style becomes predominant in municipal architecture, as in the façade of the Nuremberg Rathaus and the splendid interior (Goldner Saal) of the Augsburg Rathaus. Owing, however, to its intercourse with Venice, the Italian style found comparatively ready acceptance at Augsburg and had, for instance, familiarized the Augsburgers with the fashion of painted façades.

The period of the Thirty Years' War sadly interrupted the evolution of German art and broke off many promising shoots from the tree of German culture. Some departments of art did not recover for two centuries; the once so popular work of the woodcarver was forgotten; painting was but scantily cultivated and sank to a greater dependence on foreign models than ever before. From this calamitous period dates the predominance of the foreigner in all matters of taste. The greatest activity took place in

Southern Germany and Austria, and here are found many and varied examples of the once despised Baroque Style. In Italy a decided revolution in architecture had taken place towards the close of the 16th century. While the individual Renaissance forms were retained, a new spirit was apparent in their embodiment and combination. The old and genuine Renaissance style seemed too cold and too simple, and not sufficiently effective. The architectural members were made coarser and more massive, the straight line was replaced by curves, the help of light and shade was appealed to. The façade assumes a curved form; columns are moved towards the front and draw the entire entablature with them; gables and cornices are made to project strongly; the profiles are more accentuated; ornamentation is used to an exaggerated extent, almost obscuring the constructive elements. This baroque style, which is at bottom closely akin to the contemporary mannerism and the increased realism in painting and sculpture, soon found acceptance in Southern Germany. We see it in the numerous churches and convents that were rebuilt with increased magnificence after the close of the Thirty Years' War; and we likewise see it in all its pomp, but also with all its weaknesses, in the numerous palaces built between 1680 and 1740. The Palace of Versailles is imitated in a few cases only *(Schleissheim, Mannheim);* the predominant style is the Italian baroque, especially as it had been developed by Borromini. Excellent examples of the baroque style are found in *Würzburg* (Palace, by J. B. Neumann), *Munich*, and especially at *Vienna* and *Prague*, where the traveller may go through a complete course in baroque architecture. Among the finest creations of this style are the interior decorations of the *Amalienburg* near Munich, of the Schloss at Ansbach, and of the palace at Würzburg.

Architecture became practically paralyzed about the middle of the 18th century in consequence of the wars between Prussia and Austria. On the other hand an attempt was made, without much success, to revive the art of painting by the foundation of academies at Vienna and Stuttgart (Karls-Schule). At the beginning of the 19th century the young artists of Germany had still to make the pilgrimage to Rome in order to train their eye and taste and to enkindle their imagination before the works of classical and old Italian art. More recent events must be passed over with a word. In the reign of King Louis I. Munich won a European reputation as a school of art; and after a period of stagnation about the middle of last century it has again reached a position of great importance. Vienna has been specially distinguished for its successes in architecture and sculpture, while Stuttgart and Darmstadt enjoy a well-merited renown in the domain of industrial art.

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1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Railway Stations. (1) *Haupt-Bahnhof* or *Main Station* (Pl. E,3; restaurant), corner of the Schloss-Str. and Friedrich-Str. (being removed farther N.; comp. Pl. F, 2). — (2) *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1; p. 22), on the Prag. — (3) *West-Bahnhof* (p. 17), at the W. end of the town. — (4) *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* or *Mountain Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7; p. 16), Heusteig-Str. 109, for Degerloch, Möhringen, Hohenheim, Neuhausen, and Vaihingen on the Filder. — Tramways from the Haupt-Bahnhof to the Zahnrad-Bahnhof and to the West-Bahnhof, see pp. 16, 17.

Hotels. Near the Haupt-Bahnhof: **Marquardt* (Pl. a; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 4, with an entrance from the platform, R. & B. 4½-7½, with bath 9 *M* 20-16 *M* 50 pf., D (1 p.m.) 3 *M*. — *Royal* (Pl. b; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 5, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, with large restaurant and garden; **Victoria* (Pl. g; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 28, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*; *Dierlamm* (Pl. e; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, R. from 2, B. 1 *M*, with garden. — *Textor* (Pl. h; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 50, R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50, B. 90 pf., D. 1 *M* 40-2 *M* 50 pf., with garden; *Schwabenbräu* (Pl. s; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 35, R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50, B. 80 pf.; *Central* (Pl. l; E, 3), corner of Schloss-Str. and See-Str.; *Weber-Bilfinger* (Pl. o; E, 3), R. 2-5 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Post* (Pl. i; E, 3), R. 1 *M* 60-2 *M* 50 pf., *Europäischer Hof* (Katholischer Verein; Pl. n, E 3), *Frank* (Pl. q; E, 3), with garden, these four in the Friedrich-Str.; *Bahnhof-Hotel* (Pl. f; E, 3), Schloss-Str. 7, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M*.

In the Middle of the City, not far from the Haupt-Bahnhof: **Silber* (Pl. d; F, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 2, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*; **Continental* (Pl. t, E 5; hôtel garni), König-Str. 84, corner of Tübinger Str. (upper floors), R. from 3 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Rauh* (Pl. p; D, 5), Sophien-Str. 35, R. from 2, B. 1 *M*, with garden; *König von Württemberg* (Pl. c; E, 4), Kronprinz-Str. 26, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Herzog Christoph* (Evangelischer Verein; Pl. m, E 5), Christoph-Str. 11, R. 1½-3 *M*; *Bertrand* (Pl. r; E, 4), Calwer Str. 7, with good restaurant.

Pensions. *Rüthling*, Urban-Str. 31a (Pl. G, 3; 5-6 *M*); *Bunzel*, Olga-Str. 10 (Pl. G, 4; 4½-7 *M*); *Bareiss*, König-Str. 14 (Pl. E, F, 1, 3; 4-7 *M*); *König*, Kriegsberg-Str. 27 (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Strich-Chapell*, Blumen-Str. 27 (Pl. G, 5; 4½-5½ *M*); *Maassen*, Alexander Str. 81 (Pl. F, 6; 4½-6 *M*); *Stuttgarter Frauen-Klub*, Alleen-Str. 25 (Pl. E, 3, 2).

Restaurants. At the hotels; at the *Kunst-Gebäude* (p. 5); in the *Hof-Theater* (p. 8), entrance in the Theater-Platz; *Königin-Olga-Bau* (see below; D. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 20 pf.); *Stadt-Garten* (see p. 4); *Friedrichs-Bau* (see below); *Wilhelms-Bau* (Pl. D, 5; p. 11, corner of König-Str. and Marien-Str., D. 1-2 *M*; *Eberhard-Bau*, Eberhard-Str. 10 Pl. E, 5); *Elsässer Taverne*, Esslinger Str. 31½ (Pl. F, 4, 5); *Koppenhöfer*, Büchsen-Str. 21 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4); *Bauhütte*, Büchsen-Str. 53, corner of Schloss-Str. (Pl. D, 3); *Michoud*, Linden-Str. 5 (Pl. D, E, 3, 4; Pilsen beer). — *Automatic Restaurants:* Rotebühl-Str. 1a, corner of Marien-Str. (Pl. D, E, 5); at the Bahnhof-Hotel (see above).

Cafés-Restaurants. *Königin-Olga-Bau* (Pl. F, 3; p. 5), with confectionery and ladies' room; *Königs Bau* (Pl. E, 3; p. 5); *Friedrichs-Bau* (Pl. E, 3; 1st floor); *Wilhelms Bau* (see above; 1st floor); *Eberhard-Bau* (see above); *Murschel*, corner of König-Str. and Post-Str. (Pl. D, E, 4); *Residenz-Café*, Friedrich-Str. 62 (Pl. E, 4; 1st floor); *Reinsburg*, Paulinen-Str. 38 (Pl. D, 5, 6).

Wine Rooms. *Rathaus-Keller*, at the Rathaus (p. 6), D. 12-2.30 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*, good; *Gillitzer*, Kleine König-Str. 7 (Pl. D, E, 5); *Zur Oberen Stube*, Esslinger Str. 10, corner of Wagner-Str. (Pl. F, 5), S. 1-1½ *M*; *Zur Schule*, Schul-Str. 11 (Pl. E, 4; 1st floor); *Klug*, Rotebühl-Str. 1c (Pl. D, 5; 1st floor).

Beer Gardens. In the city: *Hot. Royal*, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*, *Dierlamm*, *Textor*, *Frank*, *Rauh*, see above; *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 13), adm.

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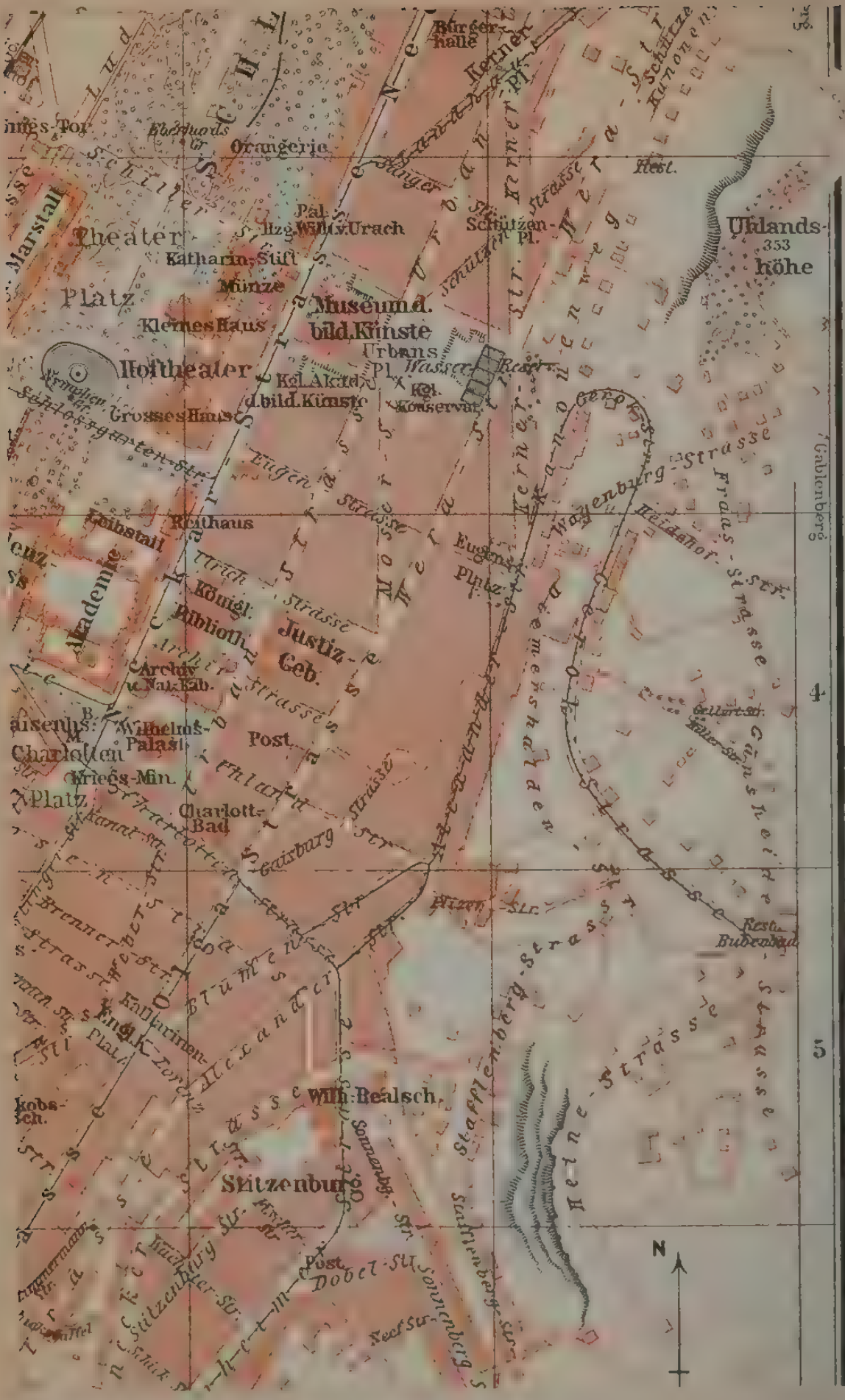
Bürger halle
Körner Pl.
Schiller Denkmal
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Wasser Reservoir
Hoftheater
Kgl. Akad. d. bild. Künste
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Justiz Geb.
Archiv d. Nat. Kab.
Wilhelms Palast
Post
Kriegs-Min.
Platz
Charlotten Bad
Wagenburg Strasse
Fraas Strasse
Gabelsberger
Gallerie
Rubenbad
Wilh. Bealsch.
Stuttgart
Post
Dobel Str.
Sonnenberg Str.
Stauffenberg Str.
Heine Strasse
Strauss Strasse
N
4
5

free except on Tues. evening, D. 1 ℳ-1 ℳ 80 pf.; *Dinkelacker* (Pl. D, 6), Tübinger Str. 46; *Englischer Garten*, Ludwigsburger Str. 16 (beyond Pl. G, 1). — On the heights around the city (often with cafés). To the E., *Uhlands-Höhe* (p. 14); *Sünder*, Diemershalden-Str. 35 (Pl. H, 4). To the S., *Kurhaus Schiller-Eiche*, on the Schiller-Höhe (p. 14). To the W.: *Waldhaus, Jägerhaus, Buchenhof*, on the Hasenberg (p. 17); *Doggenburg* (p. 14). To the N., *Weissenhof* (p. 13).

Cabs. Taximeter Cabs: 60 pf. for 800 metres (½ M.), 10 pf. for each 400m. more; from 6 to 7 a.m. (7-8 in winter) and from 8 or 9 p.m. till midnight, 60 pf. for 600m., 10 pf. for each 300m. more; after midnight, 60 pf. for 400m., 10 pf. for each 200m. more; beyond the city limits, same rate as for the evening.

Motor Cabs: for 1-2 pers. within the city limits, 80 pf. for 600m., 10 pf. for each 300m. more; for 3-4 pers. within, or for 1-2 pers. beyond, the city limits 80 pf. for 500m., 10 pf. for each 250m. more; for 3-4 pers. by day beyond the city limits, or for 1-4 pers. at night, 80 pf. for 400m., 10 pf. for each 200m. more.

Ordinary Cabs. For drives in the town up to 10 min., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; 10-15 min., 80 pf. and 1 ℳ; 15-20 min., 1 ℳ and 1 ℳ 20 pf., 20-30 min., 1 ℳ 20 and 1 ℳ 60 pf.; each 10 min. more, 30 and 40 pf.

Circular Drives. A brake leaves the Königs-Bau (Pl. E, 3) daily in summer at 9 a.m. (2½ hrs.; fare 3 ℳ). Tickets at the hotels, on the brake, and at Wildt's (see below).

Tramways (fare 10-20 pf.; more to the suburbs). Lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 16 pass the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4). — **1** (yellow). From *Cannstatt* (Schmidener Str.) viâ Cannstatt Station, Neckar-Str., Schloss-Platz, König-Str., and Tübinger Str. to the *Schützenhaus* (beyond Pl. A, B, 7). — **2** (blue). From the *Bismarck-Eiche* viâ the West-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. A, 6), Alter Post-Platz, Schloss-Platz, Haupt-Bahnhof, and Central-Friedhof to the *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1). — **3** (red; Rund-Bahn). From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) viâ the Planie, Olga-Str., Filder-Str. (Pl. D, 7; Zahnrad-Bahnhof, see p. 16), Silberburg-Str., Schloss-Str., and Haupt-Bahnhof to the *Schloss-Platz*. — **4** (green). From *Gaisburg* (beyond Pl. H, 1) viâ Ostheim, Neckar-Str., Charlotten-Platz, St. Leonhards-Platz, Alter Post-Platz, and Seiden-Str. to the *Hölderlin-Platz* (Pl. A, 2). — **5** (violet). From the *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 4) viâ the Herder-Str., Moltke-Str. (Pl. A, 4), Haupt-Bahnhof, Schloss-Platz, Charlotten-Platz, and Alexander-Str. to the *Bubenbad* (Pl. H, 5). — **6** (white; Ring-Linie). From the *Schickard-Str.* (Pl. B, 7) viâ the Schwab-Str., Rosenberg-Str. (Pl. A-C, 3), Hegel-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), Haupt-Bahnhof, Schloss-Platz, Charlotten-Platz, and Hohenheimer Str. to *Bopser* (Pl. F, 6). — **7** (brown). From *Bopser* (Pl. F, 6) viâ the Wilhelm-Str., König-Str., Liederhalle, Hegel-Platz, and Lenzhalde to the *Doggenburg* (Pl. A, 2; p. 14). — **8** (black). From *Gablenberg* viâ Ostheim (beyond Pl. H, 2), Kerner-Platz, and Neckar-Str. to the *Schloss-Platz*. — **10** (white and blue). From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. C, 7) viâ the Schloss-Platz to the *Helfferich-Str.* (Pl. D, 1). — **12** (white and green). From *Cannstatt Station* to *Feuerbach* (p. 22). — **13** (white and violet). From *Cannstatt Station* to *Zuffenhausen* (p. 22). — **14** (white and black). From the *König-Karls-Brücke* viâ the Wilhelma-Theater to *Münster a. N.* — **15** (white and brown). From *Zuffenhausen* (p. 22) viâ the Nord-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. F, 1), Schloss-Platz, Neckar-Str., Ostheim, Gaisburg, and Wangen to *Untertürkheim* (beyond Pl. H, 1; p. 41). — **16** (yellow and blue). From *Feuerbach* viâ the Nord-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. F, 1), Schloss-Platz, Neckar-Str., and Wangen to *Hedelfingen* (beyond Pl. H, 1).

From the *Bopser-Brunnen* (Pl. F, 6) to *Degerloch* (p. 16) in ¼ hr. (25 pf.; return-ticket, available by the mountain-railway also, 30 pf.).

Post & Telegraph Office (*Haupt-Postamt*; Pl. E, 3), Fürsten-Str. 2.

Inquiry Office of the 'Verein für Fremden-Verkehr' at *H. Wildt's* bookshop, König-Str. 38, Grosser Bazar (Pl. E, 4).

Theatres. *Court Theatres* (Grosses and Kleines Haus, p. 9; Pl. F, 3), closed in July and August; box-office open 10.30-1.30, Sun. 11-1.30; tickets also at Wildt's (p. 3). — *Stuttgarter Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 5), Kleine König-Str. 7-9, for dramas; *Royal Wilhelma Theatre* (p. 16); *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. D, 7), Heusteig-Str. 105. — *Friedrichs-Bau Theatre* (Pl. E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 32, mostly with variety performances.

Concerts. In the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 12), daily in summer and Wed. and Sun. in winter (adm. 50, Thurs. 20 pf.; when no concert adm. 20 pf., free on Sun. morning; D. 1 *M* 60-2 *M* 50 pf.); *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 13); *Wilhelma-Theater-Garten* (p. 16); *Berg Mineral Baths* (p. 15), every afternoon in summer; *Leuze's Mineral Baths* (p. 15), at 7 a.m. in summer; *Kursaal* at Cannstatt (p. 16).

Baths. *Stuttgarter Schwimm-Bad* (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 13), Büchsen-Str. 53½, with two swimming-basins, Turkish baths, etc.; *Charlotten-Bad* (Pl. G, 4), Charlotten-Str. 15; *Johannes-Bad* (Pl. C, 5), Rotebühl-Str. 55. — *Berg Mineral Baths* and *Leuze's Mineral Baths*, see p. 15. — River Baths at Berg (p. 15), Cannstatt (p. 16), and Untertürkheim (p. 41).

British Minister Resident, *Sir Vincent Corbett* (p. 242). — **British Consul,** *J. H. Harriss Gastrell* (vice-consul, *E. Schleicher*), Kriegsberg-Str. 15 (Pl. D, E, 3, 2; office-hour 11-12). — **American Consul,** *Edward Higgins*, Goethe-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2; 9-12 and 1.30-3).

English Church (Pl. F, 5; p. 7), Olga-Str.; services at 8, 10.30, and 5.30; chaplain, *Rev. Cecil E. Weston*, Stitzenburg-Str. 19b (Pl. F, G, 6, 5).

Chief Sights. *Antiquities, Collection of* (p. 8), open free on week-days, except Mon., 11-1 and 2-4 (Nov.-March 2-3); Sun. 11-4(3).

Kunst Gebäude (p. 5), open daily 9-6; adm. 1, Thurs. 2 *M*.

Lapidarium (p. 8), open free on Sun., 11-1; at other times on application to the keeper of the Collection of Antiquities.

Linden Museum (p. 12), open on week-days 10-12.30 and 2-4, Sun. 11-1 and 2-4; adm. free on Sun., Wed., and Sat., 20 pf. on Mon., Tues., and Fri., 50 pf. on Thurs.

Museum of Art (p. 9), open free on Sun. 11-4; the paintings and engravings also on week-days, except Mon., 10.30-12.30 and 2-4; the sculptures on Wed. and Sat., 10.30-12.30 and 2-4; adm. at other times on application to the keeper (1 pers. ½, 2-3 pers. 1, 4-6 pers. 1½, more than 6 pers. 2 *M*).

National Industrial Museum (p. 13), open free on week-days 10-12.30 and 2-5 (Nov.-March 2-4), Sun. 11-3. — Library, week-days 10-12 and 2-6 (Sat. 2-5), Sun. 11-1, Fri. (and Tues. in winter) 8-10 p.m.

Natural History Collection (p. 7), open free on week-days 11-12.30 and 2-4, Sun. 11-4 (Nov.-March 11-3), holidays 11-1 and 2-4(3); closed on Tues.

Royal Library (p. 7), week-days 11-12 and, except Sat., 3-4 (20 pf.); reading-room, week-days 9-12, also 2-8 on Mon. and Thurs. and 2-6 on Tues., Wed., and Fri.

Royal Palace (p. 5), week-days 9-6, Sun. and holidays 11-6, by tickets (50 pf., Sun. 25 pf.) obtained from the keeper at the entrance opposite the Old Palace.

Rosenstein (p. 15), *Wilhelma* (p. 15): These are shown in summer (April 15th-Oct. 15th) daily 9-12 (Sun. and holidays 11-12), and 2-6. Tickets (20 pf.) at Wildt's (p. 3) and at the entrances; also from 8 to 9 a.m. at the 'Stabs-Kanzlei' of the Old Palace (p. 6).

Villa bei Berg (p. 15), open daily from April 15th to Oct. 15th 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 11-12 and 2-6; tickets (25 pf.) from the custodian.

When Time is Limited (two days). 1st Day: morning, *Schloss-Platz* (p. 5), *Stifts-Kirche* (p. 6), *Industrial Museum* (p. 13), *Linden Museum* (p. 12); afternoon, *Königliche Anlagen* (p. 11), *Rosenstein* (p. 15), *Wilhelma* (p. 15). — 2nd Day: morning, *Museum of Art* (p. 9), *Natural History Collection* (p. 7); afternoon, *Hasenberg* (p. 17); mountain-railway to *Degerloch* (p. 16). Spare time may be devoted to the *Uhlands-Höhe* (p. 14) and the *Villa bei Berg* (p. 15). — Excursions to *Schloss Hohenheim* and the *Solitude* (pp. 17, 18), *Ludwigsburg* (p. 21), and *Marbach* (p. 20).

Stuttgart (820 ft. at the railway station), the capital of Wurtemberg and head-quarters of the 13th army-corps, with 300,000 inhab. (91,600 in 1871), mainly Protestants, and including a garrison of 4700 men, is beautifully situated in a wide valley, with its suburbs extending beyond the Neckar, surrounded by vine-clad and wooded hills. Its industries (chemicals, furniture, cardboard, pianos, and beer) are chiefly carried on in the suburbs of Cannstatt (p. 16) and Untertürkheim (p. 41). Its book-trade is important also.

The name of Stuttgart first occurs in a document of 1229; from 1265 it was the favourite residence of the Counts of Wurtemberg; and it became the capital of the country in 1482 under Count Eberhard im Bart (1459-96), who was created Duke of Wurtemberg in 1495. Its development was rapid under Duke Christopher (1550-68), who introduced the Reformation and founded the civil code of the country, but it suffered severely from the Thirty Years' War, the invasions of Louis XIV., and the removal of the royal residence to Ludwigsburg (p. 21). Its present importance dates only from the 19th century.

From the Haupt-Bahnhof we proceed to the left along the Schloss-Str. to the *Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; band daily, 12-1), which is adorned with flower-beds and enclosed by stately buildings. On the N.W. side is the chief station of the tramways (p. 3). In the centre of the square rises a *Jubilee Column*, 100 ft. high, erected in 1841 in honour of the twenty-five years' reign of William I., and crowned with a bronze figure of Concord, 13 ft. high. To the N.W. of the column stands the monument of *Duke Christopher* (see above), by Paul Müller (1889). At the S.W. corner of the square is a marble bust of *Dannecker* (1758-1841; Pl. D), the sculptor, by Curfess (1888).

On the W. side of the Schloss-Platz stands the *Königs-Bau* (Pl. E, 3), erected by Leins in a classical style in 1857-60 (café, see p. 2). Adjoining it on the S. is the *Kronprinzen-Palais* (1846-9). — On the N. side of the square is the *Königin-Olga-Bau*, erected in 1893-5 (café-restaurant, see p. 2). Adjacent is the **Kunst-Gebäude** (Pl. F, 3; adm., see p. 4), erected by Th. Fischer in 1913 on the site of the old Court Theatre, which was burned down in 1902. It contains an exhibition and festival hall, the club-rooms of the Stuttgarter Künstlerbund, and a restaurant; above the twelve-sided dome is a gilded stag by L. Habich. Behind are the *Royal Stables* (Königl. Marstall; Pl. F, 3) and the Theater-Platz (p. 11).

The ***Royal Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss;* Pl. F, 3, 4; comp. p. 7), on the E. side of the square, built in the baroque style in 1746-1807 by Retti, De la Guêpière, and Thouret, is the most important secular building erected in Wurtemberg during the 18th century. It consists of a central block and two wings grouped round a court of honour; the central block, used only for court functions, is surmounted by a gilded crown. The hall, the staircase, and the marble, blue, white, and dining rooms are best worth seeing (adm., see p. 4; entrance in the S.W. wing; length of visit 1 hr.).

The ground and first floors contain large frescoes by *Gegenbaur*, executed in 1837-41, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (p. 5). Numerous pictures and tapestries (17th cent.). Also sculptures by *Dannecker* (Bacchus, Venus), Pompeian antiquities, 505 majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), etc.

The **Old Palace** (*Altes Schloss;* Pl. E, F, 4), erected by A. Tretsch under Duke Christopher in 1553-78, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at three corners. The *Courtyard (p. xxviii), surrounded on three sides by triple arcades, contains a bronze equestrian statue of *Count Eberhard im Bart* (p. 5), by Hofer (1859). The *Porcelain* and *Silver Room*, on the E. side of the court, contains china from Ludwigsburg, Meissen, and Sèvres (presented by Napoleon I.). In the S.W. corner of the court is the entrance to the *Chapel* (adm. Sun., Tues., and Fri. 11-12; 25 pf.), the vault of which contains royal sarcophagi.

To the E. of the Old Palace is the monument of *Emperor William I.*, by Rümann (1898), with an equestrian statue in gilded bronze. To the W. are the old *Kanzlei*, now a chemist's shop, with an elegant corner-tower, and the *Prinzen-Bau* (Pl. E, 4). Behind, in the Alter Schloss-Platz, rises a bronze statue of *Schiller* (Pl. E, 4), by Thorvaldsen (1839). Behind the Old Palace is a bust of the poet *Karl Gerok* (Pl. G; 1815-90), by Donndorf (1898).

From the Schloss-Platz we proceed S.W. along the Königs-Strasse (Pl. E, 4), the chief business-street. In the Stift-Str., the first turning on the left, is the old *Rapp House* (No. 7), with a memorial tablet to Goethe and Schiller. Opposite is the *Municipal Savings Bank* (1912).

The Protestant ***Stifts-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4), with its two towers, founded in the 12th cent., was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in 1436-95. The early-Gothic choir dates from 1327-47. Reliefs on the S. portal (1494) of Christ bearing the Cross and the Apostles.

Interior (bell at the S. portal; verger, Stift-Str. 7; gratuity). Stained glass of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher. By the left wall of the choir, eleven stone figures of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from 1574. The chapel to the left of the choir (Urban-Kapelle) contains the painted stone monument of Count Wolfgang von Hohenlohe (d. 1575) and sculptures from the old rood-screen (late 15th cent.). Adjacent, by the stairs to the left gallery, is an old votive relief in stone, representing Christ (above) and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below). By the stairs to the right gallery is the fine tomb of Dr. Vergenhans (d. 1513). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the early 16th cent., with reliefs of the Evangelists, disfigured by bronzing.

To the S. is the Kirch-Str., leading to the Markt-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the centre of old Stuttgart, with old-fashioned houses (No. 4 an interesting frame-house) and the **Rathaus**, completed in a modernized Gothic style in 1905 (open on week-days, except Thurs., 1-3, Sun. and holidays 11-1, fee 20 pf.; Rathaus-Keller, see p. 2). — A little to the S., in the Geiss-Str. (Pl. E, 5), is the pretty *Haus im Glück-Brunnen*, by Zeitler (1909).

From the Markt-Platz the Markt-Strasse leads S.E. to the St. Leonhards-Platz, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. F, 5; 1470-74). The *Wächter-Brunnen*, close by, is by Fremd (1900). To the S. of the church is the *Gustav-Siegle-Haus* (Pl. F, 5), built by Th. Fischer in 1912, an institution for popular education, with a lecture-room. To the E., in the Olga-Str., is the *English Church* (St. Catherine's; Pl. F, 5), built by Wagner in 1865 in the English Gothic style (services, see p. 4). The Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E, 5), not far to the S.E., contains an iron fountain of 1714.

From the St. Leonhard-Kirche the Esslinger-Str. leads N. to the Charlotten-Platz. Here begins the Neckar-Strasse, through which runs the tramway to Berg and Cannstatt (p. 15). On the right is the **Wilhelms-Palast** (Pl. F, 4), the residence of King William II. Opposite, at the corner of the Planie, are marble busts of *Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf (1889).

No. 4, Neckar-Str., adjoining the palace, is the *State Archives* (Pl. F, G, 4), with a fine façade. On the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing of this building is the valuable ***Natural History Collection** (*Königliche Naturalien-Sammlung;* adm., see p. 4).

On the Ground Floor is the *Geognostic Collection of Wurtemberg* (guide of 1910, 60 pf.). At the foot of the staircase, extinct deer and slabs with ichthyosauri. Cabinet on the left of the entrance, Jurassic saurians and Wurtemberg minerals. Main gallery: right of the entrance, plesiosauri, incl. the Thaumatosaurus victor; left of the entrance, a skull of an ichthyosaurus. The desk-cases contain fossils from the Triassic and Jurassic periods of Swabia. Also saurians from the Keuper stratum, incl. labyrinthodontes (frog-saurians), phytosauri (resembling crocodiles), twenty-four aetosauri (armour-plated lizards), a complete dinosaurus (plateosaurus), and the oldest known remains of tortoise-shell. From the diluvial stratum of Steinheim an der Murr (p. 21), skulls of the bison and aurochs and the skeleton of a mammoth, 13 ft. high. In the elevated part of the gallery, tertiary fauna from Steinheim im Aalbuch and tusks of diluvial elephants; to the left, on case XXXI, a skeleton of a cave-bear; on the right wall, slabs with Jurassic pentacrinites. — The First Floor contains the general *Zoological Collection* (guide of 1906, 50 pf.). In the wing to the right are mammalia; in the hall to the left are birds (Elliot collection of Himalayan pheasants), fishes, reptiles, corals, and insects. — The Second Floor, in the wing to the right, contains the *Palæontological Collection*. Behind are the *Zoological* and *Botanical Collections of Wurtemberg* (admirably arranged). The hall on the left is devoted to the general *Mineralogical* and *Geognostic Collections*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the general *Botanical Collection*.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courtyards, is the so-called **Akademie** (Pl. F, 4), the seat in 1775-94 of the Karls-Schule founded by Duke Charles at the Solitude (p. 18), where Schiller received his education as a student of medicine, and where he wrote his 'Robbers' in 1777-8. The old dining-hall, with ceiling-paintings by Guibal, Heideloff, and Hetsch, contains the king's private library. On the ground-floor are guard-rooms.

The **Royal Library** (*Königliche Landes-Bibliothek;* Pl. F, G, 4), Neckar-Str. 8, a Renaissance building by Landauer (1885),

contains 591,000 vols., 5300 MSS., 8000 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 4600 specimens of early printing (adm., see p. 4).

The ground-floor of this building is occupied by the ***Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (adm., see p. 4; illus. guide of 1908, 1 *M* 20 pf.).

West Wing, to the right of the entrance-hall, which contains costumed figures from the Army Museum. Room A, with *Antiquities* (cabinets I-VIII). Cabinet I (left): Earlier and later stone period; objects from lake-dwellings. Cabinet II (right): Bronze and Hallstatt periods; objects from tumuli on the Swabian Alb. Cabinet III (right): Hallstatt period. In wall-cases 12 and 13 and in window-case 14 are prehistoric objects of special interest from the royal tombs at Hundersingen on the Danube, Kleinaspergle, and Belle-Remise (near Ludwigsburg; ca. 700-500 B.C.), some imported from Greece. Cabinet IV (left): Roman period; window-case 26, a helmet and bronzes. Cabinet V (right): La Tène and Merovingian periods; ornaments. Cabinet VI (left): Alemannian and Frankish period; ornaments and vessels; in case 32 (left), a helmet from Gültlingen; to the right and left of case 30, coffins from Oberflacht. Cabinet VII (right): Roman objects found at Cannstatt; Greek antiquities, antique glass; terra-cotta figures. Cabinet VIII (right): Objects from Alexandria; small marble head of Alexander the Great (left of the window); small caricature-heads; elaborate Coptic embroidery; gold ornaments (desk-case J). Cabinet IX (left): Ironwork, etched caskets, locks, weapons. Cabinet X (left): Weapons and armour.

Room B contains the *Ducal Cabinet of Art*, specially rich in vessels of the Renaissance. In case 43 is a painted pack of cards (Upper Rhine; ca. 1410). Cabinets XI (right) and XII (left) contain Renaissance furniture, the latter also portraits of the Dukes of Wurtemberg.

East Wing, to the left of the entrance-hall. Room C, *Industrial Art*. Down the centre of the room, cases with uniforms. Cabinet I (left): Stoves, stove-tiles, and Rhenish stoneware. Cabinet II (right): German and Italian majolica; German faience. Cabinet III (left): Ludwigsburg porcelain. Cabinet IV (right): Rococo room. Cabinet V (left): Porcelain and glass. Cabinet VI (right): Guild and household utensils (17th cent.). Cabinet VII (left): Musical and mathematical instruments; ingenious clock by Hahn (1767). Cabinet VIII (right): Gothic furniture. Cabinet IX (left): Costumes, snuff-boxes, and ornaments. Cabinet X (right): Objects in copper, brass, and pewter; fans.

Room D, with Cabinets XI and XII: *Ecclesiastical Art;* altar from Herrenberg, by Jerg Ratgeb (1519).

The garden contains a cross-section of the Hallstatt tumulus found near Jagstfeld and Roman stone monuments.

In the basement is the *Lapidarium*, a collection of Roman stone monuments (adm., see p. 4; catalogue of 1902, 20 pf.). — In the *Garden Saloon* are the mediæval and modern stone monuments (open on Sun. in summer, 11-1). — The conservator's office contains the *Royal Cabinet of Coins* (ca. 30,000).

Behind the library, in the Urban-Str., are the extensive **Law Courts** (*Justiz-Gebäude;* Pl. G, 4), built by Landauer in 1880, with a fine vestibule and jury court.

Farther down the Neckar-Str., on the left, at the corner of the Schlossgarten-Str., are the handsome **Court Theatres** *Königliche Hof-Theater;* Pl. F, G, 3; p. 4), built in 1909-12 by Max

Littmann. On the S. is the 'Grosses Haus', with 1400 seats, for grand opera and drama; on the N. the 'Kleines Haus', with 800 seats, for Mozart's operas and comedies. Opposite the latter is a statue of *Schiller*, by Donndorf (1913). The main façade of the Grosses Haus faces the Theater-Platz, the S. end of the Königliche Anlagen (p. 11). Around the pond are marble statues, mostly copies from the antique; on the side nearest the palace is a fine group of Nymphs (Pl. F, 3) by Dannecker.

Leaving the Theater-Platz on the N., we return through the Schiller-Str. to the Neckar-Str., No. 32 in which is the **Museum of Art** (*Museum der Bildenden Künste;* Pl. G, 3; adm., see p. 4), with picture and sculpture galleries and a collection of engravings. In the courtyard rises an equestrian statue of *King William I.* (d. 1864), by Hofer (1884).

On the ground-floor are **Casts** (catalogue of 1909, 50 pf.), the left wing containing copies of ancient, the right wing copies of modern works. Room IX, adjoining the entrance-hall (VII) on the left, contains, by the right entrance-wall, *Dannecker's* *Bust of Schiller in marble (1810; hair mutilated by the artist in a fit of mental aberration; No. 1).

The upper floor contains the **Picture Gallery,** with over 900 paintings (catalogue of 1907, 1½ *M*).

We first visit the North Wing, containing the Works by Old Masters.

Room A (farthest to the left). Paintings by German masters of the 15th-16th cent. (many freely restored), mainly belonging to the older Swabian School. To the left, 14. *H. Multscher*, Entombment; 69. *Barth. Zeitblom*, Altar-piece from Heerberg (1497-8); 20-23. *Martin Schaffner*, Four wings of an altar-piece from the Church of the Teutonic Order at Ulm; 48a-52. *B. Zeitblom (?)*, Altar-piece from Kilchberg.

Room B (continuing Room A). To the right, 24. *M. Schaffner*, Anwyl Epitaph (six worshippers); above, 3. *H. Baldung Grien*, Baron von Morsperg (1525). — 28. *Schäufelein*, Susanna and the Elders (frame by B. Pankok). — 25. *M. Schaffner*, L. von Freyberg and his wife (frame by B. Pankok); 1b, 2. *Amberger*, Portraits.

Room C. German and Netherlandish paintings of the 16th century. To the right, *Jacob Cornelisz von Oostzaan*, Winged altar-piece; 111. *Memling (?)*, Bathsheba. — 5. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judith.

Room D. German works of the 17th-18th centuries. To the right, 339. *Ang. Kauffmann*, Baroness von Bauer.

Room E. Dutch works of the 17th century. To the right, 257, 258. *C. Netscher*, Portraits; 250. *N. Molenaer*, Landscape.

Room F (continuing Room E). To the right, 205. *Brekelenkam*, Hermit praying; 159. *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, Portrait of a man; above, 208. *B. Cuyp*, Bivouac; *Pieter Codde*, The fugitive.

Room G. Netherlandish School of the 17th century.

Room H (entrance-room), continuing Room G. To the right, 265. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison, an early work (1627); 249. *N. Molenaer*, Village festival. — 219. *Wybrandt de Geest*, Family portrait; *M. d'Hondecoeter*, 229. Poultry-yard, 230. Poultry. — 217. *Everdingen*, Mountain landscape. — Above, 210. *J. van der Does*, Large animal-piece; 153. *Jordaens*, Bacchus and Ceres.

Room J. English, French, Spanish, and Hungarian works. To the right, 415. *English School*, George III. and his court on the terrace at Windsor. To the left, 410a. *Reynolds*, Portrait of Dr. Leland; *Gainsborough*, 395. Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. (ca. 1780), 396. Prince Octavius of England; above, 409a. *Raeburn*, Portrait of a man.

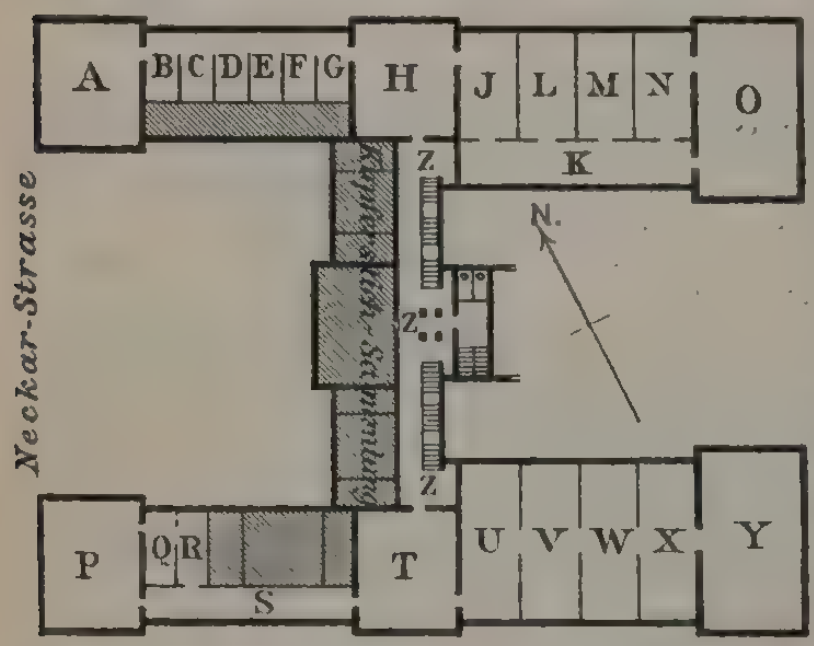
Room K. Italian Masters of the 16th-18th centuries. Section II: 503. *After Leonardo da Vinci*, Mona Lisa (an old copy); 529. *P. Bellotti*, Gipsy woman.

Room L. Venetian School of the 16th-18th centuries. To the right, *Tiepolo*, 587. Marriage of Barbarossa (sketch for the ceiling-painting at Würzburg, p. 119), 586. Finding of Moses. — 445. *P. Bordone*, Portrait of a woman.

Room M. Venetian Masters of the 14th-16th centuries. To the right, 525. *Lor. Lotto (?)*, Crucifixion. Opposite the entrance, 451. *Carpaccio*, Thomas of Aquinas, the Virgin, and two saints. On the left wall, 430. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; above, 452. *Carpaccio*, Stoning of St. Stephen.

Room N contains the Bequest of Queen Olga, consisting of water-colour copies of old masters and also a few original works: 703. *Böcklin*, Villa by the sea (1877); to the right, 895. *Spitzweg*, Alchemist; above, 828. *Gabriel Max*, Study of a head.

Room O (reserved for exhibitions and usually closed). Marble bust of King William I., by *Th. von Wagner;* busts in plaster of King William II. and Queen Charlotte, by *E. Curfess;* portraits of King William II., by *Huthsteiner* (No. 777), and King Charles, by *Zorn* (No. 937). The other pictures are copies of Italian masters.



We return to Room H and traverse the corridor (Z), leaving on the right the entrance to the Engravings (p. 11).

The South Wing contains the Modern Paintings.

Room P (last on the right). Works by *Wächter*, *Schick* 875. Dannecker), *Neher*, *Bentele*, and *Leybold*, of Stuttgart; 823. *Makart*, Cleopatra.

Room Q. 713. *A. Bruckmann*, Justinus Kerner; 839. *A. F. Oelenhainz*, The poet Schubart (1789).

Room R. 890 b. *M. von Schwind*, Father Rhine (sketch).

Room T (entrance-room). To the right, 790. *P. W. Keller-Reutlingen*, Angelus; above, 876. *H. Schick*, Dannecker's first wife; 734. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny.

Room U. Opposite the entrance, 793a. *L. Knaus*, Hessian peasant girl; 893. *K. Spitzweg*, Mountain landscape; 685. *I. Zuloaga*, Woman selling tea in the Pyrenees; 738. *A. Feuerbach*, Portrait of a man; 806. *W. Leibl*, Head of a peasant. — 869a. *Samberger*, Portrait of himself; 910. *F. von Uhde*, Last Supper.

Room V. To the right, 725a. *L. Dill*, The bridge; 909b. *W. Trübner*, Laden troop-horse; 799. *C. Landenberger*, Farewell. *K. Schuch*, 888a. Still-life, 888b. Peonies.

Room W. To the right, 722. *Fr. Defregger*, Wounded sportsman; 686. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 725. *L. Dill*, Venetian canal; 647. *Fr. Courtens*, Fishing-boats at dawn. — *A. Feuerbach*, 738a. 'Nanna', 738b. Water-carrier; 904. *Fr. Stuck*, Portrait of himself. — 906. *H. Thoma*, Upper Rhenish landscape.

Room X. To the right, 808a. *Fr. Lenbach*, Böcklin (1874). — 938. *H. Zügel*, Cows; 910a. *F. von Uhde*, Joseph and Mary; 796b. *G. Kuehl*, Interior of the Johannes-Kirche at Munich. — 830a. *A. Menzel*, Masked supper (water-colour); 903a. *Fr. Stuck*, Crucifixion; 701a. *G. von Bochmann*, Market-day in Esthonia; 763a. *R. von Haug*, Mounted infantry.

Room Y. To the right, 891a. *M. Slevogt*, Drinking song from 'Don Juan' (the singer D'Andrade). — 848. *H. Pleuer*, Moonlight; 939. *H. Zügel*, Autumn. — 909a. *W. Trübner*, Old woman; 737. *A. Feuerbach*, Iphigenia (1862); 783. *L. von Kalckreuth*, Gleaner; 805. *W. Leibl*, Kitchen at Kutterling. — 752a. *C. Grethe*, Entering port. — 839c. *B. Pankok*, Portrait of a woman; 813a. *M. Liebermann*, Almshouse.

The **Collection of Engravings** (*Kupferstich-Sammlung;* adm., see p. 4), also on the upper floor, contains over 300,000 examples; *A. Dürer* and the Wurtembergers *J. G. Müller* (1747-1830) and *Fr. Müller* (1782-1816) are well represented.

To the N. of the museum stands a bronze statue of *Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar* (1825-1901), by K. Donndorf the Younger (1904). A footpath ascends thence to the left to the Urban-Platz (Pl. G, 3), with a statue of *St. Urban*, the patron-saint of wine-growers, by Fremd (1904). In the Urban-Str., to the S. of the museum, is the *Royal Academy of Art* (Akademie der Bildenden Künste; Pl. G, 3; comp. p. 13). From the Moser-Str., to the S. of the Urban-Platz, a flight of steps ascends to the Eugens-Platz (Pl. G, H, 4; 995 ft.), which is adorned with a fountain (Galatea) by Rieth and affords a fine view of the town. Below is a bronze bust of *Duke Eugene of Wurtemberg* (d. 1877), by Pelargus. Uhlands-Höhe, see p. 14.

About 8 min.'s walk beyond the museum the Neckar-Str. expands into the Neckar-Tor (Pl. H, 2), an open space embellished with a water-nymph by Dannecker. To the right, above, is the Romanesque *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. H, 2), built by Dollinger in 1893. Farther on, in the Wera-Str., is the Catholic *Nikolaus-Kirche*, built by Pohlhammer in the early-Gothic style (1896).

On the W. side of the Neckar-Str. are the ***Königliche Anlagen**, laid out in the English style in 1808. These charming gardens, with their fine trees, lakes, and sculptures, are over 2 M. in length, extending from the palace nearly to Cannstatt. The gardens S. of the Schiller-Str. (Pl. F, G, 2, 3), are now known as the Theater-Platz (comp. p. 5). The *Schloss-Garten*, between the Schiller-Str. and the Wolfram-Str. (Pl. G, H, 1), is closed at sunset. In the round flower-bed of the main avenue, near the Schiller-Str., is a marble group of Count Eberhard and the shepherd (from Uhland; Pl. F, G, 2), by Paul Müller (1881). To the right of it is the *Royal Orangery* (Pl. G, 2, 3). Farther N., to the left, is the monument to *King Charles and Queen Olga* (Pl. G, 2), by Curfess and Halmhuber (1895); to the right (Pl. G, 2) are the remains of a *Lusthaus*, built by Beer in 1580-93 and pulled down in 1846, and a marble bust of *Franz Liszt*, by Fremd (1903). At the end of the avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. G, 1), by

Hofer (1850). A little farther on, beyond the Wolfram-Str., are two Horse Tamers (Pl. G, H, 1), also by Hofer (1848). Cannstatt (p. 16) may be reached hence in 35 min. viâ the König-Karl-Brücke. — From the Horse Tamers an avenue of plane-trees leads N.E. to the (25 min.) main entrance of the Rosenstein (p. 15).

From the Schloss-Platz (p. 5) we now enter the N.W. quarter of the city, and note the fine buildings of the *Württembergische Vereins-Bank* and the *Reichs-Bank*, both in the Friedrich-Str. (Nos. 48 and 22; Pl. E, 3). The Kriegsberg-Str. and Goethe-Str. (Pl. E, 2) contain handsome buildings also.

The **Technical Academy** (*Technische Hochschule;* Pl. E, 3; 800 students), to the E., in the Stadt-Garten, was erected in the Italian Renaissance style by Egle in 1860-65, and enlarged in 1879 and 1900. On the upper story are ten allegorical statues; to the left and right of these are two representations of Art and Science, by Th. Bechler. The small garden on the N. front contains busts of the æstheticist *F. T. Vischer* (p. 22), by Donndorf (1889), and of the naturalist *Robert Mayer* (p. 28), by Kopp (1889).

The *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D, E, 3; adm., see p. 4), entered from the Schelling-Str., is a favourite pleasure-resort, with beautiful gardens. — On the W., at the corner of the Kanzlei-Str. and Schelling-Str., is the *Baugewerk-Schule* (School of Building; Pl. D, 3), by Egle (1870); to the S. are the *Wurtemberg Savings Bank* (Pl. D, 3), Kanzlei-Str. 25, built in 1900, and the *Württembergischer Kredit-Verein* (1913).

In the Hegel-Platz, at the corner of the Kanzlei-Str., stands the *Gewerbe-Halle* (Pl. D, 3), an exhibition-hall containing samples of exported products. On the N.E. side of the square is a monument to *H. von Burckhardt*, director of the adjoining Katharinen-Hospital (1911).

On the N.W. side of the Hegel-Platz rises the **Linden Museum** (Pl. D, 2, 3; adm., see p. 4), named after its founder, and containing one of the largest ethnographical collections in Germany. Central Africa and Oceania are especially well represented.

Ground Floor. To the left of the entrance, *Asia:* Java (immediately to the left, a carved wall of a house), Malay archipelago, Japan and China (old silk costumes, porcelain), India, Assam, Turkestan, and Siberia. *America* (pottery and textiles from Peru). *Chinese Tibet.* In the glass-roofed court, a Japanese processional carriage, etc. — First Floor. *Oceania:* Melanesia (dancers' masks from New Pomerania, alarm drums, boat inlaid with mother-of-pearl from the Solomon Islands), Australia, Polynesia (woven mats), and Micronesia. — Second Floor. *Africa:* Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Morocco, Sudan, E. and W. Africa, and Madagascar.

Near this, in the Hoppenlau-Str., is the *Hoppenlau-Friedhof* (Pl. C, D, 3), with the graves of the sculptor Dannecker (d. 1841) and the authors Wilhelm Hauff (d. 1827) and Gustav Schwab (d. 1850). — In the Linden-Str. (Pl. D, 3) is the *Garrison Church*, a

brick edifice in the Romanesque style by Dollinger (1875-9). — In the Büchsen-Str., at the corner of the Militär-Str., is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. C, D, 3), the property of a choral society. The hall was built by Leins in 1875. The garden (restaurant and concerts, see pp. 2, 4) contains a bronze bust of Uhland and marble busts of Gustav Schwab and Franz Schubert. Adjacent, at the corner of Büchsen-Str. and Schloss-Str., is the *Stuttgarter Schwimm-Bad* (Pl. C, D, 3; p. 4), erected in the Moorish style in 1888-9.

To the E., Kanzlei-Str. 19, is the ***National Industrial Museum** (*Landes-Gewerbemuseum;* Pl. D, E, 3), erected by Neckelmann in a baroque style (1890-96). The main façade is in the Kanzlei-Str. Adm., see p. 4; illus. guide of 1913, 50 pf.

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall, to the right and left, industrial art of E. Asia (Japanese bronzes, prints, vases, etc.); in the side-rooms to the left, varying exhibitions. — Straight on is the *König-Karl-Halle*, an exhibition-gallery adorned with a frieze by Ferd. Keller and bronze groups by Hundrieser and Eberlein. — To the right and left of the König-Karl-Halle is a collection illustrating changes of taste in the last half-century. Behind the gallery, left to right, are safeguards for workpeople, hygienic and fire-saving appliances, machinery, etc.; here also is the entrance to the motor room (basement). We next pass through the N. side-room, with machinery, to the interesting section devoted to aberrations of taste (faults of material, workmanship, or decoration). — We return through the corridor to the left, then to the right across the König-Karl-Halle, and ascend the staircase.

First Floor. In the right gallery, clocks. In the N. side-rooms, musical instruments; to the left, textiles (woven and printed stuffs, embroidery, lace, garments) and national costumes; also engravings, bookbindings, ceramics, glass, metal-work, bronzes, pewter, etc. In the S. side-rooms, furniture, incl. a music-room designed by B. Pankok. In the left gallery, silver and enamel work.

The museum contains also a collection of patterns (54,000 sheets), educational appliances, a library (80,000 vols.), etc.

Opposite the museum is the hall of the *Kunstgewerbe-Verein*, with varying exhibitions of industrial art (adm. free on week-days 9-12.30 and 2-6, Sun. 11-1). — At the corner of the Calwer Str. and Linden-Str. is the *Ständehaus* (Diet House; Pl. E, 4), built in 1907-9, with a large wall-painting by H. Pleuer (View of the Württemberg, p. 41) in the council-room.

In the late-Gothic **Hospital-Kirche** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1471-93 and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's statue of Christ (p. 209). The cloisters, restored in 1895 (entr. Innere Büchsen-Str. 37), contain the tomb of Reuchlin (p. 23).

The *Central* or *Prag Friedhof*, to the N.W. of the city, beyond the *Postdörfle* (Pl. E, F, 1; cottages of postal employees, built by Morlok) and the *Bürger-Hospital*, contains a Gothic burial-chapel by Beyer and a crematorium. About 1/4 hr. higher up, at the N.E. end of the Feuerbacher Heide (p. 14), is the *Weissenhof* (1115 ft.), a garden-restaurant with a pretty view. Close by is the new building of the *Kunstgewerbe-Schule* (1913), and the Academy of Art (p. 11) is to be transferred to an adjoining site. From Weissenhof to the Doggenburg (p. 14), 3/4 hr. — Above the Postdörfle, 20 min. W., is the view-tower on the *Kriegsberg* (Pl. D, 1; 1160 ft.). The tower may be reached also from the Haupt-

Bahnhof in 35 min. viâ the Schloss-Str., See-Str., and Panorama-Str.; or we may take the tramway (No. 2, transferring to No. 10) to the beginning of the Obere Birkenwald-Str., whence we ascend to the left in a few min.; interesting ascent also from the Lenzhalde (Pl. B, 1; tramway No. 7) viâ the Eduard Pfeiffer-Str. (Pl. C, D, 1), with a fine view.

Beyond the *Wilhelms-Bau* (Pl. D, 5; café-restaurant, see p. 2) the König-Str. (p. 6) is continued by the Marien-Strasse. This street leads direct to the *Silberburg-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 6), belonging to the Museums-Gesellschaft, the leading club of Stuttgart (tickets obtained, through a member, at Kanzlei-Str. 11). In the grounds below the garden, between the Mörike-Str. and Silberburg-Str., is a marble bust of the poet *E. Mörike* (Pl. D, 6; 1804-75), by Rösch. Opposite, Silberburg-Str. 191, is a *Volks-Bibliothek* (Public Library). To the Karls-Höhe, see p. 17. — A little to the E. of the Silberburg is the Catholic **Marien-Kirche** (Pl. D, 6), with two towers, built in the early-Gothic style by Egle (1872-5). The interior contains mural paintings of the Beuron school (p. 87). The adjacent *Paulinen-Brunnen* is by Donndorf (1898). About 12 min. S. is the *Markus-Kirche* (Pl. D, 7), built by Dolmetsch in 1905-7; in the choir is a stone carving of the Crucifixion, by H. Lang.

At the corner of the Silberburg-Str. and Reinsburg-Str. rises the *Stuttgarter Lebensversicherungs-Bank* (Pl. C, 5, 6); to the W., in the Reinsburg-Str., is the *Villa Siegle* (Pl. C, 6), by Gnauth (1872). At the foot of the Hasenbergsteige (p. 17), 2 min. farther, is the pretty *Gänsepeter-Brunnen* (Pl. B, 6), by Th. Bausch (1901). — In the Gutenberg-Str., finely situated on the *Feuer-See* (Pl. C, 5), is the Gothic **Johannes-Kirche,** built by Leins in 1866-76, with richly decorated interior (verger, Feuersee-Platz 5b). — In the Bismarck-Str. are the *Olga Sanatorium* (Pl. A, B, 4), the Romanesque *Elisabeth-Kirche* (Pl. A, 5; 1901), and the early-Gothic *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. A, 5; 1898).

Walks. From the Schloss-Platz we walk to the (20 min.) Eugens-Platz (p. 11), and follow the Kanonenweg, No. 44 in which, 10 min. farther, is the Restaurant Uhlands-Höhe; after 250 paces we ascend to the right to the (¼ hr.) **Uhlands-Höhe** (Pl. H, 3; 1160 ft.), with a series of charming views, the finest from the pavilion at the top. — A similar point is the **Schiller-Höhe,** on the *Bopser* (Pl. F, 7; 1340 ft.; Kurhaus Schiller-Eiche), reached by the *Neue Weinsteige* (Pl. E, F, 7), commanding varied views during its winding ascent from the Olga-Str. to the *Bopser-Anlage* (1055 ft.; ¼ hr. from the top). The gardens contain a bust of *Friedrich List* (p. 53) by Stocker (1905). We may return viâ the Hohenheimer Str. (Pl. F, G, 6, 5); or we may continue through the *Bopser-Wald* to (50 min.; tramway, see p. 3) *Degerloch* (p. 16). The Bopser-Wald contains an open-air theatre, on the spot where Schiller read his 'Robbers' to the students at the Karls-Schule (p. 7). — The **Feuerbacher Heide** is reached from the Schloss-Platz viâ the Schloss-Str., Kanzlei-Str., and Herdweg (numerous villas); at the corner of the Herdweg and Rellenberg-Str. is the pretty *Relenberg-Brunnen* (Pl. B, 1), by Kiemlen (1904). Farther on, to the left, ¾ hr. from the Schloss-Platz, is the *Restaurant Doggenburg* (Pl. A, 2), with a small collection of wild animals; thence to the Weissen-

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Fellbach
Rommelshausen
Stetten
Rotenberg
Kernen
Türkheim
Uhlbach
Katzenkopf
Ob. Türkheim
Hedelfingen
Rüdern
Thal
Sulzgries
Walden. Thom
Metlingen
Hegensbg.
ESSLINGEN
Ober-Esslingen
Ruit
Kgl. Park
Berkheim
Scharnhausen
Denkendorf
Kap
Engl. Miles

hof, see p. 13. We next take a path to the right, skirting the woods at first, and ascend to the (20 min.) conspicuous *Bismarck Column*, on the highest point of the Heide (1340 ft.). We may return by the Birkenwald-Str. and Panorama-Str. (Pl. D, E, 1, 2; tramway, see p. 14).

Environs of Stuttgart.

To Cannstatt. The Railway (R. 8; 2½ M. in 6-9 min.; 30, 20, 15 pf., express 80, 70, 40 pf.) passes beneath the Rosenstein (see below) by a tunnel 400 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Stuttgart-Cannstatt*, on the right bank. – Electric Tramway (p. 3; 2½ M. in 20 min.; 15 pf.) from the Schloss-Platz. — Walkers to Cannstatt viâ the Königliche Anlagen take about 1 hr. (comp. p. 12).

Berg (715 ft.), the N.E. suburb of Stuttgart, lies on the left bank of the *Neckar* and is frequented as a health-resort. The *Berg Mineral Baths* ('Berger Urquell'), at the beginning of the town, possess a swimming-bath and a garden-restaurant (concert, see p. 4). On a hill above the town rises the Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855. — The *Neckar-Insel*, an island at Berg, is occupied by bath-houses. In the centre are mineral springs, including the Sprudel (Leuze's Mineral Baths, P. 4½-7 *M.*; concert, see p. 4).

The **Villa bei Berg** (880 ft.; adm., see p. 4), on the hill to the S., built by Leins in the Renaissance style in 1846-53, and surrounded with fine gardens and hot-houses, now belongs to the city of Stuttgart. In the interior are pictures and sculptures (Bust of a boy, by Luca della Robbia). In the garden are statues of the four seasons, by Kopf, and bronze busts of Nicholas I., Tsar of Russia, and his consort, by Rauch.

On the hill to the N. of Berg, in a large park, is the royal country-house of **Rosenstein** (805 ft.; adm., see p. 4), built by Salucci in an archaistic French style in 1824-9. The approach to it begins opposite the Hotel zum Schwanen, near the König-Karl-Brücke. In the interior are numerous sculptures (by Wagner, Wolf, Hoyer, Hofer, etc.) and a collection of pictures. The main apartment contains frescoes by Gegenbaur and Dieterich and a frieze by Weitbrecht. — From the back of the house paths descend through the grounds to the Wilhelma.

The ***Wilhelma** (adm., see p. 4), a picturesque group of buildings in the Moorish style, in the midst of well-kept grounds with fine magnolias, was erected for King William I. in 1842-53 by Zanth.

The *Festsaal-Bau* contains a large hall, sumptuously fitted up and connected by means of colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a gallery of Oriental pictures) and with the *Main Building* on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also a bedroom, dressing-room, and bathroom. At the back other terraces rise to the top of the hill, with a Moorish *Belvedere* (generally closed) commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades

are embellished with flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Güldenstein. On the river-side of the garden, at the corner of the Stuttgarter Str. and Prag-Str., are a *Theatre* (p. 4) and a *Restaurant*.

Cannstatt. — Plan, see p. 15. — Hotels. *Städtisches Kurhaus* (Pl. a), Paulinen-Str. 16, near the Kursaal, for patients, R. 9-31 *M* a week; *Concordia* (Pl. d), at the station; *Goldener Hahn* (Pl. f), König-Str. 35. — *Pension Lieb*, Taubenheim-Str. 16, near the Kursaal, P. from 5 *M*.

Restaurants. *Kursaal; Pilsener Schmid*, Karl-Str. 71. — Wine Rooms. *Österle*, Hall-Str. 30.

Baths at the *Stadt-Bad*, near the Kursaal, and at the *Mineral-Bad Schiffmann* (Pl. 2), Bad-Str. 31a (also open in winter).

Visitors' Tax. After 6 days 4-6, after 3 weeks 6-12 *M*.

Popular Festival, with exhibitions, etc., Sept. 27th-30th.

Cannstatt (720 ft.) was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905 and is connected with Berg by the *König-Karl-Brücke*, a bridge with five arches, 330 yds. long, erected in 1891-3 by Leibbrand. On the Sulzerrain, 12 min. from the station, to the N.E. of the town, are saline and chalybeate springs (68° Fahr.). In front of the handsome *Kursaal* (Pl. 1) is a bronze equestrian statue of *King William I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig (1875). Close by, in the Kursaal-Allee, is a fountain by Kiemlen (1910). The fine *Kur-Park* (adm. free; concerts 40, Sun. morning 25 pf., week-day mornings free) contains a bust of *Berthold Auerbach*, by Volz (1909). — In the Uff-Kirchhof, a little S. of the Kursaal, is the grave of *Ferd. Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf (1878).

The *Burgholz* (1175 ft.; view-tower; restaurant), ¾ hr. N.W. of Cannstatt and ½ hr. E. of Feuerbach station (p. 22), affords a fine view of Stuttgart and up the valley of the Neckar.

To Degerloch. Tramways (p. 3): No. 3, from the Schloss-Platz (Pl. E, F, 3, 4) to the *Zahnrad-Bahnhof*, 1½ M. in ¼ hr. (10 pf.); viâ the Bopser to Degerloch, see p. 3. — Mountain Railway (Zahnrad-Bahn) from the Heusteig-Str. (Pl. D, 7) to Degerloch, 1¼ M. in 12-17 min. (return-ticket 30 pf., available also by the tramway); trains every ½ hr. or oftener; views on the left.

Degerloch. — Hotels. *Kurhaus; Pension & Café Löffel*, P. 4½-6½ *M*. — Restaurants, all with gardens. *Adler* (wine); *Ritter; Charlotten-Höhe; Schweizerhaus*, *Wilhelms-Höhe*, both with view. — Motor Omnibus viâ Echterdingen and Bebenhausen to Tübingen, see p. 57.

Degerloch (1540 ft.), a suburb of Stuttgart, contains many villas and is a favourite resort in summer. Splendid view from the tower (1590 ft.; 20 pf.), 8 min. N.E. of the upper station.

From Degerloch a railway (Filder-Bahn) runs S.W. in 9 min. to (2 M.) *Möhringen*, where it divides: W. to *Vaihingen* (p. 58; 2 M. in 10 min.); E. to *Hohenheim* (p. 17; 3 M. in 20 min.); S.E. to (8½ M.) *Neuhausen*, viâ (5½ M.) *Echterdingen* (Hot. zum Hirsch) and (6 M.) *Bernhausen*. At Echterdingen is a stone commemorating the destruction of a Zeppelin here on Aug. 5th, 1908. About 1 hr. S. of Bernhausen is the view-tower on the *Uhlberg* (1540 ft.; descent to Dettenhausen, see p. 59).

To the View Tower on the Hasenberg: either by railway (5 M. in 20 min.; 80, 40, 25 pf.) to the West-Bahnhof (also by tramway No. 5), then on foot in 17-20 min.; or by tramway No. 2 to the Bismarck-Eiche, and thence in 8 min. Carr.-and-pair from Stuttgart 6-7 ℳ return.

The railway (views to the left) describes a sharp curve to the left near the Central-Friedhof (p. 13) and ascends S.W. towards the prominent *Kriegsberg* (p. 13), which it penetrates by a tunnel 630 yds. long. To the left we obtain a view of the town; on the right, above, is the Bismarck Column (p. 15). The train describes a wide circle round the town and reaches the *West-Bahnhof* (1215 ft. above the sea, 395 ft. above the Haupt-Bahnhof).

From the station we follow the upper road to the right. After 7 min. a finger-post to the left indicates the way to the Buchenhof (see below); a short-cut ascends hence in 8 min. to the Jägerhaus (306 steps). About 5 min. farther, near the *Bismarck-Eiche* (view-terrace), a footpath ascends to the left to (6 min.) the *Jägerhaus* (restaurant) on the **Hasenberg,** then to the right to the (2 min.) **View Tower* (1475 ft.; 217 steps; adm. 20 pf.), 120 ft. in height, erected by Beyer in 1879. The splendid view (indicator) extends as far as the Wartberg near Heilbronn and the Melibocus; to the S. the chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzollern. To the S. of the tower is the *Waldhaus* (restaurant).

From the Jägerhaus N.W. through the woods to the withered *Gais-Eiche,* much visited by excursionists, 1/4 hr.; W. to the deer-park (p. 18), 1/2 hr.

The *Hasenbergsteige,* a direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart, descends in 20 min. to the Gänsepeter-Brunnen in the Reinsberg-Str. (p. 14), passing (3 min.; right) a bust of Hauff, by Rösch (1882), on the left the sanatorium of *Buchenhof* (restaurant and view), and on the right the reservoirs of the city waterworks. Farther on it crosses the tunnel (135 yds. long) connecting the Schwab-Str. with the Karls-Vorstadt (Heslach). - Or we may ascend, beyond the tunnel, to the *Karls-Höhe,* or *Reinsburg-Hügel* (1120 ft.; Pl. C, 6), with a fine view and a bust of King Charles I. (d. 1891), and descend by the Humboldt-Str. and Mörike-Str. to the Silberburg (p. 14).

About 2 hrs.' walk to the S. of Stuttgart (railway from Degerloch in 1/2 hr.; comp. p. 16) lies **Schloss Hohenheim** (1280 ft.), built by Duke Charles in 1785, now an agricultural academy, with a botanical garden (guide 60 pf.) and collections. Fine view from the balcony and the dome (rfmts.). — **Scharnhausen** and **Weil,** with their stud-farms, etc., may be visited on the same day as Hohenheim. Visitors apply to the authorities. Weil (1/2 hr. W. of Esslingen, p. 43) possesses a royal villa and a race-course.

Untertürkheim, Obertürkheim, and the ascent of the Württemberg, see pp. 41, 42.

The **Solitude** (1630 ft.), 2 hrs. W. of Stuttgart, on the spur of a plateau, was built in the *rococo* style in 1763-7 by De la Guepiere for Duke Charles, and in 1773-5 was occupied by the Karls Schule, where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 7). The Schloss is tastefully decorated in the interior and commands an extensive view (best from the dome). — A little to the S. is a large deer park, with the Bären Schlösschen and the *Bären See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m.; tickets March-Oct.; 1-5 pers. 50 pf.) at Wildt's (p. 5). From the deer park to the *Hauenberg*, see p. 17.
From the Solitude to *Leonberg* (p. 22), 1½ hr.

2. From Heidelberg viâ Bruchsal to Stuttgart.

69½ M. Express in 2 hrs. (9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 50 pf., 4 ℳ); ordinary train in 3-4 hrs. (8 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf.). — Viâ *Meckesheim* and *Jagstfeld*, see R. 4.

Heidelberg, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. 8 M. *Wiesloch*, junction of a local railway to (12 M.) Meckesheim (p. 31). Nearing (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Hot. Ochse, Bad Hotel), with sulphur-baths (Amalien Bad), we pass on the right *Kisslau*, once a hunting lodge of the Bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary.

20½ M. **Bruchsal** Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Keller, Friedrichshof, near the station; Post), junction of the Basle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*), with 15,400 inhab., was in the 18th cent. the residence of the Bishops of Speyer. Their Schloss, begun in 1720 and completed in 1731 by Balth. Neumann (p. 118), has an imposing staircase, sumptuous apartments in the rococo style (frescoes by Johannes and Januarius Zick), and an old garden. The Peters Kirche, by Neumann (1742-9), contains the episcopal vault.

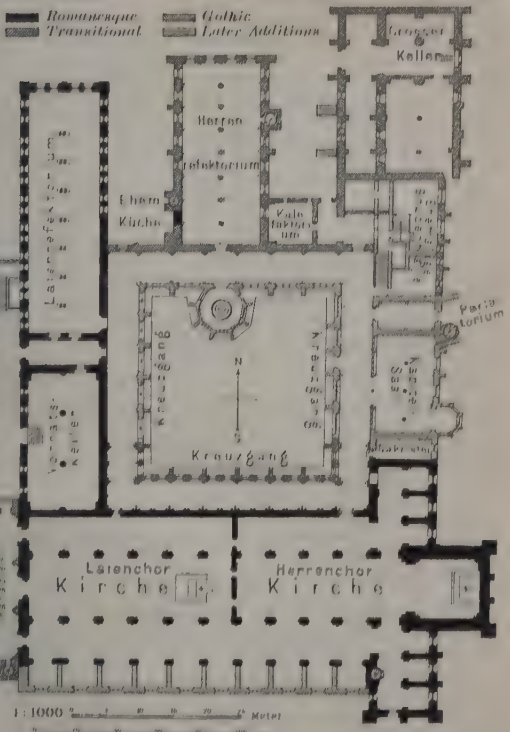
27½ M. *Gondelsheim*, with the old castle-tower and Schloss of Count Langenstein.

30 M. **Bretten** (710 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf. 2½ ℳ, well spoken of), a small town with 5300 inhab., was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497-1560; comp. p. 55), the 'Praeceptor Germaniæ'. In the market-place (10 min. from the station, to the right) is the Melanchthon memorial house (1903), with statues of reformers, library, medals, etc. (adm. 50 pf.). To the left is a fountain, with the figure of a knight (1555). Branch lines to Durlach and Heilbronn, see p. 29. — Beyond Bretten we quit Baden.
36½ M. *Maulbronn* (890 ft.; rail. restaurant).

Branch line in 5 min. to (2 M.) the town of Maulbronn.

Maulbronn (Hot. Post or Kloster, Elfinger wine; Rieger's Kloster Brauerei), a town of 1350 inhab., deserves a visit for its

famous ***Cistercian Abbey** (comp. p. xix), one of the best preserved mediæval convents in Germany, founded in 1146 and recently well restored. The upper story of the lay brothers' refectory and the kitchen, between the two refectories, are modern. After 1558


Romanesque
Transitional
Gothic
Later Additions
Langhaus
Kellerei
Herrenhaus
Refektorium
Eherne Kirche
Vorhalle
Laienrefektorium
Kreuzgang
Kreuzgang
Kreuzgang
Kreuzgang
Parlatorium
Kapitelsaal
Kapitelsaal
Kapitelsaal

At the W. end of the abbey-church is the **Paradies* (ca. 1220), a vestibule 70 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, with late-Romanesque arcade-windows and cross-vaulting. — The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1178, is a Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were added in 1424. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks (Herrenchor) from that of the lay-brothers (Laienchor), to the W.; in the latter, in front of the screen, is an altar with a crucifix 13 ft. high (1473). The monks' choir contains ninety-two stalls (2nd half of 15th cent.) and, on the steps, eight Biblical reliefs; by the N. wall of the rectangular choir proper is the richly carved throne of the abbot. Each of the transepts contains three rectangular chapels.

On the N. side of the church are the **Cloisters* (Kreuzgang), each walk of which is 125 ft. long (on the inside) and 15 ft. broad. The S. walk, in the transitional style (ca. 1225), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style (14th cent.), are simpler. In front of the N. walk is a tasteful well-house. Beyond it is the *Summer* or *Monks' Refectory* ('Rebental'), with seven central columns (ca. 1225). At the N.W. corner is the *Winter* or *Lay Refectory* (ca. 1210), divided into two parts by seven double columns. Other apartments adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. Between the *Monks' Day Quarters* (Bruderhalle) and the *Chapter House* (Kapitel-Saal) is the entrance to the *Parlatorium* (late 15th cent.) and the *Guest House* (early 16th cent.). — In the garden is the modern *Esels-Brunnen*, referring to the story of the foundation of the convent. Hence we obtain the best view of the *Faust-Turm*, near the E. side of the church, originally part of the fortifications.

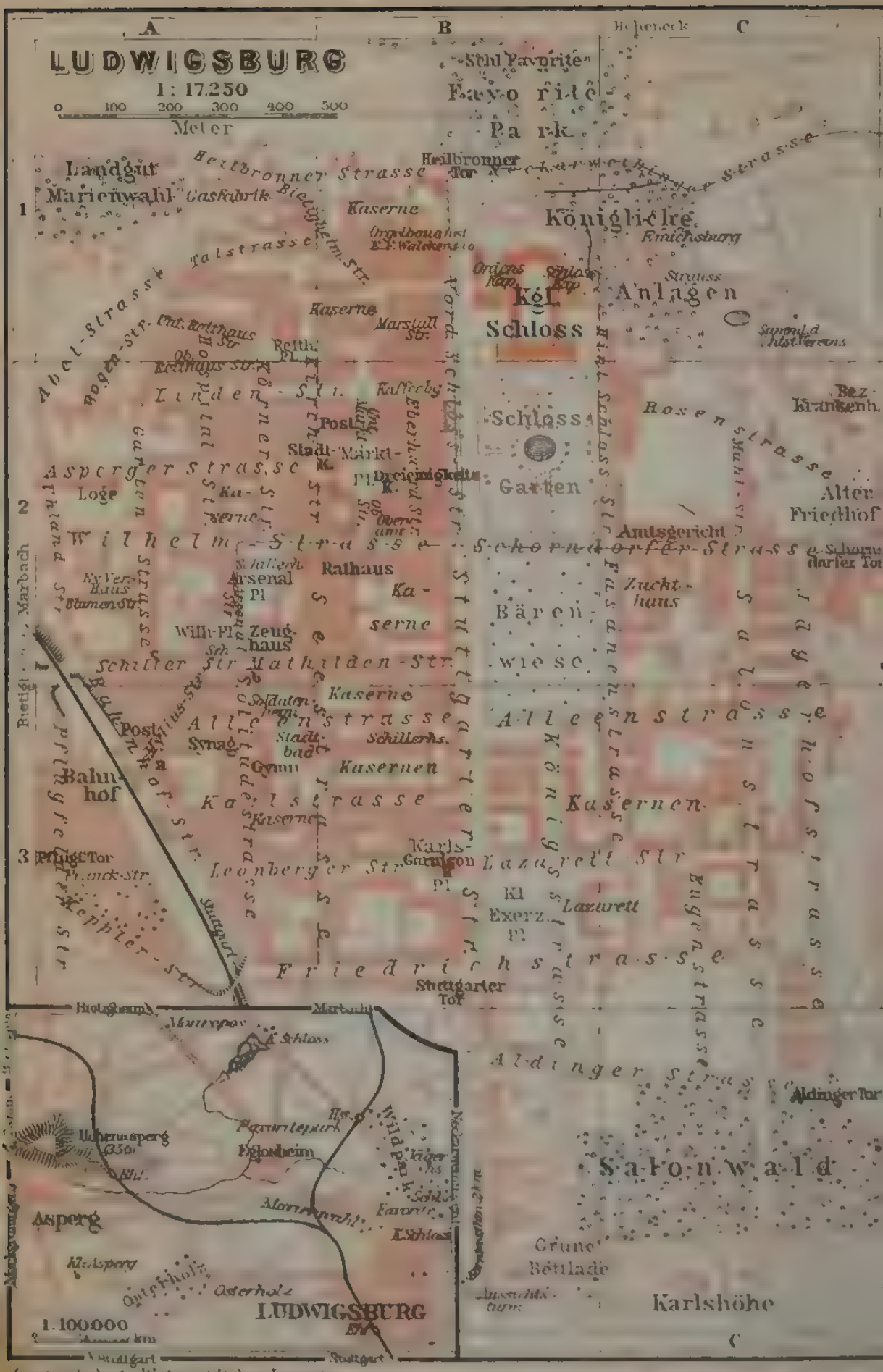
About 3 M. to the N.W. (omn. three times daily in ¾ hr.) lies *Knittlingen* (Hot. Kanne), the traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust.

Beyond Maulbronn the train passes through a tunnel.

40½ M. **Mühlacker** (Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhof-Hotel), junction for Pforzheim (p. 23). The neighbouring village of *Dürrmenz*, with a Waldensian colony of 1699, is dominated on the E. by the ruin of *Löffelstelz*. 47 M. *Vaihingen-Staatsbahnhof* (810 ft.). Branch-line to (5 M.) *Enzweihingen* viâ (3 M.) *Vaihingen* (Hot. Krone), on the Enz, with a large Schloss, now a penitentiary. On the left rises the Stromberg (p. 27). The train traverses a fertile and hilly district, and crosses the deep valley of the *Enz*.

55½ M. **Bietigheim** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone), a small old town. **To Heilbronn, see p. 27.**

From Bietigheim to Backnang, 16 M., railway in ½-1 hr. — 3½ M. *Beihingen-Heutingsheim*, the junction for Ludwigsburg (p. 22). The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 7½ M. **Marbach** (740 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1½-2½ *M*., B. 80 pf.; Bär), a small town with 2940 inhab. on a height on the right bank of the *Neckar*, was the birthplace of Schiller (b. Nov. 10th, 1759; d. May 9th, 1805). From the station we proceed straight on, then turn to the right after 2 min.


LUDWIGSBURG
1 : 17.250
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
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1
2
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Landgut Marienwahl
Heilbronner Strasse
Heilbronner Tor
Kaserne
Königliches Schloss
Schloss Garten
Favorite Park
Anlagen
Lindenstrasse
Asperger Strasse
Wilhelm-Strasse
Rathaus
Arsenal
Zeughaus
Bärenwiese
Alleenstrasse
Kasernen
Bahnhof
Kaelstrasse
Leonberger Str.
Friedrichstrasse
Stuttgarter Tor
Karlstor
Garnison
Lazarett
Exerz. Pl.
Rosenstrasse
Schorndorfer Strasse
Schorndorfer Tor
Aldinger Strasse
Aldinger Tor
Salonwald
Grüne Bettlade
Karlshöhe
Asperg
Hohenasperg
Favorite
Schloss
Ludwigsburg
1:100000
Stuttgart
Marbach
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

by the Rielingshäuser-Str., Charlotten-Str., and Schillerhöh-Str. to the (1/4 hr.) Schiller-Höhe, gardens containing a bronze statue of Schiller, by Rau (1876), and the *Schiller Museum* of souvenirs, autographs, furniture, etc. (open all day, 30 pf.; Sun. from 11 a.m., 20 pf.). We now retrace our steps for 8 min., then proceed to the left by the Wildermuth-Str., the town-gate, and the Markt-Str., and, opposite the Hotel Bär, descend to the right, past the late-Gothic *Alexander-Kirche* (15th cent.), to (7 min.) the modest house in which Schiller was born, two rooms of which are shown. Hence we regain the station in 7 min. Railway to Heilbronn, see below. — 16 M. *Backnang* (p. 35).

From Marbach to Heilbronn, 21 M., light railway ('Bottwar-Bahn') in 2 1/4 hrs. — 2 1/2 M. *Steinheim an der Murr*, with a fine Rathaus of 1686. In the neighbouring diluvial deposits remains of prehistoric animals have been found (comp. p. 7). — We next follow the pleasant *Bottwar-Tal*, with *Schloss Schaubeck* on the right. — 7 1/2 M. *Oberstenfeld* (Hot. Ochse), with an interesting early-Romanesque church (ca. 1200). About 3/4 hr. S.E. is the well-preserved castle of *Lichtenberg* (12th cent.). — 8 1/2 M. *Beilstein* (Hot. Post), a prettily situated little town, dominated by the castle-ruin of *Hohenbeilstein*, with a pentagonal keep (adm. 20 pf.). About 1 hr. S.W. is the *Wunnenstein* (1285 ft.), with a view-tower. — At (20 M.) *Sontheim* (tramway to Heilbronn, see p. 27) we reach the Neckar valley. — 21 M. *Heilbronn-Südbahnhof* (p. 27; tramway to the town).

To the right, near (58 1/2 M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill crowned by the small fortress of *Hohenasperg* (1160 ft.; now a penitentiary), where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart (p. 40) in 1777-87 for composing a satirical epigram on him; fine view from the tower (10 pf.; restaurant).

61 M. **Ludwigsburg.** — Hotels. *Bahn-Hotel* (Pl. a; A, 3), opposite the station, with garden; *Herzog Eberhard* (Pl. b; A, 2), Solitude-Str. 1; *Württemberger Hof* (Pl. c; A, 2), Schiller-Str. 8. — Restaurant. *Ratskeller*, adjoining the Rathaus (Pl. B, 2). — Baths. *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. A, 3). See-Str. — Tramways from the station to the *Ludwigsburger Heilbad* (p. 22) and to *Ossweil* and (7 M.) *Aldingen* in the Neckar valley.

Ludwigsburg (970 ft.), a town with 25,000 inhab. (including a garrison of 5300 men) and numerous factories, is much visited on account of its beautiful surroundings. It was founded at the beginning of the 18th cent. by Duke Eberhard Louis (d. 1733) as a rival of Stuttgart, and was extended by Duke Charles Eugene (d. 1793) and King Frederick (d. 1816). The streets are broad and regular.

In the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. A, 2) is a statue of *Schiller*, who lived at Ludwigsburg in 1768-73 and 1793-4, by Hofer (1882). — In the charming market-place is the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), a baroque church built by Retti in 1718-26; opposite is the Catholic *Dreieinigkeits-Kirche*, of 1727. — To the S., in the Karls-Platz, is the Protestant *Garnison-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), by Thiersch (1903).

The *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 1; custodian in the annexe on the E. side), 3/4 M. to the N.E. of the station, a handsome baroque building containing 452 rooms, was erected by Nette, Frisoni, and others under Duke Eberhard Louis in 1704-33. The finest interior decoration is in the hunting-pavilion at the N.W. corner. The most interesting objects are the furniture in the apartments of Queen Mathilde, the French ceiling-paintings of the 18th cent. (good

examples of perspective), and several old portraits. The huge cask in the cellar holds 19,800 gallons. In the gardens surrounding the palace, to the E., is a small temple containing a bust of the theologian *D. F. Strauss* (Pl. C, 1; 1808-74); behind it lies the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin erected in memory of Count Emich of Wurtemberg (ca. 1140). — A little to the S.E. are the *Collections of the Historical Society* (Pl. C, 1; open free on Sun., 11-12.30), with souvenirs of the æstheticist F. T. Vischer (1807-87).

The N. prolongation of the palace-gardens is the *Favorite-Park* (Pl. B, 1), with the elegant *Favorite-Schlösschen* (1718), containing a collection of antlers (adm. 50 pf. for 1-5 pers.; tickets at the Heilbronner Tor or from the custodian of the palace). An avenue of poplars leads hence to (35 min.) the **Monrepos* (adm. on application to the steward; rfmts.), a graceful rococo hunting-lodge erected after 1764, with pretty grounds and a boating lake with seven islands, on one of which is a chapel. We return to the town viâ *Eglosheim* and the royal *Villa Marienwahl* (Pl. A, 1) in $^3/_4$ hr.; or we may take the train from (20 min.) *Favorite-Park* station (see below).

Among the chief attractions of Ludwigsburg are the avenues of limes and chestnuts leading from the palace to the so-called *Salonwald* (Pl. C, 4) and on to (40 min.) Kornwestheim (see below). To the W. of the Salonwald is a *View Tower* (Pl. B, 4; 20 pf.).

Near *Hoheneck*, on the Neckar, 2 M. to the N.E. of Ludwigsburg (beyond Pl. C, 1; tramway), is the *Ludwigsburger Heilbad*, with a mineral spring (Kur-Hotel; season May-Oct.).

Railway from Ludwigsburg to (3 M., in 9 min.) *Beihingen-Heutingsheim* (p. 20), viâ ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Favorite-Park* (see above).

63 M. *Kornwestheim*. Branch-line to Stuttgart-Untertürkheim, see p. 42. — $65^1/_2$ M. *Zuffenhausen* (Hot. Harmonie, R. $1^1{}_2$-2 ℳ, B. 80 pf.), an industrial town with 12,800 inhabitants.

From Zuffenhausen to Calw, $30^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Korntal* (Gemeinde-Gasthaus, R. 1-$1^1{}_2$, B. $1^1{}_2$, D. $1^1{}_2$ ℳ, with Jerusalem wine) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, founded in 1819, with several schools. Branch-line ('Strohgau-Bahn' to ($13^1{}_2$ M.) *Weissach*. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Leonberg* (Hot. Hirsch; pop. 2920), birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (1775-1854), possesses a Gothic church of the 14th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs. — 16 M. *Weilderstadt* (Hot. Post, R. 1 ℳ 70, B. 80 pf., D. 1 ℳ 60-2 ℳ 20 pf.), a quaint little town with 1860 inhab., once a free town of the empire, was the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (p. 206), a bronze statue of whom adorns the market-place. The late-Gothic church of St. Peter (end of 15th cent.) contains a late-Renaissance 'Sakramentshauschen' (p. 170) by G. Müller (1611). — $18^1{}_2$ M. *Schafhausen* (1125 ft.). The train ascends in a wide curve and passes through the *Forst Tunnel* (760 yds.) to ($23^1{}_2$ M.) *Althengstett* (1675 ft.). It then descends rapidly through a second tunnel (to the right, below, lies Hirsau, p. 21) to the picturesque *Nagold* valley. — $30^1{}_2$ M. *Calw* (p. 24).

$66^1{}_2$ M. *Feuerbach* (Bahn-Hotel, R. $1^1{}_2$ ℳ, B. 60 pf.), a manufacturing town with 14,200 inhabitants. We next pass through the *Pragg Tunnel*. $67^1{}_2$ M. *Stuttgart-Nordbahnhof*.

$69^1/_2$ M. *Stuttgart* (p. 2).

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

51 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. (6 *M* 70 pf., 4 *M*, 2 *M* 60 pf.; viâ *Calw* in 4 hrs., see pp. 22, 24).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see pp. 22-20. Beyond (31½ M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the Duchy of Baden and follows the left bank of the *Enz*.

36½ M. **Pforzheim.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. **Ruf*, R. 2½-5 *M*, *Sautter*, new, both opposite the station; **Post*, Westliche Karl-Friedrich-Str. 37, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Hansa-Hotel*, Bahnhof-Str. 8, R. from 2. B. 1 *M*; *Oehlert*, Bahnhof-Str. 22, R. 1 *M* 70, B. 80 pf.; *Blume*, Schlossberg 5. — Restaurants. *Rappen* (wine); *Ratskeller* (beer). — Post & Telegraph Office, Luisen-Str. 3. — Baths. *Stadt-Bad*, corner of Insel-Str. and Theater-Str.

Tramways through the town and W. to (5-8 min.) *Brötzingen* (p. 24), connecting there with a local railway to *Carlsruhe* and *Herrenalb* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

Pforzheim (805 ft.), a busy manufacturing town with 80,000 inhab., at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Nagold*, and the *Würm*, has important factories of gold and silver ware, employing 30,000 workmen. Reuchlin (1455-1522; comp. p. 13), the learned friend of Melanchthon, was born here.

Opposite the station are monuments to Emperor William I. and Bismarck. To the S. rises the **Schloss-Kirche**, founded at the end of the 11th cent., with a transitional nave (ca. 1220) and a lofty late-Gothic choir (after 1460).

In the Choir (apply at the Haupt-Steueramt, close by; fee 50 pf.) are the Renaissance *Monuments of the Margraves of Baden. On the sarcophagus in the centre repose figures of Margrave Ernest (d. 1553) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). By the wall, in the centre, Charles II. (d. 1577), the first of his line to embrace the Reformed faith, with his wives Kunigunde of Brandenburg (d. 1558; right) and Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587; left). To the left, next to Anna, are Margraves James (d. 1590) and Ernest II. (d. 1604). The second monument to the right of Kunigunde is that of Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, celebrated for his campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; to the right, Margrave Bernhard (d. 1553).

On the left of the market-place is the *Rathaus*, containing a collection of antiquities (20 pf.). Thence the Deimling-Str. leads S. to the Linden-Platz, with the Protestant *Stadt-Kirche*. We then follow the Rennfeld-Str. S.W. past the *Saalbau* (restaurant) to the *Stadt-Garten* (adm. 20 pf.). Thence we ascend to the W. through the Kanal-Str. and the Schwarzwald-Str. to the *Wasserturm auf dem Rod* (1055 ft.; view of the town).

In the W. part of the town are an *Exhibition of Industrial Art*, in the new building near the Kunstgewerbe-Schule, and the *Martins-Kirche*, a Romanesque basilica with an interesting pediment.

About 6 M. to the S.E. of Pforzheim, in the pleasant *Würm* valley, lies **Tiefenbronn** (Hot. Ochse), a village of 740 inhabitants. The Gothic parish-church contains a high-altar by Hans Schülin of Ulm (1469; p. 47) and four other well-preserved altars of the 15th-16th cent., incl. one with paintings by Lucas Moser (1431).

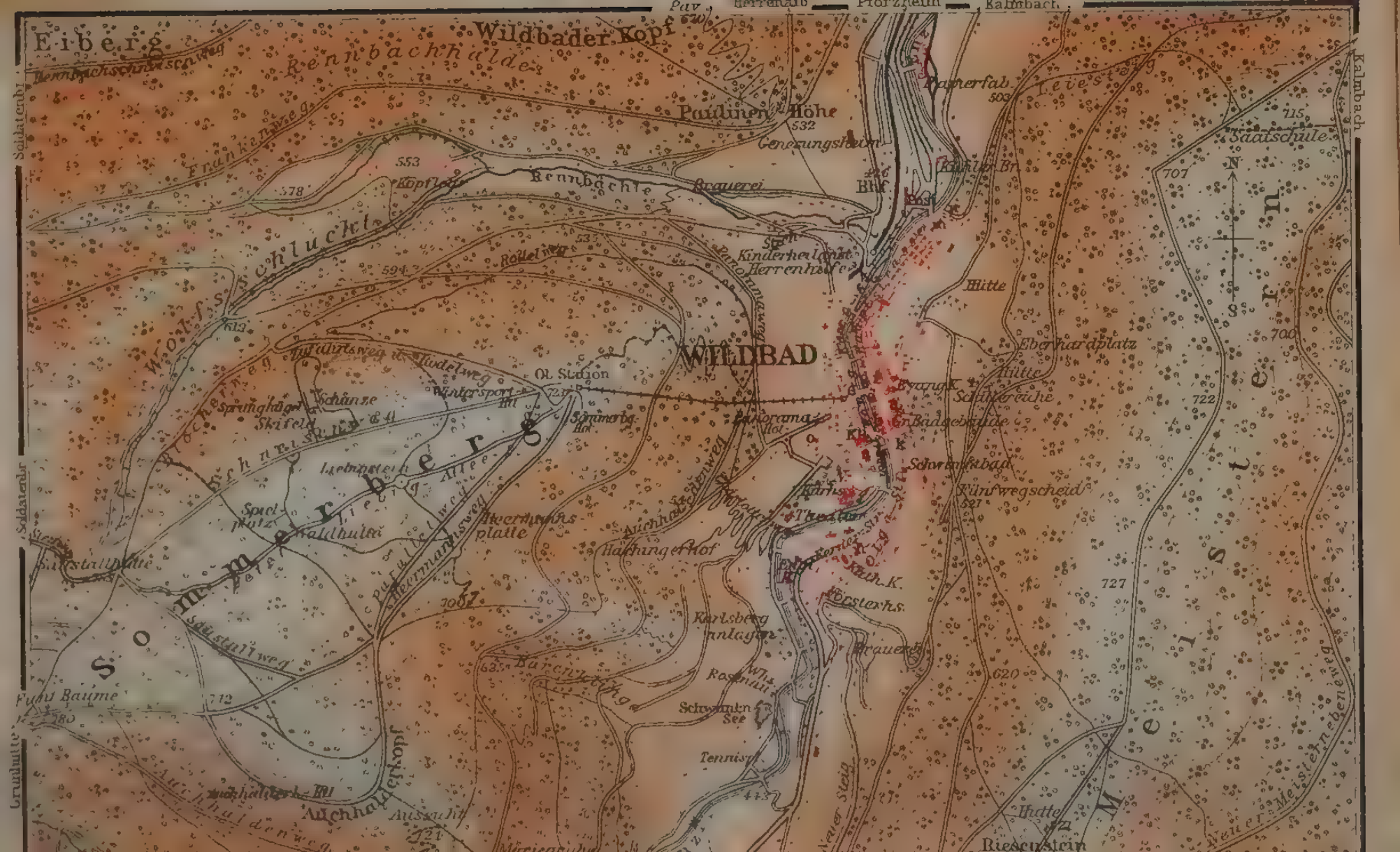
From Pforzheim viâ *Weissenstein* to the (6 M.) *Büchenbronner Höhe* (2005 ft.), with a conspicuous iron view-tower, and thence on to Wildbad, 6½ hrs.; this path is the beginning of the Höhenweg (p. 26).

From Pforzheim to Horb, 43 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at (2 M.) *Brötzingen* (see below), crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the hill between the Enz and the *Nagold* by a tunnel 440 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded Nagold-Tal. — 3½ M. *Dill-Weissenstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle; 1 hr. S.E. is the Büchenbronner Höhe (see above). — Beyond a tunnel we enter Wurtemberg. — 12 M. *Bad Liebenzell* (1115 ft.; Hot. Unteres Bad, Oberes Bad, Monopol, Adler; visitors' tax 5-8 *M*), with warm springs (72-81° Fahr.), pleasantly situated. Above rises a ruined castle built ca. 1200, with a keep 130 ft. high. Motor-omn. to Wildbad, see p. 25. — 15 M. **Hirsau** (Hot. Rössle, R. 1¼ *M*, B. 70 pf.; Löwe), with the extensive ruins of a Benedictine monastery founded ca. 1059, at its zenith in the 12th cent., and destroyed by Mélac in 1692. The chief remains are the nave of the Aurelius-Kirche (1066-71), near the station; the six-storied N. tower of the basilica of SS. Peter & Paul (1082-91), on the left bank; the large late-Gothic cloisters 1485-94); and the façade of a Renaissance building, from which grows the elm celebrated by Uhland. — 17 M. **Calw** (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Waldhorn, Adler), a town of 5600 inhab., with the interesting Gothic bridge-chapel of St. Nicholas (ca. 1400). To Zuffenhausen and Stuttgart, see p. 22. — The line continues through the Nagold-Tal (tunnels and bridges) to (18½ M.) the station of **Bad Teinach**, at the union of the *Teinach* and Nagold. About 2½ M. up the Teinach valley (omn. in ½ hr.; motor-omn. also in summer from Liebenzell and Calw) is the charmingly situated village (1275 ft.; *Bad-Hotel, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 3, P. 6-9 *M*; Hirsch, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, well spoken of; Kühler Brunnen, with mineral baths and a hydropathic. On the hill above is (½ hr.) *Zavelstein* (1925 ft.; Hot. Lamm, good), a summer resort with a ruined castle (fine view from the keep). Motor-omn. to Wildbad, see p. 25. — 20½ M. *Talmühle* (hotel). In the woods near it is the ruined castle of *Waldeck*. — 23½ M. *Wildberg* (Hot. Hirsch), a small town on a rock washed by the Nagold. — 26 M. *Emmingen*, ¾ hr. N.E. of which is the *Kühleberg* (2060 ft.), with an extensive view of the Swabian Alb. — 28½ M. **Nagold** (1395 ft.; Hot. Post, good; Rössle; Waldlust, well spoken of), a little town of 4000 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohennagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Light railway thence up the Nagold valley to (9½ M.) *Altensteig* (1650 ft.; Hot. Grüner Baum), a quaint little town with 2100 inhab. and a Schloss. — Our line ascends the *Steinach-Tal* to (32½ M.) *Gündringen*, and then passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1 M. long, to (35 M.) *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.; inn), the highest point of the line, with a distant view of the Swabian Alb. To Hausach, see pp. 59-61. — 38 M. *Eutingen*, and thence to (43 M.) *Horb*, see p. 61.

From Pforzheim to Durlach (*Carlsruhe*), 16 M., railway in 25-50 min. — The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest hills and crosses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. — 8½ M. *Wilferdingen*. — 14½ M. *Grötzingen*, junction for Bretten and Heilbronn (p. 29). — At (16 M.) **Durlach** (Hot. Badischer Hof, Karlsburg), a town of 13,900 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The railway to Wildbad ascends the pleasant green valley of the *Enz*. — 38½ M. *Brötzingen* (see above). — Near (40½ M.) *Birkenfeld* (2½ M. to the S. of the Büchenbronner Höhe, see above) we enter Wurtemberg again.

43½ M. **Neuenbürg** (1065 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Bär, Sonne; pop. 2500), a picturesquely situated little town overlooked by the Schloss, erected on a wooded hill above the Enz by Duke


Eiberg
Wildbader Kopf
Rennbachhalde
Rennbachschanzenweg
Paulinen Höhe
Gedenkstein
Frankenweg
Kopfweg
Rennbachle
Brauerei
Bhf.
Post
Kinderheilanst. Herrenhof
Rollerweg
Parkpromenadeweg
Wolfsschluchtle
WILDBAD
Ol. Station
Wintersport
Sprunghügel
Schanze
Skifeld
Sommerbg.
Panorama Hof
Trockenweg
Schneisse
Liebigweg
Allee
Spielplatz
Waldhütte
Tiefenmannsweg
Alwermannsplatte
Aichhaldenweg
Hahnhofer Hof
Sommerberg
Sanitätsplatte
Sanitätsweg
Buchenweg
Karlsberganlagen
Rosenhügel
Schwimmbad See
Tennisp.
Aussicht
Aichhalderkopf
Fuchsbaume
Grundhütte
Aichhaldenweg
Aussicht
Meisterlesberg
Weiler Meisterlesberg
Hütte
Riesenstein
Saatschule
Kalmbach
Herrenclub
Pforzheim
Kalmbach
Bannerfab.
Leistweg
Hütte
Eberhardplatz
Hütte
Evangl. K.
Schillerbrücke
Badehäuschen
Schwimmbad
Fünfwegscheid
Theater
Kath. K.
Forstexhs.
Brauerei
Hütte
Soldatenfriedhof
Soldatenfriedhof

Christopher in 1568 (now offices). Adjacent are the ruins of a castle (12th-13th cent.). Motor-omn. several times daily to (13½ M., in 1½ hr.) Herrenalb (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

We cross the Enz, pass through a tunnel under the Schlossberg, and recross the river. — 48 M. *Höfen* (Hot. Ochse, R. 1½-2, P. 5-6 *M*). — 49 M. *Calmbach* (Hot. Sonne, R. 1½ *M*, good).

56 M. **Wildbad.** — Railway Station at the lower end of the town, 8 min. from the Kur-Platz. Omn. from the larger hotels meet the trains.

Hotels (all with restaurants; in the season rooms should be engaged in advance). **Königliches Bad-Hotel* (Pl. a), Kur-Platz, connected with the Grosses Bad-Gebäude, R. 3½-10, B. 1½, D. 3½-5, S. 2½-3, P. 10-18 *M*; **Hot. Klumpp* (Pl. b), opposite the Grosses Bad-Gebäude, and **Klumpp's Hot. Bellevue* (Pl. c), at the beginning of the Kur-Anlagen, open May-Sept., R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 4½-5, S. 2½, P. from 10 *M*; **Concordia* (Pl. h), Kerner-Str., 5 min. from the Kur Platz. — **Post* (Pl. d), Kur-Platz, R. 2½-6 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 2-5, P. 7-12 *M*; *Russischer Hof* (Pl. e), König-Karl-Str., near the Kur-Platz, R. 2-5 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3-3½, P. 6½-10 *M*; *Pfeiffer zum Goldenen Lamm* (Pl. g), Haupt-Str., near the Kur-Platz, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, P. 6½-8½ *M*; *Graf Eberhard, Schmid zum Goldenen Ochsen* (Pl. f), R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., P. 5-8 *M*, both in the Kur-Platz; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. k), Olga-Str. — In the Haupt-Str., nearer the station: *Goldenes Ross* (Pl. i), R. 2-3½, P. 6-7½ *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. l), *Goldener Stern, Drebinger*. — Near the station: *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. m); *Schwarzwald* (Pl. n); *Köhler Brunnen*, R. 2-2½ *M*, B. 90 pf., P. 5-6½ *M*; *Weil* (Jewish). — Near the mountain-railway: **Panorama-Hotel*, half-way up, P. from 6 *M*; *Sommerberg-Hotel*, near the upper station, R. 3-6, board 7 *M*. — Pensions. *Villa Montebello* (Pl. o), with dépendances, P. 7-10 *M*; etc. Numerous hôtels garnis and lodgings.

Post Office at the station; branch-office in the Kur-Platz. — Cabs. With one horse 1 *M* per ¼ hr; to or from the station, with one horse 1, with two horses 2 *M*.

Kur-Verein (inquiry office), König-Karl-Str. 178. — Visitors' Tax per week 4, per month 12 *M*. — Thermal Baths at the Grosses and Kleines Bad-Gebäude 1½, at the König-Karl-Bad 2-2½ *M*. — Swimming Baths, Olga-Str. (60 pf.), with orthopædic apparatus.

Band plays 8-9 a.m. in the Trink-Halle, 6-7 p.m. in the Kur-Platz; also in the Kur-Anlagen. — Theatre daily, except Thurs., at 7.30 p.m.

Mountain Railway to the top of the Sommerberg (p. 26) in 10 min.; maximum gradient 52 : 100; fare up 70, down 50 pf., return 1 *M*; to the Panorama-Weg station 35, thence to the top 50 pf. The cars start near the Russischer Hof (see above).

Motor Omnibuses in summer to *Gernsbach*, *Herrenalb*, and *Baden Baden*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*; viâ Calmbach and Zavelstein to *Bad Teinach* (p. 24), three times daily in summer in 65 min. (2 *M*); viâ Calw and Hirsau to *Liebenzell* (p. 24).

English Church *(Holy Trinity)*, S. of the town; services in summer at 8.30, 11, and 5.

Wildbad (1475 ft.), a town of 4000 inhab., with celebrated warm springs (20,000 patients yearly), extends for about ⅔ M. along the narrow valley of the Enz. On the right bank is the Haupt-Str., ending at the Kur-Platz; on the left the König-Karl-Str., constructed in 1881. The Kur-Platz contains the *Protestant Church* (1746), the *Königliches Bad-Hotel*, and the *Grosses Bad-Gebäude*. The springs (91-100° Fahr.), which rise in the baths themselves, are radio-active and slightly alkaline, and are efficacious in the treatment

of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, etc. Beyond are the *Kleines Bad-Gebäude* and the *Katharinen-Stift*, with baths for the poor. Farther on the Olga-Str., with the *Swimming Baths*, and the Kerner-Str., with the *Catholic Church*, diverge to the left along the hill-side.

Opposite the Katharinen-Stift a bridge leads to the *Trink-Halle*, on the left, and the *König-Karls-Bad* (Pl. KB), built in 1883-92, with warm springs (90° Fahr.) and reading-rooms.

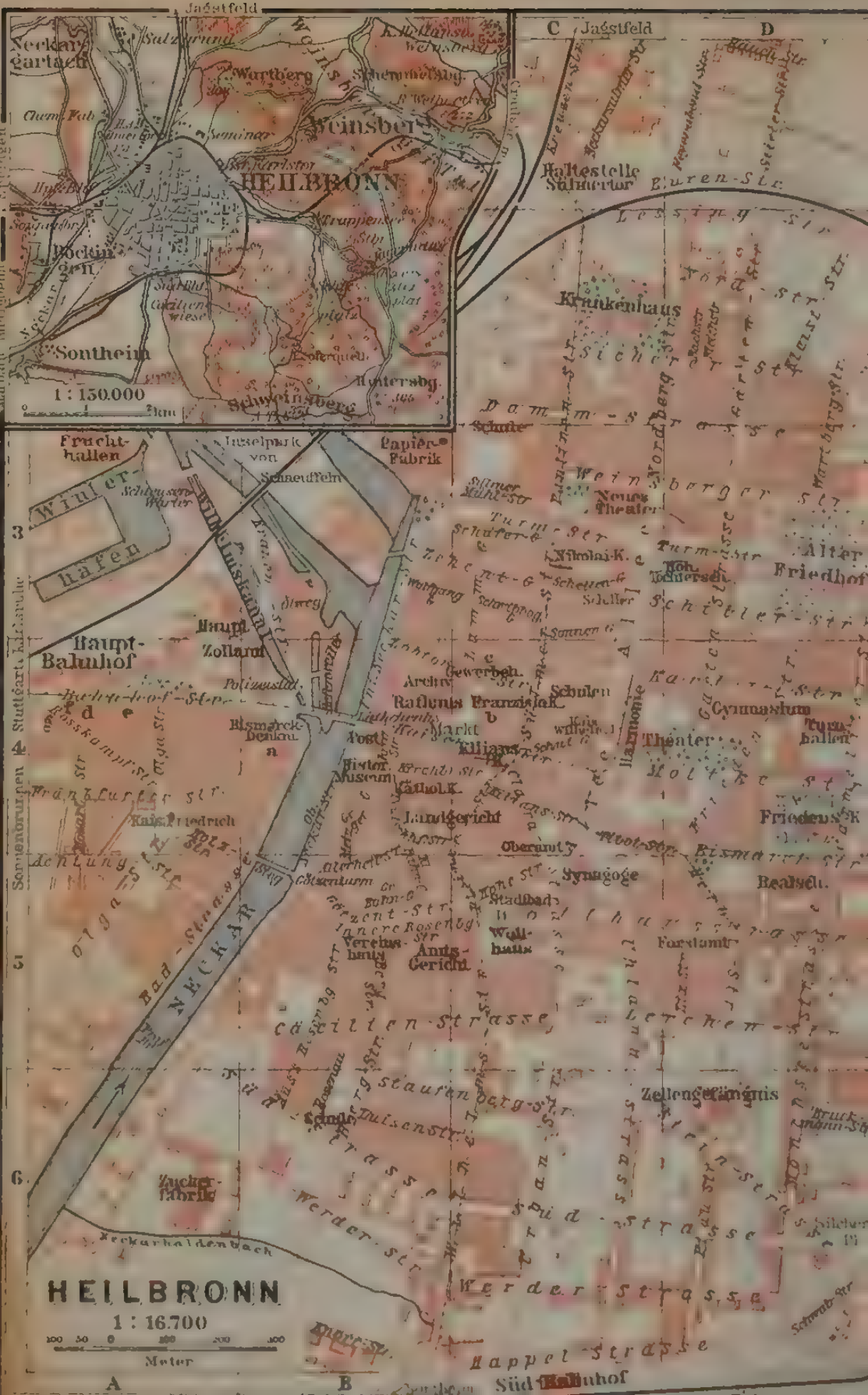
Adjoining the Trink-Halle are the *Kur-Anlagen*, shady gardens stretching for ¾ M. on both banks of the stream (trout). Immediately to the right a colonnade leads to the *Kurhaus*, built in 1910, with restaurant and terrace. Farther to the right, on the hill-side, is the *Kur-Garten* (reserved for subscribers). On the right bank of the Enz are the *Königliches Kur-Theater* and the *English Church*. The Kur-Promenade ends at the garden-restaurant of *Rosenau*. — On the right bank, 20 min. from the Kur-Platz, is the garden-restaurant of *Windhof* (hôtel-pension).

The *Sommerberg* (2460 ft.) is ascended by a mountain-railway (p. 25). At the top are two restaurants, one with a garden. A little to the left is the *Sommerberg-Hotel* (p. 25), with a terrace. The pine-woods on the hill are intersected by footpaths: to the left, above the hotel, the Heermanns-Weg; to the right the Schneisen-Weg, or Königin-Emma-Weg, passing the Wintersport-Hütte, where the toboggan-run diverges on the right.

The slopes of the *Meistern*, on the E. side of the valley, are reached from the Protestant church and afford pleasant walks also.

Excursions. From the upper station of the mountain-railway we follow the Heermanns-Weg past the (½ hr.) *Fünf Bäume*, or the Schneisen Weg past the *Saustall-Hütte* and the Fünf Baume, to (1½ hr.) the restaurant *Grünhütte*. Thence we may return by descending the valley of the *Rollwasserbach* past the restaurant *Grüne Tanne* and along the hill-slopes to the Kur-Anlagen. Or we may go on to the W. (Höhenweg, p. 24) from the Grünhütte to (¾ hr.) the *Horn-See* and *Wild-See* (2980 ft.), and between these lakes to (¾ hr.) the hunting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2820 ft.; inn; road to the Kalbermühle, see below), in Baden, and (½ hr.) the view-tower on the *Hohloh* (3250 ft.). Descent via the *Latschig* to *Forbach* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*), 2 hrs. — From the upper station we may walk via the Saustall-Hütte to the (1¼ hr.) *Soldaten-Brunnen* and the *Schirm-Hütte*; then to the right to (1 hr.) the *Eyachmühle* (1570 ft.; rfmts.). We may return via the *Oberer Eiberg* and the *Wildbader Kopf* (2310 ft.), descending thence in zigzags to the railway station. Or we may follow fine forest-paths no inn from the Eyachmühle via (¾ hr.) *Lehmannshof*, the (20 min.) forester's house of *Dürreych*, and the (2¼ hrs.) *Teufelsmühle* to (1½ hr.) *Gernsbach* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

A road ascends the Enz valley past the (3 M.) *Kälbermühle*, with the pumping-station of the reservoirs supplying 50 parishes, to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Hot. Waldhorn); a pleasanter route to Enzklösterle (5 hrs. is from the Olga-Str. up the Neuer Steig, then by a marked path via *Meistern*, *Hühnerberg*, the ruin of *Fautsberg*, and *Aichelberg*.


Jagstfeld
Neckargartach
Wartberg
Weinsberg
HEILBRONN
Wöckingen
Sontheim
Schweinsberg
1 : 150.000
C
D
Jagstfeld
Haltestelle Südbahnhof
Krankenhaus
Nordberg-Str.
Weinsberger Str.
Neues Theater
Turm-Str.
Alter Friedhof
Schiller-Str.
Damm-Str.
Schule
Papier-Fabrik
Inselpark von Schneidheim
Wilder Hafen
Neckarkanal
Haupt-Bahnhof
Haupt-Zollamt
Polizeiamt
Rathaus
Archiv
Gewerbeh.
Schulen
Franziskan.
Markt
Post
Bismarck-Denkmal
Kiliansk.
Theater
Gymnasium
Turnhallen
Harmonie
Moltke-Str.
Fürst. Museum
Kathol. K.
Landgericht
Friedens-K.
Kaiser-Friedrich
Obergericht
Bismarck-Str.
Synagoge
Realsch.
Stadtbad
Wollhaus
Vereinsbank
Amts-Gericht
Forstamt
Cäcilien-Strasse
Lerchen-Str.
Staurenberg-Str.
Zellengefängnis
Zuckerfabrik
Neckarhalden-Bach
Werder-Strasse
Süd-Bahnhof
Frankfurter Str.
Olga-Str.
Sonnenbrunnen
Stuttgarter Landstraße
NECKAR
HEILBRONN
1 : 16.700
100 50 0 100 200 300
Meter
A
B

4. From Stuttgart viâ Eberbach to Hanau (Frankfort).

117½ M. Express in 4¾ hrs. (17, 11, 7 ℳ); ordinary train in 9 hrs. (15, 9, 6 ℳ).

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Bietigheim*, see pp. 22-20. The line follows the right bank of the *Enz* for a short way, and crosses it just before it joins the *Neckar*. — 18½ M. **Besigheim** (Hot. zum Bahnhof, Waldhorn), an antiquated little town with 3250 inhab., situated on a narrow ridge between the Enz and the Neckar. The Protestant parish-church contains a fine carved altar (early 16th cent.). Other notable buildings are two handsome Romanesque towers (at the S.W. and N.E. ends of the town), the Rathaus (1459), and the deanery (1572). — The line now follows the left bank of the Neckar and beyond (21½ M.) *Kirchheim* passes through a tunnel.

25½ M. **Lauffen** (565 ft.; Hot. Hirsch; pop. 4540), with an imposing bridge over the Neckar (1530), the Gothic church of St. Regiswindis, and (adjacent) the small chapel of the same saint.

From Lauffen to Leonbronn, 12½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. — 4½ M. *Brackenheim* (Hot. Krone-Post, R. 1-1½, B. ½ ℳ), a small town with 1600 inhab. and the Gothic Johannis-Kirche in the cemetery. About 1 hr. N. lies the picturesque ruined castle of *Neipperg* (960 ft.). — 6 M. *Frauenzimmern-Cleebronn*. About 1 hr. S.E. of the station, and 2 M. to the S. of Cleebronn, rises the *Michaelsberg* (1295 ft.; view), with the late-Romanesque Catholic church of St. Michael. About ½ hr. N.W. of the station is the old *Schloss Stocksberg*. — 8 M. *Güglingen-Eibensbach*. About ¾ hr. S., on the wooded slopes of the *Stromberg*, stands the large ruined castle of *Blankenhorn*. — 12½ M. *Leonbronn*.

The line now follows the Neckar as far as Eberbach (p. 31).

33 M. **Heilbronn.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Royal* (Pl. f; A, 4), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2 ℳ, *Bahnhof-Hotel*, both good; *Central* (Pl. g; A, 4), new; *Badischer Hof* (Pl. e; A, 4), R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf., all four at the Haupt-Bahnhof. — *Neckar Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 4), on the Neckar, R. & B. 2½-4 ℳ; *Falke* (Pl. b; C, 4), Markt-Platz, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ.

Wine Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, on the ground-floor of the Rathaus, D. 1 ℳ 30 pf.; *Holl*, Kaiser-Str. 35 (Pl. B, C, 4); *Albrecht*, Allee 23. — Beer Restaurants. *Kilianshallen*, Fleiner-Str. 26 (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Altdeutsche Bierstube*, Rathaus-Gasse 5 (Pl. B, 4); *Pilsner Urquell*, Sülmer-Str. 33 (Pl. C, 4, 3).

Post Offices in the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. B, 4) and at the station (Pl. A, 4). Baths. *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. C, 5), with swimming-bath, Wollhaus-Str. 7. Tramways from the Haupt-Bahnhof to the Markt-Platz, Allee, and barracks; from the Kaiser-Str. to the Wollhaus-Str. and Ost-Str.; from the Sülmer-Tor station (Pl. C, 1) to the Sülmer-Str., Süd-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 6), and Sontheim (p. 21); to Grossgartach (p. 29) and to Böckingen under construction.

Heilbronn (520 ft.), until 1802 a free imperial city, now an industrial town with 42,700 inhab., is situated on both banks of the *Neckar*. The older and more important part is on the right bank. The chief manufactures are chemicals, machinery, and fancy goods. Wine is largely produced in the neighbourhood. Heilbronn is connected with Mannheim by chain-towing boats for goods traffic.

From the station (Pl. A, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads past a *Bismarck Monument* (Pl. B, 4), by Kiemlen (1903), then across the Neckar to the old town and (12 min.) the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 4). Here rises a monument to *Robert Mayer* (1814-78), the discoverer of the law of the conservation of energy. On the N. side is the **Rathaus*, with its double flight of steps, a Gothic edifice altered in the Renaissance style in 1579-82 and restored in 1905. It has a curious clock by Habrecht (1580). The steps ascend to the spacious hall on the first floor, whence we enter the council-chamber (tickets from the keeper, in the hall, to the left; 20 pf.), where Götz von Berlichingen, immortalized by Goethe, threatened to cure 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady' with blows from his 'iron hand'. Letters from Götz, Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., and Schiller are shown in the *Archives*, built in 1765-9, behind the Rathaus. The old house at the S.W. corner of the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 4), once inhabited by the burgomaster, is pointed out as that in which the legendary 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born.

The **Kilians-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4; open daily, except Sat., 11-1; verger, Sülmer-Str. 3) dates from the 13th cent., the late-Gothic choir and aisles from 1426-80; the aisles of the nave also were rebuilt after 1450 in the late-Gothic style, while the tower (205 ft. high), crowned with a statue of a 'Landsknecht' (mediæval soldier), was built in a singular early-Renaissance style by H. Schweiner in 1513-29. The church was restored in 1886-95 by Beyer. The choir contains an altar in carved wood (1498), painted to resemble stone, and a fine 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; ca. 1500). — To the S. of the church is the *Kirch-Brunnen*, a reproduction of the original of 1541.

In the Deutschhof-Str., close by, is the *Deutsches Haus*, originally an imperial residence, later a lodge of the Teutonic Order, and now law-courts (Land-Gericht; Pl. B, 4). The oldest part is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent Catholic church, in the picturesque court on the N. side. The façade dates from 1712. At the N. end of the street, to the left, in the old slaughter-house of 1600, is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B, 4; open on week-days 8-12 and 2-6.30, adm. for 1-5 pers. 1 *M*; Sun. 11-12, adm. 20, Nov.-Feb. 50 pf.; free on Sun. 1-3 from April-Sept.; keeper, Kirchbronnen-Str. 13).

To the S. of the Deutsches Haus is the Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square *Götzen-Turm* (Pl. B, 5), 100 ft. high, in which Goethe, contrary to fact, represents Götz as having died (whereas he was only imprisoned here for one night in 1519; comp. above and p. 31). To the E. of the tower we ascend the Rosenberg-Str. to the Allee, a broad avenue with gardens on the site of the old fortifications. In it is the *Harmonie* (Pl. C, 4; 1877), a club-house with the exhibition of the Kunst-Verein. At the N. end of the Allee is the *Neues Theater* (Pl. C, 3), by Th. Fischer (1911). Just short of it

the Turm-Str. diverges to the left to the Sülmer-Str., in which, on the left, rises the Gothic *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3). Opposite is the house occupied by Schiller in the autumn of 1793.

On the ***Wartberg** (1010 ft.; mountain-railway projected), 3/4 hr. N., are an old watch-tower and an inn. Charming view of the Neckar-Tal. — About 1/2 hr. E. of Heilbronn is the *Trappen-See*, with the Inselschlösschen (rfmts.). About 1/2 hr. farther E. (forest-path) is the *Jägerhaus* (rfmts.), to the N. of which are large keuper-sandstone quarries. — From the Jägerhaus we may walk past the *Köpfer-Quelle* through woods to (3/4 hr.) the view-tower on the ***Schweinsberg** (1225 ft.; 1 1/2 hr. S.E. of Heilbronn), which affords a fine panorama (indicator), embracing the Alb chain to the S., the Black Forest and Vosges to the S.W., the Haardt and Donnersberg to the W., the Odenwald and Spessart to the N., and the Löwenstein hills to the E. — The *Cäcilien-Wiese*, 1/2 hr. S.E. of Heilbronn, presents a busy scene at the vintage-season. — About 3/4 hr. N. of Heilbronn lies the rock-salt mine of *Salzgrund*.

From Heilbronn to *Schwäbisch-Hall* and *Hessental*, see R. 5; to *Marbach*, see p. 21. — Steamer to *Heidelberg* twice weekly in summer.

From Heilbronn to Durlach (*Carlsruhe*), 41 1/2 M., railway (Kraichgau-Bahn) in 2-21/4 hrs. — 3 1/2 M. *Grossgartach*. — 13 M. *Schwaigern*, with a Schloss and a late-Gothic church (1514) containing an altar by Jerg Ratgeb (1510). We enter Baden. — 15 M. *Eppingen*. To Steinsfurt, see p. 30. — 22 1/2 M. *Flehingen*, to the E. of which is *Sickingen*, with the ruined ancestral castle of the Sickingen family. — 29 M. *Bretten* (p. 18). — 40 M. *Grötzingen* (p. 24). — 41 1/2 M. *Durlach* (p. 24).

Near (36 M.) *Neckarsulm* (Hot. Prinz Karl), a pleasant town of 5200 inhab., with an old castle of the Teutonic Order and cycle factories, the train returns to the Neckar. — 38 1/2 M. *Kochendorf*, 1/2 M. to the N.E., has two castles and a fine Rathaus (a timber building of 1597). We cross the *Kocher*.

40 M. **Jagstfeld** (Rail. Restaurant; Bräuninger's Bad-Hotel, with terrace on the Neckar), at the mouth of the *Jagst*, has saline baths. Continuation of the Hanau line, see p. 31.

Branch-line to (14 1/2 M.) *Ohrnberg*, viâ (7 1/2 M.) *Neuenstadt am Kocher*, a small town with a venerable lime-tree 42 ft. in circumference. — From Jagstfeld to *Osterburken* and *Würzburg*, see R. 17.

From Jagstfeld viâ Meckesheim to Heidelberg, 35 M., railway in 1 3/4 hr. The train crosses the Neckar. — 2 M. **Wimpfen** (780 ft.), a Hessian enclave since 1803, consists of *Wimpfen im Tal* (1/2 hr. W. of Jagstfeld), with the salt-works of *Ludwigshall*, and of the old free town of *Wimpfen am Berg* (Hot. Mathilden-Bad, with a view-terrace over the Neckar; Bad-Hotel Ritter, near the station, R. 1 1/2-3, P. 3 1/2-5 *M*), with 3200 inhab., salt-baths, and picturesque old houses, towers, and walls.

Wimpfen am Berg. From the Hotel Ritter, near the station, we ascend to the right (W.) through the *Stadt-Tor* and along the Untere Haupt-Str. After 4 min. we turn to the right through the *Hohenstaufen-Tor* and reach (2 min.) the *Roter Turm*, whence we obtain a view of the Neckar, Jagst, and Kocher valleys. We retrace our steps and follow the Burg-Gasse straight on to the

**Imperial Palace* of the Hohenstaufens, built ca. 1200. The remains include (besides the Roter and Blauer Turm) part of the ramparts, the chapel (now a stable, but probably to be restored), the N. wall of the 'Saalbau' or residence, with its fine dwarf arcades of coupled columns, and the 'Steinhaus' with its stepped gable. Farther W. is the *Blauer Turm*, 180 ft. high. Close by, straight on, lies the market-place, with the Protestant church and the Mathilden-Bad (p. 29; to the right, some way from the street).

The *Protestant Parish Church*, with nave and aisles of equal height and without transepts, has two towers, an early-Gothic choir, and a late-Gothic nave (end of 15th cent.). The interior (verger, Salz-Gasse 83) contains, by the E. wall of the N. aisle, the late-Gothic altar of St. Quirinus (ca. 1500); to the left of the early-Renaissance high-altar (1519) is a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) executed by Meister Hans in 1451. Opposite the S.W. angle of the church is a Calvary of about 1500.

From the market-place we follow the Salz-Gasse W., passing the *Adler-Brunnen* (1576), and take the Schul-Str. to the left to the (5 min.) Dominican church, now the *Catholic Parish Church*, rebuilt early in the 18th cent., with Gothic cloisters (13th-15th cent.). In the interior (sacristan, Schul-Str. 342) are wood-carvings of 1475, rococo choir-stalls (1774), and 15th cent. stone monuments.

We return to the Mathilden-Bad and follow a footpath to the E., above the Neckar, to (6 min.) the station. About half-way we enjoy a good view of the arcades of the palace (see above).

Wimpfen im Tal. Leaving the station, we descend to the left (E.) at the Hotel Ritter, leaving Ludwigshall (p. 29) on the right, to (¼ hr.) the early-Gothic **Abbey Church of St. Peter*, built by a Paris architect in 1269-80 on the foundations of a twelve-sided early-Romanesque structure and restored in 1899-1903. It was the first Gothic church in the Neckar district. The S. transept is especially admirable. In the interior (verger opposite the N.E. corner), the ground plan of which is remarkably irregular, the early-Gothic choir-stalls (1330) should be noticed; the terracotta Pietà in a niche on the S. side of the choir-screen dates from about 1440, but has been repainted. The Gothic cloisters on the N. side of the church **date from the early 14th century.**

From the Mathilden-Bad (p. 29) a pretty path leads viâ *Heinsheim* to the (1¼ hr.) ruin of *Ehrenberg* (p. 31), whence it goes on viâ Schloss Guttenberg to (1½ hr.) Gundelsheim (p. 31).

We next traverse a hilly and partly wooded district. — 5½ M. *Rappenau* (Hot. Saline, R. 1¾-2, D. 2, P. 4½-5 *M*, good), with salt-baths. — 14½ M. *Steinsfurt*. Branch-line to (8 M.) Eppingen (p. 29). Near Weiler, ¾ hr. S.W., is the fine Romanesque ruin of *Steinsberg* (view from the tower). — 16 M. *Sinsheim*, near which

Turenne defeated the imperial army in 1674. The line follows the *Elsenz-Tal*. — 22½ M. *Meckesheim* (rail. restaurant), on the Elsenz, junction for Neckarelz (p. 130) and for Wiesloch (p. 18). — 28½ M. *Neckargemünd*, and thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 131.

Continuation of the Hanau Line. Beyond Jagstfeld (p. 29) we cross the Jagst and near (41½ M.) *Offenau*, with the salt-springs of *Clemenshall*, we enter the lower part of the charming vine-clad Neckar-Tal, with its numerous castles. — 43½ M. *Heinsheim*, on the left bank, with a Schloss. Above it rises the ruin of *Ehrenberg* (key at the house on the right of the entrance); thence to the Mathilden-Bad or to Gundelsheim, see p. 30. — 45 M. *Gundelsheim* (Hot. Württemberger Hof), a small town with walls and towers. *Schloss Hornegg*, on an ivy-clad rock, is now a sanatorium. Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is *Schloss Guttenberg*. — The train then penetrates the *Michaelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (46½ M.) *Hassmersheim* (Hot. Anker). On the right, above, rises the picturesque ruin of *Hornberg*, with a lofty round tower, once the seat of Götz von Berlichingen, who died here in 1562 (comp. p. 28). — 49 M. *Hochhausen*. We cross the *Elz* to (50½ M.) *Neckarelz*, junction for Osterburken and Heidelberg (p. 130).

Beyond (53 M.) *Binau* we pass through a tunnel 875 yds. long. — 55 M. *Neckargerach* (Hot. Krone & Post). On the left bank is the *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — 57 M. *Zwingenberg* (490 ft.; Hot. Anker, Höt.-Pens. Schiff), with the picturesque castle of the Grand-Duke of Baden. Ascent of the Katzenbuckel (see below) through the romantic *Wolfs-Schlucht*, 2½ hrs. On the left bank is the ruin of *Stolzeneck* (13th cent.).

63 M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, Leininger Hof, R. 1½-2 *M*, both good), an old town of 6400 inhab., with a restored castle. The *Katzenbuckel* (2060 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald hills, with a view-tower, may be ascended hence in 2 hrs.; descent in 1¾ hr. to Zwingenberg (see above) or in 1 hr. to Gaimühle (see below). The line to Heidelberg (p. 130) diverges at Eberbach.

Our line turns to the right into the grassy and wooded valley of the *Itterbach*. From (67 M.) *Gaimühle* the Katzenbuckel (see above) may be ascended in 1¼ hr. We cross several viaducts

71 M. *Kailbach* (Höt.-Pens. Stahl). Omn. to Amorbach, see p. 112. — 74½ M. *Schöllenbach* (935 ft.). The train pierces the *Krühberg* (1800 ft.) by a tunnel 2 M. long and descends to the *Mümling-Tal*. — 77 M. *Hetzbach*. Branch-line to (3 M.) *Beerfelden*, whence the picturesque *Gammelsbacher Tal* descends to the Neckar (p. 130). — We cross the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high.

82 M. **Erbach** (720 ft.; Hot. Odenwald, P. 4-4½ *M*; Schützenhof), a town with 3200 inhab., is the principal place on the estates

of Count Erbach. The Schloss (ca. 1550) contains interesting collections (armour, weapons, etc.). In the chapel is a stone sarcophagus of the 13th or 14th cent., brought from Seligenstadt in 1810, and used at one time as the repository of the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; see below) and his wife Emma (d. 836).

84 M. **Michelstadt** (685 ft.; Hot. Friedrich, R. 1½-2 *M*; Dr. Gigglberger's Sanatorium), a prettily situated little town of 3600 inhab., with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.) and a quaint Rathaus (1484). Opposite, on the left bank, is *Steinbach*, near which is a basilica erected in 827 for a convent founded by Eginhard (see below), one of the most important relics of the Carlovingian epoch.

From Michelstadt a high road leads E. to (2½ hrs.) *Amorbach* (p. 112), viâ (1½ hr.) the hunting-lodge of *Eulbach*, in the park of which the remains of two forts of the Pfahl Graben (p. 214) have been erected.

From Michelstadt to *Miltenberg*, see p. 112.

We next pass *Schloss Fürstenau*, on the left. The Mümling-Tal contracts. — 88 M. *König* (Hot. Büchner), with chalybeate springs, a Kurhaus, and a castle of the Counts of Erbach. — 91½ M. *Höchst im Odenwald* (520 ft.; Hot. Post), whence a branch-line continues down the Mümling-Tal to (20½ M.) Aschaffenburg (p. 111). — We then thread a long tunnel to (95½ M.) *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*. — 98 M. *Gross-Umstadt*. — 105 M. *Babenhausen*, junction for Aschaffenburg and Darmstadt (p. 111).

111 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 4900 inhab., is famous for the Benedictine abbey founded here in 828 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. Portions of an imperial palace (probably after 1220) are still extant. — We cross the Main to (117½ M.) *Hanau* (p. 107).

5. From Heilbronn viâ Schwäbisch-Hall to Hessental *(Nuremberg)*.

38 M. Railway in 1¾-2 hrs. (express to Nuremberg in 3½ hrs.). This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and Carlsruhe (viâ Bretten and Durlach, see p. 29).

Heilbronn, see p. 27. The train crosses the Neckar. — 2 M. *Heilbronn-Karlstor*. Tunnel (975 yds.).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** (640 ft.; Hot. Traube, 4 min. from the station, R. 1¼-2, D. 1½-2 *M*; comp. inset-map, p. 27), a little town with 3270 inhab., overlooked by the remains of the Weibertreu (p. 33). From the station we descend straight on and then ascend through the town to the left to the (10 min.) *Parish Church*, a Romanesque basilica of ca. 1200 with alternate columns and pillars and a tower between the nave and the late-Gothic choir. On the right wall of the choir is a picture of 1650, representing the women quitting the castle. In front of the church is a monument to *John*

Œcolampadius (1482-1531), the reformer, a native of Weinsberg. About 2 min. E. is the house in which *Justinus Kerner* (1786-1862), the poet and spiritualist, lived and died, containing many souvenirs of him. Near it is a monument with a medallion-portrait. Ascending to the W. from the church we reach (10 min.) the ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('women's troth'), on a vine-clad hill (900 ft.). When this castle was captured by Conrad III. in 1140, he granted the women permission to bear off with them their most valued treasure. The women, as narrated in Bürger's ballad, thereupon carried out their husbands on their backs. The castle was destroyed in the Peasants' War (1525).

We next traverse the fertile *Weinsberger Tal.* — 8 M. *Willsbach.* On a hill to the right (4½ M.; motor-omn. in ½ hr.) is the small town of *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; Hot. Sonne), commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Theusser Bad*, with springs containing sulphates of magnesia and lime. About ¾ hr. E. is *Lichtenstern*, formerly a Cistercian nunnery, now a reformatory for children and normal school. — Beyond (10 M.) *Eschenau* the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach.*

17 M. **Öhringen** (770 ft.; Hot. Württemberger Hof; pop. 3800) is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a castle of Prince Hohenlohe-Öhringen, a Renaissance building of the 17th cent. (5 min. S. of the station). The late-Gothic *Abbey Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (1450-91; fee to the verger), with its two towers, contains four monuments of the Hohenlohe family; in a side-chapel in the cloisters is the middle panel of the old high-altar, with five figures carved in wood (ca. 1500). The Schloss has a fine park.

21 M. *Neuenstein* (Hot. Krone, Rössle) has a Renaissance Schloss (1556-9) of the Hohenlohe-Neuenstein family, lately restored. It contains a collection of antiquities (ivory carvings, goblets, wooden statues of the 16th-17th cent.).

24 M. *Waldenburg* (rail. restaurant). The little walled town of that name (Hot. Adler, Löwe), situated on a spur of a hill ¾ hr. to the right (S.W.), has a handsome Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst (fine view). Branch-line to (7½ M.) *Künzelsau* (Hot. Glocke), a small town in the Kocher-Tal. — Beyond (26½ M.) *Kupfer* the train descends to (29 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the Kocher.

34 M. **Schwäbisch-Hall.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Lamm-Post*, Neue Str. 7, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 50-2 *M* 20 pf.; *Adler*, Markt-Platz, R. 1 *M* 40-2 *M* 20, B. 80 pf., D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Zur Eisenbahn.* — POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Schuppach-Str. — INQUIRY OFFICE of the Verkehrs-Verein at the Rathaus.

Hall or *Schwäbisch-Hall* (885 ft.), a quaint old town with 9320 inhab., first mentioned in a document of 1037 and a free city

of the empire down to 1802, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Kocher*. Parts of the old fortifications are still preserved. The first Heller (Häller) were coined at Hall early in the 13th century. — From the station we descend to the left, passing the *Pulver-Turm*, and then follow the Lange Str. to the right, on the left side of which rises the Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (14th cent.), containing a fine high-altar (ca. 1460). Farther on we take the Stuttgarter Str. to the right, cross the Henkers-Brücke (to the left to the picturesque *Weiler Tor*), and follow the Neue Str. to (¼ hr.) the Markt-Platz. The imposing *St. Michaels-Kirche*, on a terrace on the E. side of the market-place and approached by a flight of 54 steps, was originally Romanesque (tower and portal), but was rebuilt in 1430-56 in the Gothic style; the choir was completed in 1525. The interior (verger, Pfarr-Gasse 17; fee 30 pf.), contains a high-altar of about 1460, a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) of 1447, another altar of 1509, and other sculptures. The baroque *Rathaus* (1732-5), W. of the church, contains paintings by L. Retti. Adjoining it on the S. is the old *Franciscan Convent*, with fine Renaissance portals. On the N. side of the market-place is the *Fisch-Brunnen* (1509), with sculptures (Samson, St. Michael, and St. George). Above, to the right, is the *Pillory*, a modern reproduction (comp. below). To the S.E. of the market-place are the *Crailsheimer Tor* and the *Neuer Bau* or *Büchsenhaus* (1527), rising above the town. At Heilbronner Str. 47, N. of the market-place, is a frame-house of 1605, containing a *Collection of Antiquities* (open daily April-Sept. 10-12 and 2-4, 40 pf.; free on Sun. 11-12 from May 15th to Aug. 15th; guide 20 pf.; keeper at No. 49). On the ground-floor is the original of the pillory (see above); first floor, prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, guild-insignia; second floor, ceramics (16th-18th cent.); third floor, room from an old farmhouse and a synagogue of 1739; also a collection of coins (shown by request). Still farther N., by the river, are the *Royal Salt Works*. About 4 min. S.W. of the market-place are the *Saline Baths* (hotel), on an island in the Kocher. To the S.E. of this point, beyond the *St. Urbans-Kapelle* in the suburb of Unterlimpurg (second half of 13th cent.), is (20 min.) the ruined castle of *Limpurg*, celebrated by Uhland, with a pretty view of the Kocher valley.

The old Benedictine abbey of **Komburg** (good inn), above *Steinbach*, ¼ hr. from the Limpurg, was founded in 1075 and is now occupied by military offices. The walls date from the second half of the 16th century. We enter through three gateways, the third of which is Romanesque. The hexagonal Romanesque building through which we next pass was perhaps the baptistery. The abbey-church of St. Nicholas, with its three towers, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1706-15 on the foundations of a Romanesque basilica. It possesses an embossed antependium in gilded copper, of about 1130, and a richly carved circular *Chandelier of the same period, 15 ft. in diameter, representing the twelve gates of Jerusalem the Golden (lowered for inspection for 4 M). In the sacristy are two bronze Romanesque candelabra. The church is adjoined by cloisters

(partly Romanesque) and two chapels with fine tombstones. — Opposite the abbey, to the S., is the old nunnery of *Klein-Komburg* (now a prison), with a Romanesque church (first half of 12th cent.). In the choir are contemporary paintings in tempera. — Steinbach is 25 min.'s walk from *Hessental* (see below).

Beyond Hall (view of the Komburg to the left) the train crosses the Kocher by a viaduct 135 ft. in height and passes through two tunnels. — 38 M. **Hessental** (rail. restaurant), junction for the Stuttgart, Crailsheim, and Nuremberg line (p. 36). The station lies at the foot of the *Einkorn* (1675 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.), often visited from Hall ($1^1/_4$ hr.), with a ruined church, view-tower (20 pf.), and restaurant.

6. From Stuttgart viâ Backnang and Crailsheim to Nuremberg.

$118^1/_2$ M. Express in 3-4 hrs. (17, 11, 7 ℳ); ordinary train in 7-8 hrs. (15, 9, 6 ℳ). — From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ *Nördlingen*, see R. 7.

From Stuttgart to (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 38. The line crosses the deep *Rems-Tal* by an iron bridge 150 ft. high. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Neustadt.* — $13^1/_2$ M. *Winnenden* (930 ft.; Hot. Krone), a little town, with *Schloss Winnental*, formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, now a lunatic asylum. To the right (E.) is the ruined tower of *Büry*. Pleasant walk viâ Buoch (p. 38) to the Rems-Tal (to Grunbach $2^1{}_2$ hrs.). — 16 M. *Nellmersbach.* To the right, on a spur of the *Murrhardter Wald*, a part of the Welzheimer Wald (p. 38), appears *Schloss Ebersberg.* — $17^1/_2$ M. *Maubach.* We enter the *Murr-Tal.*

$19^1/_2$ M. **Backnang** (910 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Post), a town of 8700 inhab. on the Murr, with tanneries. The parish-church on the Schlossberg, originally Romanesque, has a late-Gothic choir with the brasses of Margrave Hermann of Baden and his family (1515). Of the Michaels-Kirche the beautiful early-Gothic choir (ca. 1250) is the only part extant. The fountain in the market-place dates from 1587.

From Backnang viâ Marbach to *Bietigheim*, see pp. 21, 20.

$23^1/_2$ M. *Oppenweiler*, with an old Schloss. On the height to the left is the consumptive sanatorium of *Wilhelmsheim*. Below it is *Schloss Reichenberg.* — $25^1/_2$ M. *Sulzbach an der Murr.* The train crosses the Murr.

29 M. **Murrhardt** (950 ft.; Hot. Sonne or Post, R. 1-$1^1/_2$ ℳ; Stern), an ancient little town (4200 inhab.) in a fine situation, once a Benedictine abbey. The parish-church (1434), formerly the abbey-church, and the late-Romanesque Walderichs-Kapelle (ca. 1220), adjoining its N. tower, will repay a visit. In the old cemetery on the hill is the late-Gothic Walderichs-Kirche. The Roman castrum lay to the S.E. of the town. The Roman 'limes' (p. 214) from Welzheim to Mainhardt, crossing the Murr-Tal, passes $^1/_4$ hr. to the E. of Murrhardt. — $32^1/_2$ M. *Fornsbach.*

Pleasant excursion (road) S. to the (2 hrs.) **Ebni-See** (1555 ft.), a pretty forest-lake. About 20 min. S.E., by the Roman 'limes', is *Gausmannsweiler* (Hot. zum Ebni-See), a summer resort; thence to Welzheim, see p. 38.

The train passes through the ridge called the 'Schanz' by a tunnel 940 yds. long, and enters the *Rot-Tal* near (35½ M.) *Fichtenberg*. Another tunnel leads to the *Kocher-Tal*. — 38½ M. *Gaildorf*. Branch-line S.E. through the Kocher-Tal viâ (1¼ M.) the little town of Gaildorf (Hot. Post), with 1770 inhab., three castles, and interesting tombs (in the parish-church), to (12 M.) *Untergröningen*.

The Kocher is crossed. — View of the Einkorn (p. 35; right) and Komburg (p. 34; left) shortly before (45½ M.) *Hessental* (p. 35).

The train enters the Hohenlohe plain. — 49 M. *Sulzdorf*. Omn. twice daily to Vellberg (see below), ¾ hr. E. — 51½ M. *Talheim-Vellberg*. About 25 min. N. is the picturesque little town of *Vellberg*, with a Schloss. We cross the *Bühler* by a viaduct, 150 ft. in height. — 56 M. *Eckartshausen*.

Kirchberg (Hot. Württemberger Hof), a prettily situated little town on the Jagst, 5½ M. to the N.E. (motor-omn. in ¾ hr.), has a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Öhringen, with interesting collections. Opposite is *Hornberg*, with a Schloss. Motor-omn. from Kirchberg to (5 M., in ¾ hr.) Rot am See (see below).

59 M. *Maulach*. Pleasant excursion S.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Burgberg* (1750 ft.; rfmts.), with an earthen rampart and a fine view.

63 M. **Crailsheim** (1340 ft.; Rail. Restaurant: Hot. Faber; Lamm, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 50, B. 70 pf.), a town of 6100 inhab. on the *Jagst*. The Gothic Johannis-Kirche contains a high-altar carved in wood (late 15th cent.), a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) of 1499, and noteworthy tombs. On the Wilhelms-Höhe, 25 min. N.E., are gardens and a geological pyramid.

From Crailsheim to Lauda, 43 M., railway in 2-2¼ hrs. — 9½ M. *Rot am See*. Omn. to Rothenburg ob der Tauber, see p. 221; motor-omn. to Kirchberg, see above. — 13½ M. *Blaufelden*. Branch-line to (7½ M.) *Langenburg*, with a Renaissance Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. — From (18 M.) *Schrozberg* (Hot. Lamm, R. 1 1½ ℳ, B. 60 pf.) a marked forest-path leads to (10½ M.) Rothenburg (p. 217). — 24 M. *Niederstetten* (1080 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1½ ℳ, B. 70 pf.), an old town with Schloss Haltenbergstetten, the residence of Prince Hohenlohe-Bartenstein. — 28 M. *Laudenbach* (Hot. Hirsch), with a fine late-Gothic pilgrimage-church. — 30 M. *Weikersheim* (755 ft.; Hot. Krone, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 80 pf.; Hirsch), on the *Tauber*, with a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a characteristic edifice of 1596 (large banqueting-hall; fee 50 pf.). The neglected gardens, laid out in 1715-25, contain an orangery in the Italian baroque style. Railway viâ (5 M.) *Röttingen* (p. 216) to (10½ M.) *Creglingen* (p. 221). — 33½ M. *Markelsheim*, with productive vineyards. — 36½ M. **Bad Mergentheim** (680 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Hirsch, in the market-place, R. 1 ℳ 25-1 ℳ 80, B. 75 pf.; Deutscher Hof, at the station) is an old town on the Tauber (pop. 4750), where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided from 1526 to 1809. The early-Gothic parish church dates from 1250-70. The late-Gothic Rathaus (1561) contains a collection of antiquities. In the Oberer Markt are a Renaissance house with a fine portal and the Marien-Kirche, with the tomb of Grand-Master Walther von Cron-

berg, by Hans Vischer (1539). The large Schloss, built in the Renaissance style in 1525-72, is now partly used as barracks; its baroque church was built in 1730-35 by J. B. Neumann (p. 118). Beyond the park of the Schloss is the *Karlsbad* (Kurhaus, R. 2-5, P. from 7 ℳ, closed Oct.-March; Hot. Haus Hohenlohe; visitors' tax 5 ℳ per week), with springs containing salt and sulphate of magnesia. Stuppach (p. 126) is 3 M. to the S. of Mergentheim. — 41 M. *Königshofen* (p. 130). — 43 M. *Lauda*, junction for Würzburg, Heidelberg, and Wertheim (p. 129).

From Crailsheim to Aalen, 23 M., railway in $^1/_2$-1$^1/_4$ hr.; to *Ulm*, viâ Aalen and Heidenheim (p. 40), 68$^1/_2$ M. in 2-3$^1/_2$ hrs. — The line ascends to the S., on the left bank of the Jagst. — 13 M. **Ellwangen** (1425 ft.; Hot. Lamm, R. 1$^1/_2$ ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 60 pf.), a little town of 4720 inhab., with a castle on a hill (early 17th cent.), was a small ecclesiastical principality down to 1802 (collection of antiquities in the Schloss-Kirche, 20 pf.). The Stifts-Kirche of St. Veit, founded in 746-764 by Hariolf and his brother Erlolf, Bishop of Langres, and rebuilt in 1146-1230, is a Romanesque basilica with three towers and a crypt. The interior was adorned with stucco-ornamentation in 1738. The adjoining Jesuit church (1724-9), now Protestant, contains ceiling-paintings by T. Scheffler. On the *Schönenberg* (1715 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. N.E., is the pilgrimage-church of St. Maria, erected in 1682 and rebuilt in 1715 in the late-baroque style. — At (18$^1/_2$ M.) *Goldshöfe* we join the Stuttgart and Nördlingen line (p. 41), which we follow to (23 M.) *Aalen* (p. 40).

The train crosses the Jagst and beyond (67$^1/_2$ M.) *Ellrichshausen* reaches the Bavarian frontier. — 77 M. *Dombühl* (Hot. zur Eisenbahn), junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 193) and for Rothenburg (p. 221). — We cross the *Altmühl*. — 85 M. *Leutershausen-Wiedersbach*. Motor-omn. viâ the quaint old town of *Leutershausen*, $^1/_2$ hr. N.W., to Rothenburg, see p. 221. A branch-line from Ansbach diverges here down the broad valley of the Altmühl to (13 M.) *Herrieden* and (20$^1/_2$ M.) *Bechhofen*.

91$^1/_2$ M. **Ansbach** (p. 221), junction for the Frankfort and Munich line. Our line runs for a short distance through the *Rezat-Tal*, and then turns to the N.E. — 98 M. *Wicklesgreuth*. Branch-line to (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Windsbach*, with well-preserved mediæval fortifications; motor-omn. thence to Roth am Sand, see p. 139.

102$^1/_2$ M. **Heilsbronn** (1345 ft.; Hot. Adler), a village occupying the site of a famous Cistercian abbey, of which some Romanesque and Gothic remains still survive ($^1/_4$ hr. from the station; adm. 40 pf.). Next the church is the former refectory (?), now a Catholic chapel; its florid Romanesque portal has been removed to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg (p. 183). The church, a Romanesque basilica with a timber roof, begun before 1132, with a Gothic choir (1263-80) and aisle (1430-35), was badly restored in 1851-66.

The abbey-church was the burial-place of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns from 1297 to 1625 and contains also the ashes of the first three Brandenburg Electors of that house, Frederick I., Frederick II., and Albert Achilles. In the W. part of the nave is the monument of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512), second wife of Albert Achilles; on either side steps descend to a spring which rises beneath the church. To the E. are the monuments of the Margraves Joachim Ernest (d. 1625) and George Frederick (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern. In the N. aisle is the large tombstone of Margrave Frederick (d. 1536) and

his son George (d. 1543), by Loy Hering (?). In the choir, to the left, are a fine wooden crucifix and a late Gothic 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; 1515). The church contains also many other memorials of the Burgraves and Margraves of Zollern and of Franconian knights, in the shape of frescoes, portraits on wood, canvas, and glass, epitaphs, hatchments, etc.; also several well-preserved altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the Nuremberg school of the 15th-16th centuries.

109½ M. *Rossstall*, with an old church. — We then cross the *Rednitz* to (115½ M.) *Stein an der Rednitz*, with Faber's celebrated lead-pencil factory, founded in 1760. — 117 M. *Schweinau*.

118½ M. *Nuremberg* (p. 163).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

131 M. Express to (72 M.) Nördlingen in 2 hrs. (10 ℳ, 6 ℳ 70, 4 ℳ 10 pf.), ordinary train in 3½-4 hrs. (9 ℳ, 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 60 pf.); thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian State Railway), express in 2 hrs., ordinary train in 3 5 hrs. Express from Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Nördlingen in 4 hrs. (18 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 70 pf.); viâ Crailsheim, see R. 6. — **Best views to the right.**

From Stuttgart to (2½ M.) *Stuttgart-Cannstatt*, see p. 15. The line ascends the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. — 6 M. *Fellbach* (920 ft.; Hot. Traube); 1¼ hr. S.E. is the Kernen (p. 42).

8 M. **Waiblingen** (885 ft.), junction for the Murr-Tal line (p. 35). The ancient town of that name (720 ft.; Hot. Post, Adler), with 7000 inhab., lies on the *Rems*, ⅔ M. to the left (N. E.), below the station. The imperial Salic line and the succeeding house of Hohenstaufen derived hence their name of Waiblinger (corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini).

The fertile and picturesque *Rems-Tal*, enclosed by the *Schurwald* on the right and the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* on the left, begins here. — 11 M. *Endersbach*. Ascent of the Kernen, see p. 42. About ¾ hr. S.E. lies *Schnaith*, birthplace of the composer Silcher (p. 56). — 13½ M. *Grunbach* (Hot. Hirsch), 2 M. to the N. of which is *Buoch* (1700 ft.; Hot. Krone), with a belvedere (view of the Swabian Alb). To Winnenden, see p. 35.

18½ M. *Schorndorf* (840 ft.; Hot. Krone, R. 1½ ℳ; Lamm), an old industrial town with 6750 inhab., has a late-Gothic church with a fine choir of 1501. Branch-line up the *Wieslauf-Tal* to (14½ M.) *Welzheim* (1650 ft.; Hot. Lamm, Ebni-See), a small town of 2000 inhab., an ancient Roman settlement on the 'limes' (p. 39). Thence to Gausmannsweiler (p. 36), 1 hr. — Short of 21 M.) *Urbach* we cross the Rems. — 24½ M. *Waldhausen* (880 ft.; rail. restaurant). To the left, above, is the sanatorium of *Elisabethenberg*.

About ¼ hr. E. of (27½ M.) **Lorch** (920 ft.; Hot. Harmonie, R. 1½-2½ ℳ, B. 70 pf.), on the Marienberg, rises the Benedictine

monastery of that name (1115 ft.), founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in 1525 during the Peasants' War, and restored in 1884. It contains several tombs of the Hohenstaufen family, but none of its more distinguished members. In the centre of the nave is a late-Gothic cenotaph, erected in 1475 to the founder Duke Frederick of Swabia (d. 1105).

Lorch was the site of a Roman castrum. To the N. of the monastery-hill the *Rhine Limes* (boundary) of the Romans joins the Rhætian limes, which extends to the E., reaching the Danube near Kelheim (p. 214). — Ascent of the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 68.

Beyond Lorch we obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen (p. 69) to the right, and afterwards the double-peaked Hohenrechberg (p. 68). In the valley lies *Schirenhof*, a Roman castrum.

31½ M. **Gmünd** or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (1055 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Arche, near the station, R. 1½-2¼ *M*, D. 1 *M* 30-2 *M* 50 pf.; Drei Mohren, R. 1 *M* 70 pf. 2 *M*, Goldenes Rad, R. 2 *M*, D. 1 *M* 40 pf., both in the market-place), with 21,300 inhab., on the left bank of the *Rems*, was formerly a free city of the empire and now possesses many factories of gold and silver ware. It was the birthplace of the painter Hans Baldung Grien (b. ca. 1475) and of the architects Heinrich and Peter (Parler) von Gmünd. — From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. straight on; beyond the Rems, to the right, is the Stadt-Garten, with a fountain ('Fiddler of Gmünd'). Farther on, short of the *Fünfknöpfiger Turm*, we cross the Waldstetter Bach, follow the promenade to the right, and at the next bridge turn to the left through the Bocks-Gasse to the (12 min.) market-place. To the left (W.) is the *St. Johannis-Kirche*, a late-Romanesque basilica of the early 13th cent., with a tower (155 ft. high) and reliefs of animals on the exterior. At the S. end of the market-place is the *Rathaus* (1783-5), at the N. end the *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist* (founded in the 13th cent.). A little S. of the St. Johannis-Kirche is the Catholic *Heiligkreuz-Kirche*, a lofty Gothic church with radiating chapels but no tower, ranking with the Marien-Kirche at Reutlingen as the chief 14th cent. building in Lower Swabia. The sculptures on the choir-portals, the baroque organ (1688), and the rich treasury are noteworthy. To the N. of the church is a singular belfry, with a tiled roof. To the E. is the *Lion Fountain* (1604). About 10 min. S., in the Schiller-Str., is the new technical school of metal-work, with the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* (Sun., 11-2; at other times, gratuity). — About 12 min. W. of the station (to the left, under the railway, and then up the Stationen-Weg) is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The convent of *Gotteszell*, 20 min. N.E. of the market-place, is now a prison.

Railway to *Göppingen* and excursion to the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 67.

38 M. *Unterböbingen*, with a Roman castrum (now covered with earth).

Interesting excursion viâ (1 hr.) *Heubach* (1530 ft.; Hot. Rössle) to the (½ hr.) ***Rosenstein** (2250 ft.; superb view), with a ruined castle, an earthen rampart, and (on the E. side of the hill) caves. Thence viâ Steinheim to Heidenheim, see below.

Beyond (43½ M.) *Essingen* (1585 ft.) the line runs along the steep slope of the Alb, crosses the watershed between the Rems and Kocher, and descends into the *Kocher-Tal*.

47 M. **Aalen** (1420 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Harmonie, at the station; Bär, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 70 pf.), with 11,300 inhab., from 1360 to 1802 a free imperial town, lies at the point where the Kocher quits the Alb. Near the station is a bust of the poet C. F. D. Schubart (1739-91; p. 21), who spent his childhood here. The Rathaus contains a collection of antiquities and Schubart souvenirs. Near the cemetery is a Roman castrum (covered). About 1¼ hr. S. is the *Langert* or *Aalbäumle* (2210 ft.), a view-point with a tower.

From Aalen to Dillingen, 35 M., branch-line in 3 hrs. — The line ascends the Alb (gradient 1:36) to (3 M.) *Unterkochen* (see below). — 5 M. *Waldhausen-Glashütte*, near which, to the W., is the source of the Weisser Kocher (1690 ft.). — 17½ M. **Neresheim** (1645 ft.; Hot. Traube, R. 1 *M* 20 1 *M* 50, B. 70 pf.), a small town with 1440 inhab., is the central point of the wooded *Härtsfeld*, a part of the Alb (p. 66). It possesses a Schloss of Prince Thurn and Taxis, which was a Benedictine abbey down to 1806. The abbey-church is a splendid baroque edifice of 1745-92. — 21 M. *Katzenstein*, with a ruined castle. — 22½ M. *Dischingen*, with Schloss Taxis. — 33 M. *Lauingen* (p. 194). — 35 M. *Dillingen* (p. 194).

From Aalen to Ulm, 45½ M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. — 2½ M. *Unterkochen* (other station, see above). — 5 M. *Oberkochen*, ½ hr. S. of which is the source of the Schwarzer Kocher (1640 ft.); 1 hr. W. is the *Volkmarsberg* (2440 ft.; view-tower). — 8½ M. *Königsbronn* (1615 ft.; Hot. Rössle), with iron-works, where the *Brenz*, a tributary of the Danube, rises in the picturesque *Brenztopf* (1625 ft.). Then through the smiling Brenz-Tal. — 13½ M. **Heidenheim an der Brenz** (1620 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf.; Ochse, R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 80, B. 80 pf.), an ancient Roman settlement with a castrum, is now an industrial town with 17,800 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein* (1985 ft.; view-tower and collection of antiquities). A road (omn. twice daily in 1 hr.) leads W. to (4½ M.) *Steinheim* (1770 ft.; Hot. Krone), situated in a later tertiary depression of volcanic origin, whence a picturesque road runs through the *Wen-Tal*, passing the *Hirschfelsen* and a refuge-hut, to (2 hrs.) *Bartholomä* (Hot. Adler), and thence viâ the Rosenstein to (1½ hr.) *Heubach* (see above). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Mergelstetten* (1590 ft.) the railway temporarily quits the Brenz, which makes a wide curve to the S. round the *Buigen*. — 18 M. *Herbrechtingen* (1565 ft.; Hot. Hirsch). Road S.E. to Hürben (see below; 3 M.). Pleasant walk from the station S.W. to (½ hr.) *Anhausen*, a former Benedictine monastery in the picturesque Brenz-Tal, and thence downstream to (½ hr.) *Eselsburg*, which is ½ hr. from Herbrechtingen and 20 min. from Hürben (see below). — 21 M. *Giengen an der Brenz* (1530 ft.; Hot. Rössle, with 3500 inhab.; the Gothic parish-church, with its Romanesque W. portal, was rebuilt in 1653 in the baroque style. — 23 M. *Hermaringen* (1500 ft.). The **Charlotten-Höhle**, near *Hürben*, 1 hr. W., may be visited thence: either by road viâ *Burgberg*, with the picturesquely situated Schloss of Count Karl von Linden, and the ruin of *Kaltenburg*; or by footpath viâ the *Güssenburg*. The cave (560 yds. long) lies in the *Hürbe-Tal*, a characteristic Jura valley, 10 min. S. of the village of Hürben. It consists of several chambers and has wonderful stalactites hanging from the roof (adm. from Easter to Nov. 1st, 1-12 pers., 6 *M*; electric light). Near the mouth of the cave is a restaurant.

— The train follows the Brenz-Tal to (26 M.) *Sontheim-Brenz*. Branch-line to Gundelfingen, see p. 194. *Brenz* has a fine late-Romanesque church. — Then S.W. to (29 M.) *Niederstotzingen* (1485 ft.). — 35½ M. *Langenau* (1515 ft.). The Obere Kirche, rebuilt in 1669 in the baroque style, contains a font by Matth. Böblinger (p. 47; ca. 1475). — 38½ M. *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the Battle of Elchingen (Oct. 14th, 1805), from which Ney acquired his ducal title. — 41 M. *Talfingen* (1530 ft.). The train then skirts the *Danube* to (45½ M.) *Ulm* (p. 46).

48½ M. *Wasseralfingen* (1374 ft.; Hot. zum Schlegel), with large iron-works. Above the iron-mine, ½ hr. E., rises the *Braunenberg* (2250 ft.; view; refuge-hut), whence a forest-path leads to (2 hrs.) Kapfenburg (see below). — The train quits the Kocher-Tal.

51½ M. *Goldshöfe* (1505 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction for the Crailsheim line (p. 37). — On a hill to the right before (57 M.) *Lauchheim* (1695 ft.) is *Schloss Kapfenburg* (2035 ft.; ½ hr. from the station), formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. — 59½ M. *Röttingen*, 1¼ M. to the S. of the village, 1 hr. N.E. of which is *Schloss Hohenbaldern* (2060 ft.), belonging to the Prince of Öttingen-Wallerstein. Fine panorama from the tower (130 ft. high; gratuity). The line pierces the watershed (1805 ft.) between the Rhine and Danube by cuttings and a tunnel (625 yds.), and enters the narrow *Eger-Tal*. On the left rises the Ipf (see below).

64 M. **Bopfingen** (1535 ft.; Hot. Hecht), with 1660 inhab., was an free imperial town from 1274 to 1802. The early-Gothic St. Blasius-Kirche contains a high-altar by F. Herlin (1472) and a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) by H. Böblinger (1510). To the N. of the station (¾ hr.) rises the bare cone of the *Ipf* (2190 ft.), with prehistoric ramparts (Hallstatt period) on the summit and the E. slope. — To the right is the *Flochberg* (1900 ft.), with a ruined castle. The line enters the *Ries* (p. 193). — Beyond (69½ M.) *Pflaumloch* we cross the Bavarian frontier.

72½ M. *Nördlingen* (p. 191). Thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 27.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 15, 66.

123 M. Express in 3½ hrs. (17 ℳ 50, 11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 20 pf.); ordinary train in 6-7 hrs. (15 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 20 pf.). — To *Ulm*, 58½ M., express in 1½-2 hrs. (8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf.); ordinary train in 3½ hrs. (7 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 50 pf., 3 ℳ).

From Stuttgart to (2½ M.) *Stuttgart-Cannstatt*, see p. 15. The train ascends the bank of the *Neckar* as far as Plochingen, traversing one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Stuttgart-Untertürkheim* (740 ft.; Hot. Krone, R. 1 ℳ 80-2 ℳ 20, B. 80 pf.), with the works of the Daimler Motor Car Co. It lies at the foot of the (¾ hr.) **Württemberg** or **Rotenberg** (1345 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. Luz), where, on the site of the castle of *Wirtenberg*, the ancestral seat of the princes of Wurtemberg, King Wil-

liam I. (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel as a mausoleum for Queen Catharine (d. 1819) and himself. In the interior (open 9-6, Oct.-March 9-4; 25 pf.) are marble statues of the Evangelists, the St. John by Dannecker.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Untertürkheim we may choose the pleasanter but slightly longer route from Obertürkheim (see below), either direct or viâ *Uhlbach*. — A more extensive view is obtained from the tower (80 ft. high) on the *Kernen* (1685 ft.), 40 min. E. of the Württemberg. Charming walk hence to Esslingen (see below), 1½ hr. S.; or we may descend E. to (1 hr.) *Stetten* and (1 hr.) *Endersbach* station, in the Rems-Tal (p. 38).

Branch-line (4th class only) from Untertürkheim to (7½ M.) *Kornwestheim* (p. 22).

6 M. *Obertürkheim* (Hot. Ochse). To the Württemberg, see above.

8½ M. **Esslingen.** — Hotels. *Krone* (Pl. a; B, 2), Neckar-Str. 7, R. 1 ℳ 60 pf.-3 ℳ, B. 1 ℳ, good, *Post* (Pl. b; B, 2), Eisenbahn-Str. 1, with garden, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 60 pf., *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. c; B, 2), all three near the station, to the right; *Palmscher Bau* (Pl. d; C, 1, 2), Innere Brücke 2. — Wine Rooms. *Zur Sakristei*, Kirch-Str. 3, near St. Dionysius (Pl. 6; C, 1); *Museum*, Markt-Platz 7 (Pl. C, 1). — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), near the station. — Tramways (comp. the Plan) through the town and to Obertürkheim (see above) and Oberesslingen.

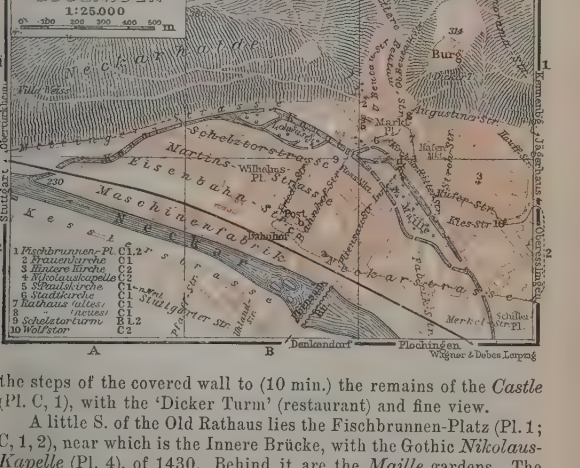
Esslingen (760 ft.), an industrial town of 32,400 inhab., prettily situated on the Neckar and overlooked by a ruined castle, was a free imperial city down to 1802 and is still partly surrounded by walls, which were built by Emperor Frederick II. in 1216. Sparkling wine is largely manufactured here. The engineering works founded here by Kessler in 1846 are the largest in Wurtemberg.

From the station (Pl. B, 2) we turn to the right. The Neckar-Str., straight on, passes near the stone *Pliensau-Brücke*, built in 1286, with a tower-gateway on the town side. We follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left, passing the *Schelztor-Turm* (Pl. 9), to the (7 min.) Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 1). On the S. side is the Protestant *St. Dionysius-Kirche* or *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. 6; verger, Markt-Platz 28), a flat-roofed basilica in the transitional style with interesting capitals, founded in the 11th cent. and altered in the 14th and 15th. The lectern and 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) are by L. Lechler (1486); the choir contains also stained glass of the 14th-15th cent. and stalls of 1518. — The *New Rathaus* (Pl. 8), built in 1746, was once the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet (1801-44). Opposite, to the S., is the *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 7), erected in 1430 and now a school. It has an ingenious clock of 1589 and a bell-turret (on the N. side); on the first floor is a room with Gothic wood-carvings. — The Catholic *St. Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. 5), an early-Gothic edifice of 1233-68, originally belonged to a Dominican monastery.

The Gothic **Frauen-Kirche* (Pl. 2; C, 1) was erected in 1324-1420 and restored in 1884-7 by Egle (sacristan, Untere Beutau-Str. 9; 20 pf.). Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially

the Last Judgment on the tympanum of the S. portal and the St. George over the W. portal. The three central windows of the choir contain fine late-Gothic stained glass. Adjoining the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthäus Böblinger (p. 47), two of the architects of the church. The perforated tower, 245 ft. in height, was begun by Ulrich Ensinger and completed in 1478; beautiful view from the top (267 steps). Comp. p. xx. — No. 8, Untere Beutau-Str., has a fine oriel of 1509.

From the New Rathaus we follow the Mittlere Beutau-Str. to the N. and then the Obere Beutau-Str., at No. 4 in which we ascend



the steps of the covered wall to (10 min.) the remains of the *Castle* (Pl. C, 1), with the 'Dicker Turm' (restaurant) and fine view.

A little S. of the Old Rathaus lies the Fischbrunnen-Platz (Pl. 1; C, 1, 2), near which is the Innere Brücke, with the Gothic *Nikolaus-Kapelle* (Pl. 4), of 1430. Behind it are the *Maille* gardens. The Ritter-Str. and the Küfer-Str. (Pl. C, 2) lead straight on to the (5 min.) *Wolfs-Tor* (Pl. 10), on the outside of which are the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone. — To the N. of the Küfer-Str. is the choir (lately restored) of the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church* (St. Georg or Hintere Kirche; Pl. 3).

About ½ hr. W., in the Neckar-Tal, lies the royal domain of *Weil* (p. 17). — The *Jägerhaus* (1475 ft.), 1 hr. E. of Esslingen, is frequented as a summer resort.

Excursion from Esslingen to (4½ M.) *Denkendorf*, a little village in a pretty situation, with the large late-Romanesque church (early 13th cent.) of a former convent (interesting crypt and vestibule).

14½ M. **Plochingen** (815 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, D. 1 ½-2 ℳ; Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 1 ℳ 70 pf.-2 ℳ), with a fortified church, lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. On the hill to the N.E. (½ hr.) is a tower affording an extensive view of the Alb. To Tübingen and Horb, see R. 9; to Oberlenningen, see pp. 69, 70.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. the Map, p. 66). — 23 M. *Uhingen*. On a height to the right rises *Schloss Filseck* (1160 ft.). — 24 M. *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an old Romanesque church adorned with sculptures.

26 M. **Göppingen** (1045 ft.; Hot. zu den Aposteln, R. from 2, B. 1 ℳ, well spoken of, Sand, plain but good, both near the station), an industrial town with 22,400 inhab., was rebuilt after a fire in 1782. Its mineral water is well known. From the station we follow the Markt-Str. straight on, cross the market-place, and follow the Pfarr-Str. to the left to the imposing *Schloss*, which was built in 1559-68 by Duke Christopher and is now occupied by offices. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistic staircase ('Traubenstieg') ascends to the tower. Opposite is the Protestant *Stadt-Kirche*, by H. Schickhardt (1617-20). In the N.E. part of the town, in the old cemetery, is the late-Gothic *Oberhofen-Kirche*, built in 1436-90 and restored since 1853, with a fine tombstone of 1506.

Railway to *Gmünd*, see p. 67.

Excursions. To the *Hohenstaufen*, on the N.E., see p. 68. — To the N.W. lies (1½ hr.) *Adelberg* (1550 ft.; Hot. Rössle), a former convent, with a fine view. — To the S. we may walk viâ (6 M.) the sulphur-baths of *Boll* (1335 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Boster* (2610 ft.; p. 69) or (1½ hr.) *Kornberg* (2555 ft.), with the so-called *Bertaburg*; viâ (1½ hr.) *Eschenbach* to the (1 hr.) *Fuchseck* (2110 ft.); viâ (1½ hr.) *Schlath* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Wasserberg* (2430 ft.).

Near (28½ M.) *Eislingen* we enjoy fine views to the left of the Hohenstaufen and the Hohenrechberg, with its church (p. 68). To the right is the long ridge of the Alb. — 31 M. *Süssen* (1180 ft.). On the left is the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck* (1720 ft.).

Excursions. To the *Hohenrechberg*, on the N.E., see p. 68. — Walking S. from Süssen station through the village to (1 hr.) the farm of *Grünenberg* (rfmts.), we may thence ascend the (½ hr.) *Burren* ('Glufenkissen', 2275 ft.), follow a marked path along the slope to the (¾ hr.) *Spitzenberg* (2305 ft.), ascend to the plateau of the *Michelsberg* (2370 ft.), and thence viâ the (¾ hr.) village of *Oberböhringen* to the (20 min.) *Hausener Felsen*, which afford a fine view of the 'Gaisen-Tale' (p. 45). From the cairn we descend along the verge for 5 min., then follow the club-path down to (½ hr.) *Überkingen* (p. 45).

From Süssen to Weissenstein, 7 M., branch-line in 35 min. — We ascend the valley of the *Lauter*, to the E. 2 M. *Donzdorf* (1335 ft.; Hot. Krone), with a Schloss and park of Count Rechberg. About 1 hr. E. is the *Messelstein* (2455 ft; view), whence we may walk S. to the Kuchalb or E. to the Roggen-Tal (p. 15). — 7 M. **Weissenstein** (1780 ft.; Schloss Brauerei, with rooms) is a small town dominated by the Schloss of Count Rechberg. Down the Roggen-Tal to Geislingen, see p. 15.

To the left, on a hill, 1¼ M. to the N. of Gingen station (p. 45), is the castle-ruin of *Scharfenberg* (2020 ft.). Farther on

is the Kuchalb (see below). — 33½ M. *Gingen an der Fils* (1235 ft.). An inscription over the N. door of the church purports to be of 984 and is, if genuine, the earliest to be found in any church in Germany.

Excursions. To the E. lies the (1 hr.) **Kuchalb,** a hamlet with an inn. Thence we may ascend to the (10 min.) *Meierhalde* (fine view) and to the (¼ hr.) hill-spur of the *Hohenstein* (2300 ft.), with views to the W. and of the valley. We descend either by a footpath to (½ hr.) *Kuchen* station (see below; thence to Geislingen on foot ¾ hr.) or to (½ hr.) Gingen, or viâ the Kuchalb and the *Längen-Tal* to (1½ hr.) Geislingen (see below). The Kuchalb may also be reached from Gingen in 1½ hr., past the *Scharfenberg* (p. 44), by a path leading through fine woods. — Pleasant walk over the hills from the Kuchalb to the N., viâ the farm of *Oberweckerstell*, to the (1½ hr.) Messelstein (p. 44).

35 M. *Kuchen* (see above). — 36 M. *Altenstadt.* To the left is the *Eyb-Tal,* to the right the *Upper Fils-Tal* (see below).

38 M. **Geislingen an der Steige** (1520 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Sonne, R. 1 ℳ 40 pf.-2 ℳ, B. 80 pf.; Post, both 10 min. from the station; Bahnhof-Hotel, new), a town with 8700 inhab. and the Wurtemberg Metalware Factory, lies at the foot of the Alb. The late-Gothic Stadt-Kirche (1424-67), a little to the W. of the Haupt-Str., contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512), a fine carved altar (ca. 1525), and a late-Renaissance pulpit (1621). Above the town, ¾ hr. E., rises the Öden-Turm (2085 ft.; key at the police-office in the Rathaus). Opposite, behind a pavilion, are the remains of Schloss Helfenstein, destroyed in 1552.

Pleasant excursion N.E., past the pumping-station, either through the woods in 1 hr., or viâ *Weiler* and the *Felsen-Tal* in 2 hrs., to *Eybach* (1525 ft.; Hot. Adler), with a Schloss of Count Degenfeld, dominated on the W. by the *Himmelsfelsen* (2000 ft.), with a ruin. Thence we may ascend the romantic **Roggen-Tal,** watered by the *Eyb,* the finest point of which is at the (½ hr.) lower *Roggen-Mühle.* On the hill to the right, ½ hr. farther on, is the ruin of *Ravenstein.* From (½ hr.) *Treffelhausen* (2020 ft.; Hot. Lamm), with the source of the Eyb, we may walk N. to (¾ hr.) Weissenstein (p. 44), or W. to the (1¼ hr.) Messelstein (p. 44).

From Geislingen to Wiesensteig, 13 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Altenstadt* the line turns to the W. and follows the *Upper Fils-Tal* (*'Gaisen-Täle'*). — 3½ M. *Bad Überkingen* (1495 ft.; Bad-Hotel), with alkaline springs; ¾ hr. N.W. are the Hausener Felsen (p. 44). — 9½ M. *Ditzenbach* (1635 ft.), with a mineral spring; ½ hr. S. is the ruin of *Hiltenburg* (2360 ft.). — About 40 min. S. of (10½ M.) *Gosbach* (1705 ft.; Hot. Hirsch) lie the prettily situated villages of *Unter-* and *Ober-Drackenstein,* whence Wiesensteig may be reached direct in 1 hr. — 13 M. **Wiesensteig** (1940 ft.; Hot. Post, Lamm), a charmingly situated little town with 1290 inhab., frequented as a summer resort. The *Source of the Fils* (2050 ft.) lies 50 min. S.W.; thence we may ascend the Hasen-Tal to (¾ hr.) the *Schertels-Höhle* (key at the schoolmaster's in Westerheim). To the Reussenstein (p. 69), 1½ hr.

The line quits the Fils-Tal and ascends the *Geislinger Steige,* a wooded limestone hill rich in fossils, to the tableland of the *Swabian Alb* (p. 66). The gradient is very considerable (1 : 43), and a second engine is attached to the train at Geislingen.

Just short of (41½ M.) *Amstetten* (1910 ft.) we reach the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube.

Branch-lines from Amstetten N.E. to (12½ M.) *Gerstetten* and S.W. to (12 M.) *Laichingen* (2540 ft.; Hot. Rad), a weaving village with 3200 inhab., 20 min. S. of which is the *Steinwoll* (2595 ft.; belvedere), while 1¾ hr. S., beyond *Sontheim*, where a guide is procured, is the *Sontheimer Höhle*, a stalactite cave 200 yds. long (adm. 50 pf.).

Beyond (51 M.) *Beimerstetten* the line descends to the valley of the Danube. — We pass close to the *Wilhelmsburg*, the lofty citadel of Ulm, where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack surrendered to the French after the Battle of Elchingen (p. 41). — 58½ M. *Ulm* (rail. restaurant, D. 1½ *M*).

Ulm.

Hotels (all with restaurants). Near the station: **Russischer Hof* (Pl. a; A, 2), an old-established house, lately renovated, R. 3-5 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3 *M*, with garden; *Münster-Hotel* (Pl. i; A, 2), with terrace and wine and beer restaurants, R. 2-10, B. 1, P. from 6½ *M*; *Bahnhof-Hotel* (Pl. f; A, 2), R. 2-3 *M*, with garden. — In the town: *Baumstark* (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 50, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M* 40 pf.; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. g; B, 2); *Goldner Löwe* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., B. 1 *M*; *Oberpollinger* (Pl. h; B, 2). — *Christliches Hospiz*, Neuer Graben 23 (Pl. B, C, 1).

Beer Restaurants. *Saalbau* (Pl. B, 2); *Goldener Hecht*, Olga-Str., corner of Neutor-Str. (Pl. B, 1); *Drei Kannen*, Hafenbad (Pl. C, 1, 2), with garden. — Wine Rooms. *Wägnerle*, Donau-Str. 9 (Pl. D, 3). — Garden Restaurants. *Wilhelms-Höhe* (Pl. B, 4), with view, *Friedrichsau* (beyond Pl. F, 1), with large park, both with military bands in summer. — Cafés. *Tröglen*, *Münster-Café*, both in the Münster-Platz.

Tramways. From the *Münster-Platz* (Pl. C, 2) viâ the Syrlin-Str. (Pl. C, 1), Karl-Str., Olga-Str. (Pl. E-A, 1, 2), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 2), and the Münster-Platz to the *Neu Ulmer Bahnhof* (Pl. F, 4). — From the *Olga-Strasse* (Pl. D, E, 1) viâ the Frauen Str. Pl. D, 1, 2) and the Münster-Platz (Pl. C, 2) to *Söflingen* (beyond Pl. A, 4; p. 81).

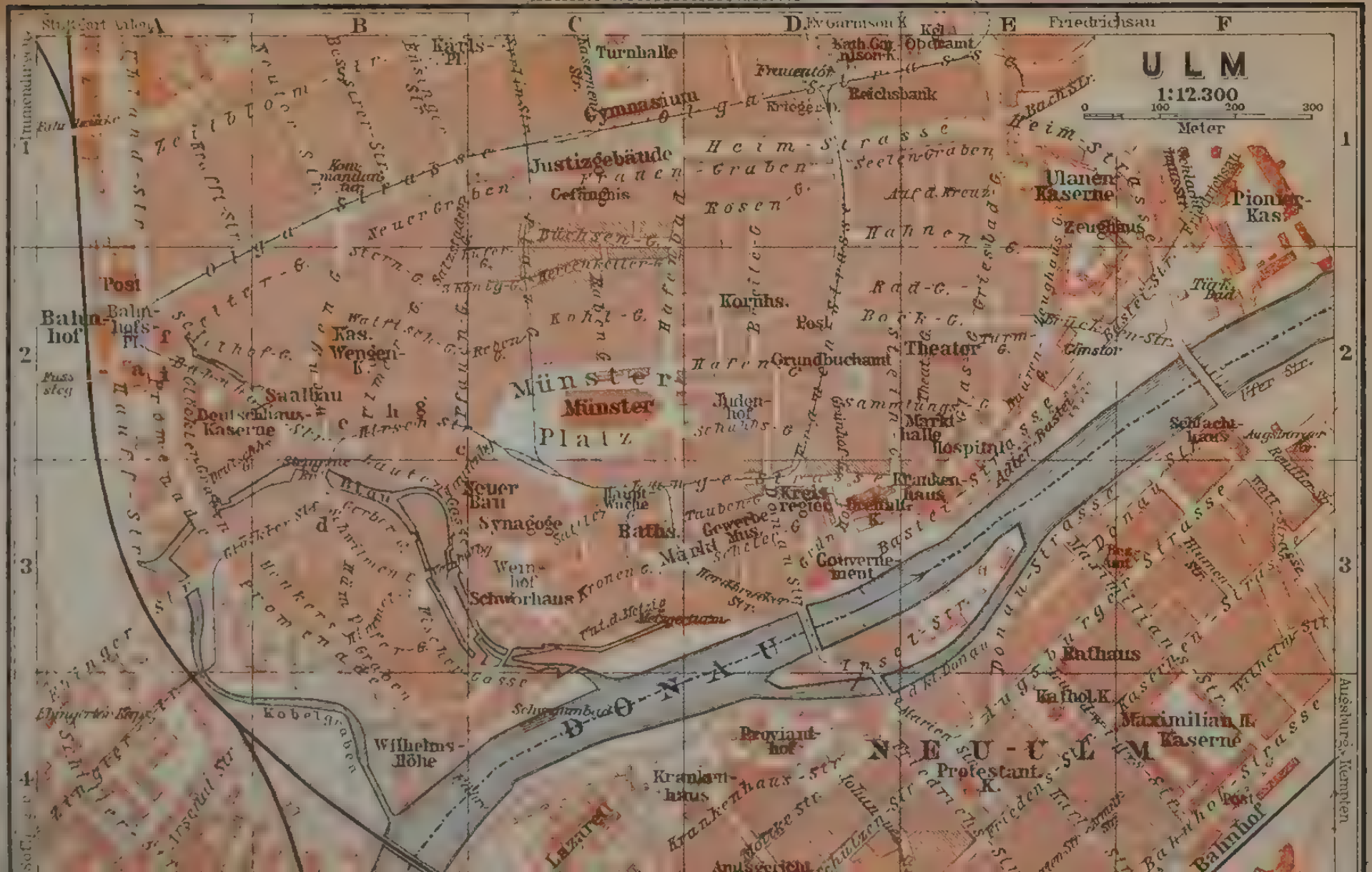
Motor Cabs (at the station). For 800 metres 60 pf., for each 200 m. more 10 pf.

Post & Telegraph Offices, Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. A, 2; entr. Uhland-Str.) and Frauen-Str. (Pl. D, 2). — Inquiry Office, Bahnhof-Platz 2.

For a flying visit to the town 3-4 hrs. suffice.

Ulm (1575 ft.), formerly a imperial free city, is a fortified town with 58,000 inhab., incl. a garrison of 7500 men. Its commerce and industries are important also. It lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau* and the *Iller* and is navigable for small vessels. The Danube is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* (p. 49) on the opposite bank belongs. The towns are connected by two bridges, and a railway-bridge crosses the river farther up.

Ulm, first mentioned in 854 as the seat of a Carlovingian palace, was later the capital of the Duchy of Swabia. It supported the Hohenstaufen during their struggles with the Dukes of Bavaria and was rewarded with important privileges. Ulm was at its zenith during the 14th and 15th cent., after the guilds had won the upper hand in their quarrels with the nobles. In 1530 it adopted the Reformation. Its independence lasted down to 1803. The cathedral, Rathaus, 'Neuer Bau', and many of the other public buildings were erected in the 14th-16th cent., and numerous private mansions, mostly frame-houses, date from the 16th-17th centuries. The erection of the cathedral fostered the development of sculpture and painting, and in the 15th-16th cent. Ulm was the centre of the Swabian school.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DONAU
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Justizgebäude
Gefängnis
Reichsbank
Oberamt
Ulanen Kaserne
Pionier-Kas.
Zeughaus
Post
Bahnhof
Kas. Wengen-b.
Saalbau
Deutschhaus-Kaserne
Kornhs.
Grundbuchamt
Theater
Judenhof
Markthalle
Hospital
Neuer Bau
Synagoge
Baths.
Gewerbe Mus.
Kreis regier.
Brandenhaus
Gouvernement
Weinhof
Schwörhaus
Rathaus
Kathol. K.
Maximilian II. Kaserne
Wilhelmshöhe
Proviantamt
Protestant. K.
Krankenhaus
Lazarett
Bahnhof
Post
Friedrichsau
Augsburg, Kempten

The chief sculptors of Ulm were *Jörg Syrlin the Elder* (d. 1498) and *Jörg Syrlin the Younger* (1455-1521); the chief painters *Hans Multscher* (ca. 1427-67), *Hans Schüdin* (1440-1502), his son-in-law *Barth. Zeitblom* (1455-1517; comp. p. xxii), and *Martin Schaffner* (d. after 1539). — The modern fortifications were begun in 1842; down to 1866 Ulm was a fortress of the German Confederation.

From the station (Pl. A, 2) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and Hirsch-Str. (Pl. B, 2) to the (8 min.) Münster-Platz. In the Bahnhof-Str., on the right, is the old lodge of the Teutonic Order (1712-18), now military offices. At the beginning of the Hirsch-Str., to the right, is the *Steinerne Brücke*, affording a picturesque view of the old houses on the Blau.

The ***Münster** (Pl. C, 2; Protestant), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1844-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to Cologne Cathedral (comp. p. xx). The massive **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple porch, was begun by Ulrich Ensinger (1392-9), the third of the cathedral arhitects, erected as far as the top of the square portion (230 ft.) by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1880-90 by Aug. Beyer by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a design left by Matthäus Böblinger (1478-94; comp. p. 48), the eighth of the original architects. Being 528 ft. in height, it is the loftiest church-tower in the world (Cologne Cathedral 515 ft.; Eiffel Tower, in iron, 985 ft.; Woolworth Building at New York 750 ft.; Washington Obelisk 555 ft.). The sculptures in the porch should be inspected. The nineteen large figures represent Mary, the Holy Women, and the Apostles; in the tympanum of the main portal are reliefs of the Creation and the Fall. The cathedral is built of brick for the most part, but the tower is of stone. Each side of the building has two side-portals, likewise adorned with tympanum-reliefs: on the S.W. portal, the Magi and the Life of Mary; S.E. the Last Judgment; N.W. the Nativity; N.E. the Passion. — On the roof above is the emblem of the city, a sparrow with a straw in its beak (p. 48).

Tickets of admission are obtained in the verger's office, to the right of the main portal: for the nave 20 pf.; for the choir, chapels, and sacristy (with guide and incl. a printed description) 1-4 pers. 1 ℳ, each pers. more 25 pf. Organ recital on Sun. 11-11.45 and week-days in summer 11.30-12; adm. free from 11 onwards. The tower may be ascended May-Sept. 7-6; in March, April, Oct., and Nov. 8-5; Dec.-Feb. 9-3. Adm. as far as the square portion (230 ft.; 382 steps; sufficiently good view) 50 pf.; to the platform of the octagon (335 ft.; 168 steps more) and the circular gallery (470 ft.; 204 steps more) 1 ℳ, incl. adm. to the nave.

The Interior originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1502-7 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star-vaulting, so as to form four aisles. There are no transepts. The building is 135 yds. long and 52 yds. wide; the nave is 140 ft., the aisles 65 and 69 ft. in height; total area 6100 sq. yds. (Cologne Cathedral 7375 sq. yds.).

To the right in the S. aisle, as we enter, is the original of the sparrow (p. 47). On the walls, here and in other parts of the church, are coats-of-arms and epitaphs of Swabian families. — We turn immediately to the left into the Vestibule beneath the tower, whence the best idea of the whole interior is obtained. The large *Organ*, built in 1856, has 6616 pipes (recitals, see p. 47). — Nave. By the third pillar on the left is the late-Gothic *Pulpit* (1169-74), the lofty canopy richly carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1510); on the seventh pillar to the right is an old relief commemorating the foundation of the cathedral. The statues on the pillars are modern, but the fine consoles are old. The stained glass in the aisles is modern also. — S. Aisle. In front of the sacristy (see below), by the easternmost pillar, is the octagonal *Holy Water Basin*, attributed to J. Syrlin the Younger (early 16th cent.); by the next pillar is the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings (1470). — Above the Choir Arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment (1471). The crucifix suspended from the arch is a reproduction, the original having been removed to Wiblingen (p. 49). On the left is a **Sakramentshäuschen*' (p. 170), 85 ft. high, beautifully carved in stone. The choir-screen dates from 1737.

The Choir, which is lower than the nave, has a beautiful five sided termination. The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder (1469-71), are among the finest examples of wood-carving in Germany. At the W. end are three stalls with sibyls; on the N. side, next the Sakramentshäuschen, is a figure of Syrlin himself, and on the next folding-seat is an old woman said to represent his mother; the busts on the N. side in front embody classical antiquity (Ptolemy, Terence, Cicero, etc.); behind, in the upper row, are 18 half-figures of Apostles and Christian male saints (SS. Lawrence, George, Damian, etc.), in the lower row 20 half-figures of Prophets and heroes of the Old Testament (David, Joshua, etc.); on the S. side, below, are sibyls, with a bust of Syrlin's wife at the W. end; behind, in the upper row, are St. Luke, Christian female saints, and St. Cosmas, in the lower row women of the Old Testament. The ornamental detail should not be overlooked. The **High Altar*, a masterpiece by Martin Schaffner (1521), comprises painted and gilded carvings and paintings, representing the Kindred of the Virgin and (below) the Last Supper. Adjacent are tombs of bronze (Heinrich Neithart, d. 1500) and marble. The excellent *Stained Glass*, by Hans Wild (1180), is at present under restoration.

The Neithart Chapel, to the left of the high-altar, contains panel paintings by Zeitblom and his school, M. Schaffner, etc.; in the vestibule leading to the N. aisle are two modernized carved altars of the 16th cent. (SS. Sebastian and Barbara) and a copy of Böblinger's design for the tower (original in the archives). — On the S. of the choir is the Besserer Chapel, with a good portrait of Eitel Besserer, by Martin Schaffner (1516), and old stained glass. — In the Sacristy are a portable altar of the late 15th cent., with paintings copied from engravings of M. Schongauer's 'Passion' (1484).

From the tower (adm., see p. 47) splendid *View of the city and its environs. In clear weather (usually in spring and autumn only) the Alps are visible; a signal is hoisted to announce the fact.

To the S.W. of the Münster-Platz is the *Neuer Bau* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1580-91 on the site of an imperial palace, and now containing government offices; in the court is a fountain with a figure of St. Hildegarde. — In the Weinhof (Pl. C, 3) are a late-Gothic fountain with a statue of St. Christopher and the *Schwörhaus*, which contains the municipal archives and library and (second floor) a small picture-gallery (open free on Sun. 11-12.30 and Wed. 1.30-3.30).

In the Markt-Platz rises the handsome **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in a style showing the transition from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with paintings on the façade retouched in 1905. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482).

To the E. of the Rathaus, beyond a small square with a pretty fountain, is the municipal **Museum of Art and Antiquities** (*Gewerbe-Museum;* Pl. D, 3), Tauben-Gasse 6, which occupies an old patrician house and contains interesting souvenirs of Ulm. Adm. 50 pf. on Sun. 10.30-1, week-days 9-12 and 2-5; at other times 1 *M.*

In the two courtyards are stone carvings and works in iron, etc. — Ground Floor. Prehistoric and Roman antiquities, including an ichthyosaurus. — First Floor. Altar from Hagnau near Meersburg (1518); town views and plans; coins; furniture; a 'Wiener Zille', or ship that used to descend the Danube to Vienna and Hungary and was sold there after discharging its cargo. — Second Floor. Handsome ceilings and doors; 'tablatures' (early system of notation) of the Meistersinger of Ulm; guild-tablets; painted terracotta figures by Rommel, representing local costumes; doll's house of 1748; embroideries and textiles; relief plan of Rothenburg ob der Tauber.

The Donau-Str. leads to the old bridge (Pl. D, 3), with a view of the town from the river-side; to the W. is the *Metzger-Turm* (Pl. C, D, 3), 90 ft. high and fully $4^1/_2$ ft. out of the perpendicular. The new bridge (Pl. F, 2) commands a pretty view of the town and cathedral.

The *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. C, 1), in the Olga-Str., were built by K. von Sauter in 1898; the jury-court is adorned with two mural paintings by Fr. Keller. By the Frauen-Tor is the *Catholic Garrison Church* (Pl. D, 1), by Meckel (1901-4). In the Frauen-Str., to the N. of the Frauen-Tor and beyond the old cemetery, is the curious *Protestant Garrison Church* (beyond Pl. D, 1), by Th. Fischer (1910).

Motor-omn. four times daily (30 pf.) from the Bahnhofs Platz (Pl. A, 2) to the old Benedictine monastery of *Wiblingen*, $3^1/_2$ M. to the S. Founded in 1093 and rebuilt in 1714-60, it now serves as barracks. The church, one of the most important built in Upper Swabia during the 18th cent., has elaborate decoration by Januarius Zick and a large wooden crucifix from Ulm Cathedral. The library is decorated in the rococo style.

From Ulm to Kempten, 54 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Neu-Ulm* (pp. 46, 227). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Senden.* To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a Schloss of Prince Fugger. — As far as Memmingen the line for the most part follows the Iller. — 15 M. *Illertissen* (1685 ft.; Hot. Hirsch) is overlooked by a picturesque Renaissance Schloss (ca. 1550; view). — $32^1/_2$ M. **Memmingen** (1965 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Bayrischer Hof, R. $1^1/_2$-5 *M;* Schwarzer Adler), junction for Herbertingen (p. 85) and for Buchloe (p. 309), is an old town with 12,400 inhab., a free city of the empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. From the station we go straight on to the Maximilian-Str., the chief street of the town. At (7 min.) the W. end of the street, in the Weinmarkt, to the left, stands the *Kramer-Zunfthaus*, still retaining the Gothic panelled room in which the insurgents' manifesto in the Peasants' War was drawn up in 1525. Straight on we reach the Schweizerberg, with the *Fuggerhaus* (1581-91) on the right, in which

Wallenstein received the news of his dismissal in 1630. To the N. is the Gothic *St. Martins-Kirche* (adm. 20 pf.; sacristan, Westende 99), which contains 65 choir-stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style by Stark and Dapratzhaus of Memmingen (early 16th cent.). A little to the E. is the market-place, in the N.E. corner of which is the *Rathaus*, a Renaissance edifice of 1589. To the left of it is the *Steuerhaus*, with an arcaded ground floor of 1495 and upper floor of 1708. On the E. side of the market place is the municipal *Museum* (adm. 50 pf.). In the S.E. corner of the town, 9 min. from the market place (viâ the Kramer-Str., Schrannen Platz, and Hirsch Gasse), is the *Frauen-Kirche*, the mural paintings in which are among the best of their period (15th cent.). About 7 M. to the S.E. is Ottobeuren (p. 309). — 40½ M. *Grönenbach* (2265 ft.; Hof. Post), dominated by a Schloss which formerly belonged to General Pappenheim. Beyond the large glacier-moraine of the Iller a view of the Alps of the Algau is obtained. — 51 M. *Kempten* (p. 310).

From Ulm to *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Aalen*, see pp. 41, 40; to *Immendingen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

The Friedrichshafen line ascends the left bank of the *Danube* and passes the influx of the *Iller*. — 65 M. *Erbach*, with a Schloss. We cross the Danube and enter *Upper Swabia*, the region to the W. of the lower Iller, extending S. from the Alb to the Lake of Constance. The line now runs in a perfectly straight direction as far as Biberach. — 69½ M. *Risstissen-Achstetten*, with a Schloss and park of Baron Stauffenberg. — 72 M. *Laupheim* (1650 ft.). Branch-line to (10 M.) *Schwendi*. — 79½ M. *Warthausen*, with a Schloss of Herr von König.

81½ M. **Biberach** (1750 ft.; Hot. Goldenes Rad, Krone, in the town; Bahnhof-Hotel, Goldener Löwe, at the station), with 9300 inhab., once a free town of the empire, has retained its mediæval appearance. Remains of the fortifications are still to be seen on the W. side. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. and the Ulmer Str. to the left to (6 min.) the *Parish Church*, originally Gothic, but rebuilt in the baroque style in 1746. It contains a large ceiling-painting by Joh. Zick (1746), a fine rococo choir-screen, and stained glass of the early 15th century. A little to the S., Altes Spital 6, are the *Municipal Collections* (open free on Sun., 2-4; adm. 50 pf. on Sun., 10-12, and Wed. from March to Oct., 10-12 and 2-4; at other times 1 *M*, two or more 50 pf. each). On the ground floor are collections of art, antiquities, and natural history; on the first and second floors are the *Braith and Mali Museum*, with paintings bequeathed by the animal-painters A. Braith (1836-1905) and Chr. Mali (1832-1906), consisting of about 1000 works by these and other artists. In front of the hospital chapel is a monument to the two painters 1910. — About 5 min. S., in the Sauden-Gasse, is the villa of the poet *Chr. M. Wieland*, who was born in 1733 in the neighbouring village of Oberholzheim, and lived here in 1760-69. It is open to the public and contains a few souvenirs of the poet. — About ½ hr. N.W. of the station is the 'Lindele', a fine point of view on the Lindenberg. Another good

iew is obtained from the *Gigelberg* (2010 ft.), to the W. of the own, 1/4 hr. from the station.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of Biberach station (omn. 40 pf.) and 20 min. rom Ummendorf (see below) is the hydropathic of **Jordanbad** (1770 ft.; . from 4½ *M*), pleasantly situated in the *Riss-Tal*, with a chalybeate pring.

Branch-line from Biberach viâ *Warthausen* (p. 50) to (13½ M.) *Ochsenausen*, with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1093 (now an agricultural chool and orphanage) and an elaborately decorated baroque church.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods appear on oth sides. 84½ M. *Ummendorf*, with a Calvary. 94 M. *chussenried* (Bahnhof-Hotel), a village with a Premonstratensian onastery, founded in 1183, now a lunatic asylum. The church, riginally Gothic, but overladen with baroque ornamentation in 647, contains pictures, painted vaulting, and carved choir-stalls f the 18th cent.; in the library are allegorical statues by Schwarzmann and ceiling-paintings by F. Hermann (1757). Important reains of lake-dwellings have been discovered in the vicinity.

About 1 hr. N.E. lies *Steinhausen*, with an interesting pilgrimageburch built in 1727-33 by Dom. Zimmermann.

Branch-line from Schussenried to (6 M.) **Buchau**, with an ancient unnery (now a Schloss of Prince Taxis); ½ M. to the N. is the *Federsee* 920 acres). Railway from Buchau to Riedlingen (p. 85) under construction.

97 M. *Aulendorf* (1800 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Löwe), junction for Herbertingen and Memmingen (p. 85), has a Schloss of ount Königsegg, with a garden commanding a fine view of the istant Alps and a well-stocked deer-park.

We now follow the *Schussen* to Friedrichshafen. 107½ M. *Niederbiegen*, whence a light railway runs to (3 M.) Weingarten p. 52). Farther on, the abbey is visible on the left. To the S. the nountains of Appenzell come in view.

110½ M. **Ravensburg** (1420 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Hildenbrand, R. or D. 1½-2½ *M*, Kaiserhof, R. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., both good), n ancient town with 15,500 inhab., has numerous lofty towers belonging to the mediæval fortifications. Its churches, though old, re unimportant. From the station we follow the Eisenbahn-Str. E. to (7 min.) the 'Platz', to the right in which, nearly opposite, is he late-Gothic Rathaus (16th cent.). Turning first to the left and hen to the right, past the Gothic Frauen-Kirche, we next reach he Konzert-Haus (1897), containing a collection of antiquities (adm. free). From the Rathaus the Markt-Str. leads S.E. to (3 min.) the Ober-Tor, near which, to the right, is the Mehlsack, a tower 180 ft. igh. From the Ober-Tor we may climb the Veitsburg in 10 min.

The **Veitsburg** (1720 ft.), S.E. of the town, is surmounted by a iew-tower (restaurant), on the site of the ancestral castle of the Guelphs, which was destroyed in 1647. Extensive view of the Lake of Constance, he Swiss Alps, and the Vorarlberg. A still finer view-point is **Schloss Waldburg** (2615 ft.), 2 hrs. E. of Ravensburg, the well-preserved ancestral castle of the princely family of that name.

From Ravensburg a steam-tramway runs N.E. to (9¼ M.) *Baienfurt*

viâ (2½ M., in 20 min.) **Weingarten** (Hot. König Wilhelm), a town of 8080 inhab., with an imposing Benedictine abbey with three towers, founded by the Guelphs in 1053 and now used as barracks. The baroque church, erected in 1715-22 by Franz Beer, is the chief work of the Vorarlberg school. It contains the mausoleum (1852) and monument of the Guelphs, erected by King George V. of Hanover in 1859. The stucco-ornamentation by Fr. Schmuzer, the ceiling-frescoes by C. D. Asam, the choir-stalls (ca. 1720), and the large organ over the vestibule, by Gabler (1737), are also noteworthy.

117½ M. *Meckenbeuren* (1390 ft.; Hot. zum Bahnhof).

Electric railway to (3 M.) **Tettnang,** a small town of 2600 inhab., with a busy trade in hops. At the W. end is the large Schloss of the extinct Counts of Montfort, with fine staircases. The older Schloss is now the Rathaus. In the neighbourhood are several view-points, with views of the Lake of Constance and the Alps: the *Argenhardter Kapf* (1800 ft.; 50 min. S.), the *Brännensweiler Höhe* (¾ hr. N.E.), etc.

123 M. *Friedrichshafen* (p. 94). The train runs backwards from the Stadt-Bahnhof to the Hafen-Bahnhof.

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. the Map, p. 66.

61½ M. Railway in 2¾-4 hrs. Best views to the left.

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Plochingen*, see pp. 41-44. To the right in the valley is *Köngen*, the Roman Vicus Grinario, with an excavated castrum. — 18½ M. *Unterboihingen*, junction for Oberlenningen and Weilheim (p. 69). Near the station the Neckar is crossed by a bridge (rebuilt in 1603; obelisk), from which Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg is said to have leaped in 1519 to escape the troops of the Swabian League. — To the left rise the Teck, Hohenneuffen, and other Alb hills.

22½ M. **Nürtingen** (935 ft.; Hot. Krone, Schöll, Sonne, all near the station), a manufacturing town of 7150 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Neckar. The late-Gothic parish-church contains a fine Renaissance choir-screen. Branch-line to Neuffen, see p. 71. — 25 M. *Neckartailfingen*, 2 M. to the W., with an early-Romanesque church (12th cent.). — The line quits the Neckar-Tal; fine view of the Alb to the left.

30½ M. **Metzingen** (1170 ft.; Hot. Sprandel, at the station, R. 1 ℳ 80-2 ℳ 20, B. 80 pf.), a small town with 6350 inhabitants. **Branch-line to Urach, see p. 71.**

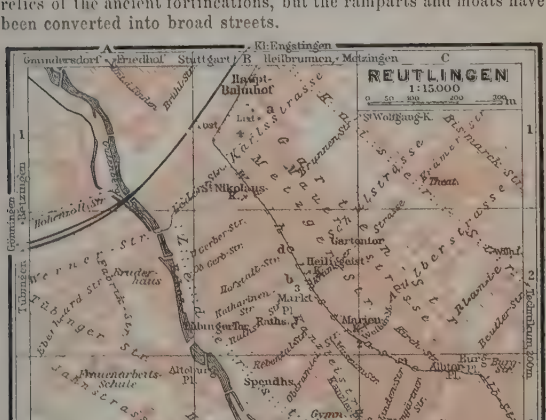
To *Neuffen*, see p. 71. Fine view from the *Floriansberg* (1715 ft.; indicator), ¾ hr. N.E.; ¾ hr. farther E. is the *Jusiberg* (2175 ft.). Pleasant walk thence along the ridge viâ the (½ hr.) *Hörnle* (2320 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Karlslinde* (p. 71; thence to the Hohenneuffen (p. 71), 1½ hr. **Comp. the Maps, pp. 74 and 69.**

33½ M. *Sondelfingen.* To the left rises the Achalm (p. 54).

36 M. **Reutlingen.** — Hotels. *Kronprinz* (Pl. a; B, 1), at the station, R. 2-4, B. 1 ℳ, with beer-garden, good; *Schwan* (Pl. c; B, 2), Markt-Platz, R. 1½-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf.; *Goldener Ochse* (Pl. b; B, 2), Markt-

Platz, R. 1 *M.* 80 pf.-2 *M.* B. 70 pf., good; *Hirsch* (Pl. d; B, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 36. - Wine at *Autenrieth's.* — Tramway W. to *Betzingen* (p. 54), E. to (3 M.) *Eningen* (p. 73).

Reutlingen (1230 ft.), a free city of the empire down to 1802, now a town of 29,800 inhab. (incl. Betzingen, p. 54), with weaving and spinning mills and tanneries, is picturesquely situated on the *Echaz*, at the foot of the Achalm (p. 54). The *Garten-Tor* and *Tübinger Tor*, N.E. and W. of the market-place, are well-preserved relics of the ancient fortifications, but the ramparts and moats have been converted into broad streets.



In the List-Platz, in front of the station (Pl. B, 1), is a statue of *Friedrich List*, the political economist, born at Reutlingen in 1789. We follow the Karl-Str. to the right, then the Wilhelm-Str. to the left. To the right, in the latter, is the Protestant *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 1), begun in 1358, the tower of which was pulled down in 1536; to the left, in the (6 min.) Markt-Platz, is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche* or *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2). The market-place contains also the *Maximilians-Brunnen* (Pl. 3; B, 2), the original of which (1570) is in the Spendhaus (p. 54). Farther on in the Wilhelm-Str., to the left, is the Protestant ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. B, C, 2; verger Wilhelm-Str. 80, entr. Oberamtei-Str.;

20 pf.), the most important flamboyant edifice in Swabia, dating from the 13th-14th cent., with Romanesque remains. It was burned in 1726 and restored in 1893-1901. The beautiful tower, 240 ft. high, was erected in 1494 by Peter von Breisach and Matth. Böblinger (p. 47). In the vestibule and sacristy are frescoes of the early 14th cent., partly restored. The octagonal stone font of 1499, at the E. end of the S. aisle, is richly sculptured; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The Holy Sepulchre by the E. wall of the choir (ca. 1480) is also interesting. — The *Marienkirch-Brunnen* (Pl. 2) has a figure of Emperor Frederick II., restored in 1903. In the upper Wilhelm-Str., to the right, is the late Gothic *Linden-Brunnen* (1544; Pl. 1, C 3). About 3 min. S.W. of the Marien-Kirche, reached by the Oberamtei-Str. and Spendhaus-Str., is the *Spendhaus* (Pl. B, 3), containing collections of natural history and antiquities (Sun. 11-12 and 1-3, free; at other times 20 pf.); the objects found in tumuli are interesting. — To the W. of the inner town are *Lucas's Pomological Institute* (Pl. A, B, 3) and the *Bruderhaus* (Pl. A, 2), a refuge established by Pastor Werner (d. 1887). To the E. is the royal *Technikum für Textil-Industrie* (beyond Pl. C, 2). To the N.E., at the corner of the Brunnen-Str. and Bismarck-Str., is the modern Romanesque *St. Wolfgang-Kirche* (beyond Pl. C, 1), by Th. Fischer. — The *Panorama-Weg*, skirting the Honau railway line (R. 11d) from the station, affords pretty views. About ¼ hr. N.E. of the station are the little sulphur-baths of *Heilbrunnen*; ¼ hr. W. of the station is the workmen's colony of *Gmindersdorf* (beyond Pl. A, 1).

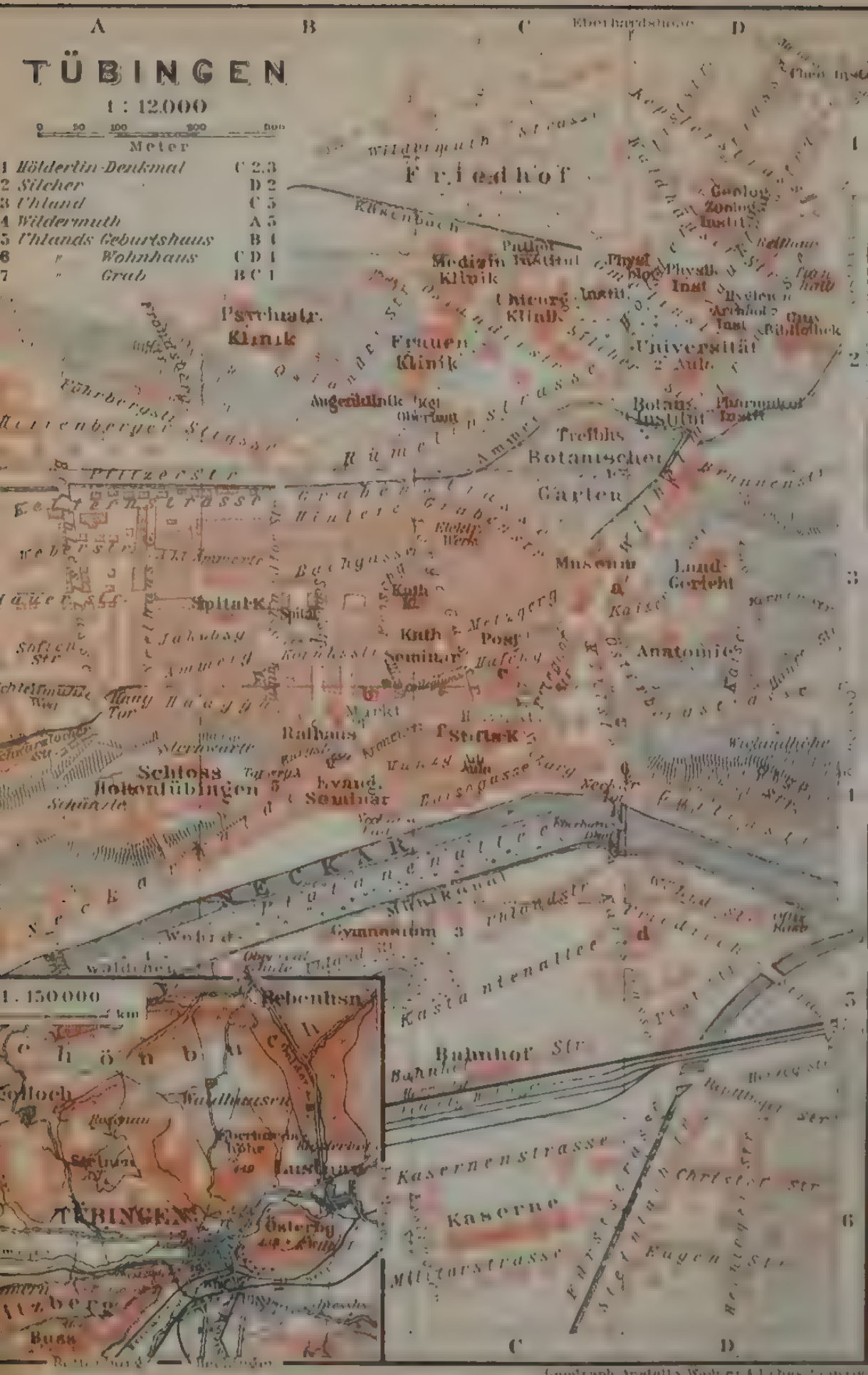
Ascent of the Achalm, footpath in 1¼ hr. (comp. the Map, p. 74). From the station we follow the Garten-Str. to the Burg-Platz, and then the Burg-Str. to the left; after 20 min., at the foot of the Achalm, the path ascends under a bridge; 10 min. farther on we ascend to the right (straight on through vineyards to ¼ hr.) the royal Meierei (fruits), after 7 min. we follow the winding path to the right, or the circular path straight on, to 20 min. the summit. The ***Achalm** 2315 ft., an isolated hill, is crowned by a ruined castle, partly of the 11th-12th cent., the tower of which may be ascended (10 pf.; key at the dairy). Admirable view: Rossberg, Schloss Lichtenstein, the Hohenneuffen, Teck, Hohenrechberg, Hohenstaufen, and other peaks of the Alb; the cultivated plain as far as Stuttgart; the Black Forest from the heights around Triberg and St. Georgen to Pforzheim; picturesque foreground; below us lies Reutlingen, to the E. Enzingen, to the S. Pfullingen. We may descend to Enzingen (p. 73) in ¼ hr., turning to the left 8 min. below the ruin.

Via the Mädchenfels and Holzelfingen to *Lichtenstein*, see p. 75.

Local Railway from the station in 1 hr., viâ 2 M. *Betzingen* (see below), to (10 M.) *Gönningen* (p. 77).

Railway to *Lichtenstein* and *Schelklingen*, see p. 74.

37½ M. *Betzingen*, a suburb of Reutlingen to Gönningen, see above). — Near (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line re-enters the Neckar-Tal. — 43 M. *Lustnau* (Hot. Ochse). — 44½ M. *Tübingen* (rail. restaurant).



Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes in Leipzig

Tübingen.

HOTELS. *Lamm* (Pl. b; B, 4), in the market-place, R. 2-2½, B. 1 *M*; *Traube-Post* (Pl. a; C, 3), Wilhelm-Str. 8, R. 2-5 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *Goldner Ochse* (Pl. d; D, 5), Karl-Str. 5, R. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 20, B. 70 pf., D. 1½ *M*; *Prinz Karl* (Pl. c; C, 3), Hafen-Gasse, R. from 2 *M*, B. 80 pf.; *König Karl* (Pl. e; C, 4), Mühl-Str., R. from 2½, B. 1 *M*; *Kaiser* (Pl. f; C, 4), Kirch-Gasse 6. — *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. g; B, 4), Neckarhalde 2, R. 1-1½ *M*.

BEER RESTAURANTS. *Ochse*, *Prinz Karl*, *König Karl*, see above; *Kommerell*, Pfleghof-Str. 1 (Pl. C, 4, 3); *Museum* (Pl. C, 3), with garden; *Krone*, corner of Karl-Str. and Uhland-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Ratsstube*, behind the Rathaus; *Neckar-Mühlerei*, Garten-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 4), with garden on the Neckar; *Hanskarle*, Kaiser-Str. 2 (Pl. C, D, 3). — WINE ROOMS. *Forelle*, Kronen-Str. 8 (Pl. B, 4); *Seeger* (Ratskeller), Herrenberger Str. (Pl. A, B, 2).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. C, 3), corner of Hafen-Gasse and Neue Str. — BATHS. *Uhlands-Bad*, Karl-Str. 2.

A flying visit to the town, incl. the Schloss and Schänzle, takes 2½ hrs.

Tübingen (1090 ft.), a town with 19,100 inhab., finely situated in the Neckar and Ammer valleys and on their slopes, is first mentioned in 1078. The university (2000 students) was founded by Count Eberhard im Bart (p. 5) in 1477. Melanchthon (p. 18) taught here in 1512-18, before he was summoned to Wittenberg.

From the station (Pl. C, 5) we cross the 'Wörth', with its beautiful avenues, to the bronze statue of *Uhland* (Pl. 3; C, 5), by Kietz (1873). Beyond, by the Neckar, is an avenue of plane-trees, at the W. end of which is a memorial of *Ottilie Wildermuth* (d. 1877; Pl. 4, A 5).

From Uhland's statue we proceed to the right to the bridge over the Neckar (1901-3), on which is a monument to *Count Eberhard* (see above). Beyond the bridge (to the right, at the beginning of the Mühl-Str.) is *Uhland's House* (Pl. 6; C, D, 4), in which the poet lived (1836-62) and died; it now belongs to a students' corps and is open to the public. In front is the pretty *Nymphen-Brunnen* (1910). The house in which Uhland was born is in the Neckarhalde (No. 24; Pl. 5, B 4).

The streets of the old town are picturesque. The choir of the late-Gothic **Stifts-Kirche** (15th cent.; Pl. C, 4; sacristan near the S. portal, 20 pf.) contains old stained glass and eleven monuments of Wurtemberg princes with recumbent stone figures, including Duke Louis (d. 1593; 1st row), with reliefs by C. Jelin, Duke Christopher (d. 1568; 2nd row), and Count Eberhard (see above) and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550; 4th row). The winged altar-piece is of the Ulm school (1520; Crucifixion, etc.). The pulpit, font, and lectern date from the 15th century. The choir-stalls in carved wood, below the organ, are of the school of Syrlin (early 16th cent.). — To the S.W. of the Stifts-Kirche is the *Alte Aula* (Pl. C, 4), of 1777, with the institute of art-history. — In the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, 4) are a fountain of 1617 and the *Rathaus*, erected in 1435,

rebuilt in 1698 and 1872, and enlarged in 1908. — A little to the S., in an old Augustinian monastery, is the *Stift* (Pl. B, 4), a Protestant seminary founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich. The Catholic seminary, or *Wilhelms-Stift* (Pl. C, 3), occupies the old Collegium Illustre, founded in 1588 for sons of the nobility. — To the N. of the Rathaus, Schmidtor-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 3), on the second floor, is the *Municipal Picture Gallery* (open free on Tues., Wed., and Thurs. 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 11-1).

In the new N. quarter of the town, in the Wilhelm-Str. and to the W. of it, lie the *University* ('Neue Aula'), the *Hospitals*, and various other university institutes (Pl. B-D, 1, 2). The *Botanical Gardens* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3) contain a monument to *Hölderlin* (see below; Pl. 1), by Andresen (1881). Behind the university rises an obelisk with a medallion-portrait of *Friedrich Silcher*, the song-composer (1793-1860; Pl. 2, D 2; comp. p. 38). The *Archæological Institute* (Pl. D, 2) contains collections of Egyptian antiquities and of Greek and Roman vases (open free on Thurs. and Sun., 11-1). Opposite is the *University Library* (540,000 vols.), by P. Bonatz (1912). The *Geological and Zoological Institute* (Pl. D, 1) accommodates the natural history collections of the university (open free on Thurs. and Sun., 11-1), with valuable fossils of the Triassic and Jurassic periods (huge saurians) and meteorites. — In the *Cemetery* (Pl. B, C, 1) rest Ludwig Uhland (Pl. 7; p. 55), Friedrich Hölderlin (d. 1843; see above), and Friedrich Silcher (see above).

From the Rathaus (p. 55) we ascend to the left by the Wiener Gässle and the Burgsteige to **Schloss Hohentübingen** (1220 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4), situated on a hill commanding the town. It was begun in 1507 by Duke Ulrich and completed about 1560. The richly decorated outer portal dates from 1606, the inner portal from 1538 (restored in 1892; comp. p. xxviii). It contains the observatory (N.E. tower), and various collections are to be housed here later. The cellars contain an immense cask (18,500 gallons) dating from 1546, dungeons, and a well 160 ft. deep. Attendant in the second archway, on the right (20 pf.).

Fine view from the *Schönzle* (Pl. A, 4), reached from the court of the Schloss by a gate and steps beyond the well; still finer view from the *Lichtenberger Höhe*, with a Bismarck Tower, 20 min. farther to the S.W. — On the E. of the old town rises the *Österberg* (1135 ft.; beyond Pl. D, 3, 4), with numerous villas and houses of the students' corps. At the top is the (20 min.) *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (20 pf.), with a view extending from the Hohenstaufen to the Plettenberg and Hornisgrinde. We may descend to Lustnau (p. 51) and return to the town by a fine avenue. — Other points of view: the *Eberhards-Höhe* (1175 ft.; beyond Pl. C, D, 1), ½ hr. N. of the town, and the *Waldhäuser Höhe*, ¼ hr. farther on; the *Steinenberg* (1610 ft.), ¾ hr. N.W. of the town; the *Ödenburg*, ½ hr. S.W. of the Lichtenberger Höhe (see above).

On a hill-spur (1560 ft.; extensive view), 1½ hr. W. of Tübingen (viâ the Lichtenberger Höhe, see above), lies the celebrated **Wurmlinger Kapelle**, dating from 1682, with a Romanesque crypt. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1911, but restored in 1913.

About $1^1/_2$-2 hrs. N.W. of Tübingen (viâ *Hagelloch*) lies the country-house of **Hohenentringen** (1675 ft.), with restaurant and view; $^1/_2$ hr. S. is *Schloss Roseck* (restaurant), prettily situated on the hillside. We may descend W. from Hohenentringen to ($1^1/_4$ M.) Entringen station (see below) or E. through a deer-forest to ($3^1/_2$ M.) Bebenhausen (see below).

Excursion to Bebenhausen. Motor-omn. several times daily from the station or the post office to Bebenhausen (20 min.; 40 pf.), and thence viâ *Dettenhausen* (p. 59; 1 *M*) and *Echterdingen* (p. 16; 2 *M*) to (20 M.) *Degerloch* (p. 16; $1^3/_4$ hr.; 2 *M* 40 pf.). One-horse carr. to Bebenhausen and back 5 *M*; circular drive to Bebenhausen and Hohenentringen (see above) and back to Tübingen 10-11 *M*. Walkers take $1^1/_4$ hr., either by the fine club-path through woods to the E. of the Eberhards-Höhe (p. 56; red way-marks) or by the path over the hill to the W. of it (blue marks); return viâ Hohenentringen 3 hrs. — **Bebenhausen** (1210 ft.; Hot. Hirsch, Waldhorn, both unpretending), a village in the valley of the *Goldersbach*, 4 M. to the N. of Tübingen (road viâ Lustnau, p. 54), possesses a well-preserved old **Cistercian Abbey*, founded ca. 1190, suppressed in 1534, well restored in 1864-90, and now a royal hunting-lodge. It is one of the finest mediæval structures in Swabia and, like Maulbronn, one of the most picturesque convents in Germany. We enter by the Schreib-Turm on the W. side and turn to the right (bell for the keeper to the left; open 9-4, April-Sept. 9-6; adm. 50, Sun. 25 pf.). The inner wall (late 13th cent.) is almost intact. The church, originally a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica of 1188-1227, was frequently remodelled (last in 1566-8). The octagonal spire was added by Georg von Salem in 1407-9. In the E. wall of the rectilineal choir is a large and beautiful traceried window (1335). To the S. are the late-Gothic cloisters (1471-96), with a well-house, round which are grouped the conventual buildings. To the E. are the chapter-house (with curious capitals and ceiling-paintings of 1528), the parlatorium, or audience-room, and a recreation room, all in the late-Romanesque style. To the S. are the kitchen and the Gothic summer refectory (1335), with interesting ceiling-paintings, arms, armour, and goldsmith's work. To the W. are the lay brothers' refectory and the low late-Gothic winter refectory (after 1470), with a wall-painting of the expedition of the Cistercian knights of Calatrava against the Moors. To the S.E. of the conventual buildings is the Fürstenbau, dating for the most part from 1532 and containing the royal dwelling-rooms. Close by, to the S.W., is the abbot's house, now occupied by forestry offices.

From Tübingen to Herrenberg, 13 M., branch-line in 1 hr. — We cross the Neckar and pass under the Schlossberg by a tunnel. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Tübingen-Westbahnhof*. We ascend the Ammer-Tal; on the left is the Wurmlinger Kapelle (p. 56), on the right the slopes of the Schönbuch (p. 58). — 6 M. *Entringen*. To Hohenentringen, see above. — 13 M. *Herrenberg* (p. 59).

From Tübingen to *Hechingen* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

$51^1/_2$ M. **Rottenburg** (1115 ft.; Hot. Bär, R. 1 *M* 30 pf.-2 *M*, B. 60 pf., Römischer Kaiser, both in the market-place), an old town with 7600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Neckar, is the seat of the Catholic bishops of Wurtemberg. It is connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen*, which contains the station, the post office, and the *Moritz-Kirche*, enlarged in 1320, with 14th cent. tombs. From the station we reach the (5 min.) market-place by the Bahnhof-Str. and the lower bridge, passing on the way the *Zehntscheuer* (tithe barn), containing antiquities found here in the old Roman station of Sumelocenna (key opposite). In

the market-place are a reproduction of the fine late-Gothic *Fountain* of 1470, and the late-Gothic church of *St. Martin* (modernized), with a perforated spire. The episcopal palace to the E., formerly a Jesuit college, contains the *Diocesan Museum* (2nd floor; ring; gratuity), comprising paintings and carvings of the Swabian school (15th and 16th cent.), nearly all of which are spoiled by retouching. To the W. is the *Altes Schloss*, now a prison.

On the *Altstadt* (1395 ft.), 1/4 hr. S.W., is a Frankish castrum; 1/2 hr. farther S., beyond the village of *Weiler*, is the *Weilerburg* or *Altrotenburg* (1820 ft.), with a view-tower (key at Weiler; open on Sun.). — The *Sülchen-Kapelle*, 20 min. N.E. of Rottenburg, once the centre of the Sülich-Gau, is the burial-place of the bishops.

We cross the Neckar and follow its left bank. Vineyards give way to pine-forest. — 53 1/2 M. *Bad Niedernau* (1180 ft.). The old baths, with chalybeate and aerated springs (hotel), lie in the Katzenbach-Tal, on the opposite bank. — We cross the Neckar, and beyond (55 1/2 M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*. To the right, beyond a tunnel, rises *Schloss Weitenburg*, with a view-tower. — 59 1/2 M. *Eyach* (1725 ft.), with mineral water factories. On a pine-clad hill to the left is the ruin of *Frundeck*.

From Eyach to Hechingen, 17 1/2 M., light railway in 1 1/2 hr. — We ascend the Eyach-Tal. — 2 1/2 M. *Mühringen*, with a modern Schloss. We cross the Prussian frontier. — 3 1/2 M. *Innau*, with a chalybeate spring. 7 M. **Haigerloch** (1395 ft.; Hot. Post), a little town with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on both sides of the *Eyach*, and commanded by a 16th cent. Schloss (chapel rebuilt in 1748). — From (8 M.) *Stetten*, with salt-works, a road leads S. to *Balingen* (p. 81; 7 1/2 M.) viâ (1 1/4 M.) *Owingen*, near which (to the left, on the Grosselfingen road) is the well-preserved Romanesque *Weiler-Kirche*, with a modern choir. The line descends to the *Starzel-Tal*. 13 1/2 M. *Rangendingen*, with an old Dominican nunnery, now the Rathaus. — 17 1/2 M. *Hechingen* (p. 81).

64 1/2 M. *Horb* (p. 61).

10. From Stuttgart viâ Böblingen to Schaffhausen.

122 1/2 M. Express in 4-5 hrs. 17 ℳ 50, 11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 20 pf.; ordinary train in 10 hrs. 15 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 20 pf.). This is the direct route from Stuttgart to *Zürich* (151 1/2 M.; express in 5-5 3/4 hrs.) and to the Baden Oberland (see p. 59). From Stuttgart viâ Singen to *Constance*, 129 M., express in 4 3/4 hrs. (18 ℳ 30, 11 ℳ 90, 7 ℳ 50 pf.).

From Stuttgart (Haupt-Bahnhof) to the (5 M.) *Westbahnhof* (1215 ft.), see p. 17. Just beyond the station the train penetrates the Hasenberg and ascends (1:100) high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line runs through woods and across three deep gorges. At (9 1/2 M.) *Vaihingen* we reach the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart (Filder-Bahn, see p. 16); the Swabian Alb rises in the background. We now cross the *Schönbuch*, a fine forest consisting mostly of deciduous trees.

15½ M. *Böblingen* (1435 ft.; Hot. Waldhorn or Post; Kurhaus Waldburg, 20 min. from the station), an old town with 6000 inhabitants.

From Böblingen to Dettenhausen, 10½ M., branch-line (Schönbuch-Bahn) in ¾-1 hr. — 1¼ M. *Boblingen-Süd.* — 8 M. *Weil im Schönbuch.* Pleasant walk S. through the Schönbuch to the *Josephsruhe* (view) and (4½ M.) Bebenhausen (p. 57). — We descend the *Schaich-Tal.* — 10¾ M. *Dettenhausen.* Motor-omn. to Tübingen and to Degerloch, see p. 57. About 2 hrs. N.E. is the Uhlberg (p. 16).

25½ M. *Herrenberg* (1415 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1½-2 ℳ), an old town with 2700 inhab., on the edge of the fertile *Gäu.* The imposing abbey-church (14th-15th cent.) contains good choir-stalls (1517). The Schlossberg affords a good view to the S.E. of the Schönbuch hills and in the distance the Alb. Branch-line to Tübingen, see p. 57.

36 M. **Eutingen** (1550 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction for Pforzheim (p. 24) and Hausach (see below). Continuation of the Schaffhausen line, see p. 61.

From Eutingen to Hausach, 43 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. — 3 M. *Hochdorf* (p. 24). — 15 M. *Dornstetten* (2065 ft.; Hot. zum Bahnhof), a small town with 1200 inhab., has partly preserved town-walls and a late-Gothic church (end of 15th cent.). — Three lofty viaducts.

18½ M. **Freudenstadt.** — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 2; 2180 ft.; restaurant), ¾ M. to the E. of the town; *Stadt-Bahnhof* (Pl. A, 1), near the town, for the branch-line to Kloster-Reichenbach.

Hotels (rooms should be engaged beforehand in summer and during the winter-sports). Near the Haupt-Bahnhof: **Schwarzwald Hotel* (Pl. a; C, 2), first-class, in an open situation, with large garden, R. 2-6, with bath 10-18, B. 1½, D. 4, P. 7½-12 ℳ. — In the town: **Post* (Pl. b; A, B, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2-3, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Krone* (Pl. c; A, 1, 2), R. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-2 ℳ, B. 1, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-2 ℳ, P. 5½-6½, omn. ½ ℳ, good; *Linde* (Pl. d; A, 1), P. from 4½ ℳ; *Herzog Friedrich* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. 1¾-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf., P. 5-7, omn. ½ ℳ; *Rössle* (Pl. f; B, 1), R. 1½-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf., P. 5-8 ℳ, omn. 30 pf. — To the S.W. of the town: **Rappen* (Pl. g; A, 2), R. from 1½, D. 2½, P. from 5½ ℳ; **Kurhaus Waldeck* (Pl. h; A, 2), with dépendance *Christophsaue*, first-class, R. 2½-5, with bath 12-15, B. 1¼, D. from 3, P. 8-20, omn. 1 ℳ. — To the S.E., above the town: **Kurhaus Waldlust* (Pl. i; B, 3), R. 2½-10, with bath 10-20, B. 1½, D. 4½, P. 11-18 ℳ; **Park-Hotel*, at the beginning of the Palmenwald, R. 2-3, with bath 5-10, B. 1, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Kurhaus Palmenwald* (Pl. k; B, 3), a 'Christian hospice', R. 2½-4, P. 5½-7 ℳ, good; *Wald- & Kur-Hotel Stokinger*, R. 2-8, P. 6-9 ℳ, with café-restaurant (p. 61). — Several Pensions and numerous Lodgings (R. 7-10 ℳ per week).

Inquiry Office at the Rathaus. — Visitors' Tax (June 1st-Sept. 15th), for 5 days 1 ℳ 20 pf., for longer periods 2½-6 ℳ.

Carriages at all the hotels. — Motor Omnibuses to *Ruhstein, Baden-Baden*, and the *Kniebis*, see *Baedeker's Rhine.*

Freudenstadt (2395 ft.), a town of 8460 inhab., with cloth, nail, and knife factories and a trade in timber, is situated on a plateau sloping gently to the E. and is visited both as a summer resort and

for winter sports (40,000 visitors yearly). It was founded in 1599 by Duke Frederick I for Protestant refugees from Salzburg, and was rebuilt after a fire in 1632. The plan of the town is peculiar. In the centre is a large square, partly occupied by gardens and surrounded by arcaded houses, while in and near it are the *Rathaus* (Pl. A, 1), the *School*, the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A, 2), the *Oberamt* (District Offices), and the new *Post Office* (Pl. A, 1). The church,

built in 1601–3, has a unique design consisting of two naves at right angles one to the other. The altar for female worshippers, while pulpit and altar are placed at the apex of the angle. At the end of each nave is a tower. The galleries are embellished with stucco reliefs of Biblical subjects. The wall paintings are by Zuberle restored. The Renaissance font and reading desk, the carved choir stalls (1466), and the fine 16th-cent. crucifix all come from the monastery of Alpirsbach (p. 61; organ-recital 6th, 3–4, E. of the church).

Freudenstadt is surrounded on three sides by fine pine woods,

intersected by good roads and footpaths. To the S.W., to the left of the road to the Kniebis, is the *Teufel Weg* (Café Klaeger, 20 min.). About 10 min. S.E. is the *Palmenwald* (Pl. B, 3), with beautiful ferns and fir-trees (Café Stokinger, 10 min. farther on, at the other end of the forest). Between these rises the *Kienberg* (2620 ft.; 20 min.), with the Herzog Friedrich Tower (Pl. A, 3; panorama) and the Café-Restaurant Friedrichshöhe.

Branch line from Freudenstadt to *Kloster-Reichenbach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — Good roads lead W. viâ the *Kniebis* to 12½ M.) *Griesbach* (one-horse carr. 12, two-horse 18 *M.*, and S.W. viâ *Zwieselberg* to *Bad Rippoldsau* carr. 10 or 18 *M.*. See *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The train turns to the S. — 22½ M. *Lossburg-Rodt* (2150 ft.), near the source of the *Kinzig*, the wooded valley of which we now follow.

28 M. **Alpirsbach** (1425 ft.; Hot. Löwe-Post, R. 1½-2½, P. 4½-6 *M.* good; Schwan, Bahnhofs-Hotel), with 1650 inhab., trades in timber and manufactures straw-hats. The large Protestant church, begun in 1098 as a Romanesque basilica, completed in the transitional style, and well restored in 1879-82, originally belonged to a Benedictine monastery founded in 1095 by a Count of Zollern. On the portal is a Romanesque relief of Christ glorified. In the interior two Romanesque wooden benches should be noticed. The Romanesque cloisters were rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1480-90. Comp. p. xix. About ⅔ M. to the W. of the station is the sanatorium of *Krähenbad*, for neurasthenic patients. We enter Baden.

31½ M. *Schenkenzell* (1170 ft.; Hot. Ochse, Sonne), with a ruined castle, at the mouth of the *Kleine Kinzig*. — The train threads a tunnel, on the hill above which, to the left, are the ruined *Schenkenburg* and a hotel.

34 M. **Schiltach** (1070 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel; Krone, R. 1½-2, P. 4½-5½ *M.*; Engel), an old town of 1900 inhab., situated at the junction of the *Schiltach* and Kinzig, has a timber trade and cloth factories. Above, on the S.E., is a ruined castle (1370 ft.). Branch-line to (5½ M.) *Schramberg*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 40 M. *Wolfach* (Hot. Salmen, Krone, Ochse). — 43 M. *Hausach* (Bahnhof-Hotel, Hirsch), see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

Continuation of the Schaffhausen Line. Beyond Eutingen (p. 59) we descend the narrow *Mühlener Tälchen*, with the ruined *Stauffenberg* on the left, thread a tunnel, and cross the Neckar.

41½ M. **Horb** (1280 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zum Kaiser; Lindenhof, with a view of the town), a small town with 2530 inhab., in a picturesque situation, has partly-preserved town-walls and the late-Gothic Spital-Kirche. On the hill, ½ hr. from the station, is the old Schütte-Turm (view; key at the chemist's).

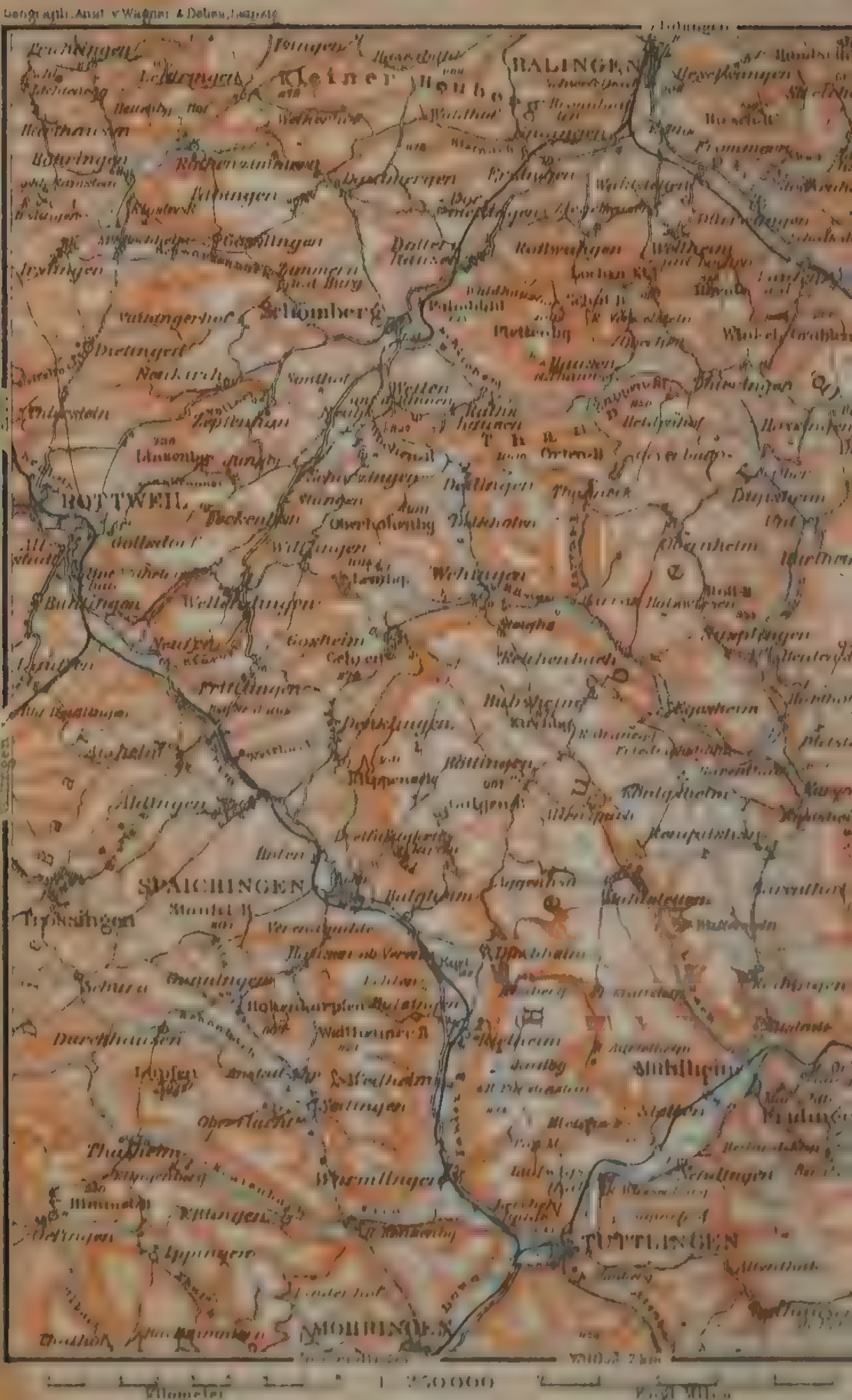
Berthold Auerbach (1812-82), the novelist of the Black Forest, was born and is buried at *Nordstetten* (Brauerei), which lies about ½ hr. S.E. of the station.

From Horb to *Stuttgart* viâ *Tübingen* and *Plochingen*, see R. 9; to *Eutingen* and *Pforzheim*, see p. 24.

The train for a short way runs on Prussian territory. — 46 M. *Neckarhausen*. We return to the left bank. To the E. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein*. — 50½ M. *Sulz am Neckar* (1410 ft.; Hot. Waldhorn, R. 1½ 1¾ *M*, well spoken of; Solbad Hotel Pfisterwald; Kurhaus Albeck), with salt springs. Beyond a tunnel, to the left, lies the ruin of *Albeck*. — Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. — 57 M. *Oberndorf* (1520 ft.; Hot. König Wilhelm; Post, R. 1 2½ *M*, good), a little town to the right with 3760 inhabitants. The old Augustinian monastery is now a rifle-factory. — 61 M. *Epfendorf*. — 64 M. *Talhausen*. The line is carried over four bridges, through three tunnels, with various ruins to the right and left, and lastly by a tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. In the valley, to the right, is a large powder-mill.

68½ M. **Rottweil** (1968 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zum Wilden Mann, R. 1 *M* 80 pf. 2 *M* 50, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M*; Park-Hotel, Bahnhof Hotel, Lamm), an ancient town with 9650 inhab., was a free city of the empire down to 1802. It is finely situated high above the Neckar. Above the station, to the left, is the site of a large Frankish castrum. — From the station we follow the Bahnhof Str. to the right, cross (12 min.) the 'Hoch Brücke', and reach the Hochbrücktor Str. A little way back on the right is (2 min.) the *Kapellen Kirche*, remodelled in 1721-9. The three portals of its Gothic tower (230 ft.; 14th-15th cent.) are adorned with sculptures. At the intersection of the Haupt Str. is the *Markt Brunnen* (30 ft. high), surmounted by the figure of a 'Landsknecht', or mediæval soldier (ca. 1550). Descending the Haupt Str. to the right and taking the Lorenz Gasse on the left, we reach (3 min.) the *St. Lorenz Kapelle*, a late Gothic structure of 1579 (?). The interior (key at the house opposite its S. side; catalogue 20 pf.) contains a collection of mediæval wood carvings and pictures, in the centre is a Roman mosaic pavement (Orpheus). We now return to the Haupt Str. and ascend it to (6 min.) the *Schwarzer Turm*, passing the *Rathaus* (1521), adorned with façade-paintings of 1884, and the *Altertums Halle*, containing Roman relics. A little to the N. is the *Heilige Kreuz Kirche*, a fine Gothic church of the 13th-16th centuries. About 4 min. W. of the Schwarzer Turm stands the *Hoch Turm* (175 ft. high). — About ¼ hr. S. of the station is the hamlet of *Altstadt*, on the site of a Roman colony (Arae Flaviae). The salt works and baths of *Wilhelmshall* lie 10 min. farther on.

The wooded ***Lemberg** (3340 ft.; shelter-hut), the loftiest summit of the Swabian Alb, may be ascended in 3 hrs. from Rottweil; we cross


Kleiner Heuberg
BALINGEN
Schlossberg
ROTTWEIL
SPAICHINGEN
TUTTLINGEN
MÖHRINGEN

the Neckar by the iron foot-bridge above the station, then via *Wellendingen* and *Wilflingen* (a Hohenzollern enclave). The tower (100 ft. high) commands a splendid view of the Alb, the Black Forest, and the Alps. The *Oberhohenberg* (3315 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. N. of the Lemberg, the second highest summit of the Alb, commands a poor view. Thence to the Plettenberg, see pp. 82, 81. — From *Gosheim* (2780 ft.; Hot. Sonne, Bär), $^1/_2$ hr. S. of the Lemberg, fine hill-walk viâ the *Klippeneck* (3220 ft.) to the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* (see below).

From Rottweil to Villingen, 17 M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Trossingen*, 3 M. from the station (electric tramway in 12 min.), with mouth-organ factories. — 11 M. *Schwenningen* (Hot. Rössle, Adler), a town of 15,100 inhab., with a technical school for skilled mechanics. About 20 min. S. is the *Source of the Neckar* (2285 ft.), with small gardens and baths; $^1/_2$ hr. W. (visible from the railway) is the *Hölzlekönig*, a fir-tree 140 ft. high, dating from the 16th century. The line traverses a lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and then descends the *Brigach-Tal* to *Villingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

Motor-omn. from Rottweil in 1 hr. to ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Schömberg* (p. 82; railway under construction).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Prim-Tal*. To the left we obtain glimpses of the spurs of the Alb. — 72 M. *Neufra*. The line ascends gradually and traverses a high-lying, well-cultivated plain, forming part of the Baar (see below).

$74^1/_2$ M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long ridge of the *Heuberg*, the W. part of the Alb, with the Dreifaltigkeitsberg. To the right are the Hohenkarpfen and Lupfen (see below).

$77^1/_2$ M. **Spaichingen** (2200 ft.; Hot. Alte Post, R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf.; Bahnhof-Hotel), a straggling little town with 3100 inhabitants.

The **Dreifaltigkeitsberg** (3225 ft.), a spur of the Heuberg (see above), with a frequented pilgrimage-church, is ascended from Spaichingen in 1 hr.; the tower on the top (20 pf.) commands a magnificent view. Rfmts. at the sacristan's house (also beds).

Spaichingen is also the starting-point for a visit to the **Baar**, an undulating and fertile plateau (2300-2600 ft.), partly wooded, which extends from Rottweil on the N. to Tuttlingen on the S. and is bounded on the W. by the spurs of the Black Forest and on the E. by the Heuberg (see above). The following is an attractive excursion (to Tuttlingen 7 hrs.). We walk S. to (1 hr.) *Hausen ob Verena* (2645 ft.), beyond which a road to the left leads to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Hohenkarpfen* (2980 ft.), a bare cone with a ruined castle. Thence we walk S.W. to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) wooded and coffin-shaped *Lupfen* (3200 ft.), with scanty remains of a large castle and a tower (view of the Black Forest and the Alps), and then descend S. to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Talheim* (2475 ft.; Hot. Linde), where Max Schneckenburger (1819-49), author of the 'Wacht am Rhein', was born and is buried. From Talheim we go on past the *Konzenberg* (2820 ft.; ruined castle) to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Möhringen* (p. 64) or to (3 hrs.) *Tuttlingen* (see below).

We next descend on the bank of the *Faulenbach* to ($82^1/_2$ M.) *Wurmlingen*, with a Schloss (now a school). The line describes a curve and crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge.

85 M. **Tuttlingen** (2125 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Post, R. 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Bahnhof-Hotel), a thriving town with 15,900 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it, to the S., rise the fine ruins of the *Honburg* (2415 ft.; 40 min. from the

station), destroyed in 1645. In the Bahnhof-Str., on the left, is a monument to Max Schneckenburger (p. 63), by Jahn (1892). Tuttlingen is the W. starting-point of the N. and S. Randwege of the Swabian Alb (p. 67). The *Witthoh* (2800 ft.), a ridge $1^1/_2$ hr. S., is a good point of view; descent thence to Hattingen (see below) $^3/_4$ hr., to Möhringen (see below) $1^1/_4$ hr. From Tuttlingen to Sigmaringen and Ulm, see R. 13.

We ascend the broad valley of the Danube, enter Baden territory, and short of ($87^1/_2$ M.) *Möhringen* cross to the left bank. Some of the Danube water filters through the earth here and reappears in the Aach-Quelle (see below), 8 M. to the S. — 92 M. *Immendingen* (2160 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, good; Hot. Falke), junction for Donaueschingen and Waldshut (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train recrosses the Danube and gradually ascends by deep cuttings on the S. side of the valley. — $94^1/_2$ M. *Hattingen* (2265 ft.; Hot. Ochse). We penetrate the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine by a tunnel and descend over viaducts. — 98 M. *Talmühle* (hotel). Near *Aach* (Hot. Sonne, Löwe), $3^1/_2$ M. to the E., is the *Aach-Quelle* (see above); the brook descends in a torrent, driving three mills. We now descend the wooded *Engener Tal* to ($101^1/_2$ M.) *Engen* (1705 ft.; Hot. Post or Stern, Hegau), an ancient little town, where the mountains are quitted. About 2 hrs. N.W. rises the *Neuhöwen* (2845 ft.), the highest point of the Hegau (see below), with a ruin (key at the Hot. zum Kreuz at Stetten) and a view-tower; 1 hr. S.W. of Engen rises the *Hohenhöwen* (2670 ft.), a basaltic cone with an extensive view.

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Hegau* or *Höhgau*. To the S. of (103 M.) *Welschingen* rises the two-peaked *Hohenstoffeln* (2775 ft.). 105 M. *Mühlhausen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Mägdeberg* (2185 ft.). 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* (1450 ft.) lies at the foot of a bold phonolithic rock (2115 ft.), with a castle-ruin (adm. 20 pf.). — On the right rises the Hohentwiel (see below).

$110^1/_2$ M. **Singen.** — Custom-house examination. — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. **Central-Hotel Schweizerhof*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2 *M*, P. 6 *M*, *Bahnhof-Hotel Adler*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*, P. 5-7 *M*, both near the station; *Krone*, corner of Haupt-Str. and Post-Str., 10 min. from the station, an old-established house, R. 1 *M* 40, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*; *Ekkehard*, corner of Hegau-Str. and Scheffel-Str.

Singen (1405 ft.), a town of 8400 inhab. on the Aach, junction for Winterthur (p. 65) and Constance (p. 89), is the starting-point for a visit to the magnificent ruins of Hohentwiel ($1^1/_4$ hr. from the station).

About 10 min. beyond the Hotel Krone (see above) we diverge to the right from the Gottmadingen road; 20 min. farther on lies the Hotel zum Hohentwiel, whence we reach the gate of the lower fortress (adm. 20 pf.) in 15-18 min. The ***Hohentwiel** (2255 ft.), an isolated phonolithic hill, was the seat of Alemannian dukes in the 10th cent. and has

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been an enclave of Wurtemberg since 1538. The Benedictine monastery on the Hohentwiel, said to have been founded in the 9th cent., was removed by King Henry II. in 1005 to Stein am Rhein. The fortress, which dates from the 16th cent., was, between 1635 and 1644, five times successfully defended by Wiederhold against Bavaria and the imperial troops. It was destroyed by the French under Vandamme in 1800. Superb view of the Alps from an old church-tower.

FROM SINGEN TO ETZWILEN, 8 M., railway in 24 min. Beyond (2½ M.) *Arlen Richtaingen* we cross the Swiss frontier. — 7 M. *Horn bei Horn*. We cross the Rhine. — 8 M. *Etzwilen*, and thence to Winterthur and Zürich, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Branch line from Singen to (9 M.) *Beuren Ebnatingen*.

11 3½ M. *Gottmadingen*. We cross the Swiss frontier.

11 7½ M. *Thaingen*. — 12 0 M. *Herblingen*, with its Schloss (1970 ft.; view).

123 M. Schaffhausen. *Railway Restaurant*, D. 2½ fr.

HOTELS (all good). **Müller* (Pl. a; A, 1), opposite the station, R. 2½ 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *National* (Pl. b; A, 1), R. 2 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *Riese* (Pl. c; A, 1), R. 2 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ fr.; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d; A, 1), R. 2-3, B. 1 fr.; *Hot. Bahnhof* (Pl. e; B, 1), *Schwan* (Pl. f; B, 2), at both R. 2 3, B. 1 fr. 25, D. 2 fr. 80 c.; *Tanne* (Pl. g; A, 2); *Löwe* (Pl. h; B, 1); *Schiff* (Pl. i; B, 2), near the steamer-pier, plain but good.

RIVER BATHS (Pl. B, 2), below the Rhine bridge, open daily for men 6-1 and 5-8, for women 2-5.

TRAMWAY from the Bahnhof-Platz to Neuhausen (see below) every 10 min. (in 13 min.; 20 c.).

Schaffhausen (1290 ft.), an old town of 18,000 inhab. on the right bank of the *Rhine*, was a free town of the empire down to 1501; and is now the capital of the Swiss canton of that name. Its numerous factories derive their power from large turbine works below the town. The *Münster* (Pl. B, 2), an early Romanesque basilica of 1052-1101, has been restored in the interior. To the *Rathaus* (Pl. 6) is a panelled room of 1625. The *Museum* (Pl. 5), in the Herrenacker, contains antiquities of the stone age. Several 16th and 17th cent. houses may be noticed in the town. The massive round tower of *Mannot* (Pl. B, 2), erected in 1564-82, dominates the town (fine view; 50 c.). The *Casino Promenade* (Pl. A, 2) commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps. The town is most picturesque when seen from the *Villa Charlottenfels*, 25 min. S.W. (tramway), or from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the left bank.

About 2 M. to the S. of Schaffhausen, and reached either by railway or tramway, is **Neuhausen** (1455 ft.), the station for the Falls of the Rhine.

HOTELS. **Schweizerhof*, 5 min. from the Baden station, R. 2½ 3, B. 1½, L. 3½ 4½, D. 5-7, P. 9-18 fr., with terrace, large park, and the finest view of the falls and the Alps; **Bellevue*, at the Baden station, R. 3-5, B. 1½, L. 3, D. 4, P. 7-12 fr. — In the village: **Hôt. Pens. Germania*, R. 3-4, B. 1½, D. 2½-3, P. 6-10 fr.; *Oberberg*, 3 min. from the Baden station, R. 2 2½, B. 1 fr. 20 c., D. 2 fr., with view; *Hot. Badischer Bahnhof*, R. 2 2½, B. 1 fr.; *Rheinfall*, R. 2-3, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr., well spoken of; **Hot. Schweizer Bahnhof*, R. 2-2½, B. 1¼, P. 6-9 fr.

The Falls may be visited in 1½-2 hrs. Illumination every evening in Aug. and occasionally in July, for which ¾-1 fr. is charged in the hotel-bill.

English Church in the 'Schweizerhof' grounds.

The **Falls of the Rhine are one of the grandest cascades in Europe. The river takes three leaps over a limestone ledge. Near the left bank the falls are 60 ft., at the right bank about 50 ft. high. If the rapids above and below be included, the total height is 100 ft. Above the falls the river is about 175 yds. wide. In June and July it is swollen with melting snow.

From the Baden station we take the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the right to (5 min.) the village of Neuhausen, where we join the road from the Swiss station. We then descend the path (steps) over the Eglisau and Zürich line; 100 yds. farther on we take the shady path to the left, which leads past the small arms and waggon factory to the (¼ hr.) *Rheinfall-Brücke*, which carries the Winterthur line across the river. On the left bank a footpath ascends in 5 min. to *Schloss Laufen* (1360 ft.), the garden of which (adm. 1 fr.) contains the best points from which to view the falls: the *Pavillon*, the *Känzeli*, and the *Fischez*, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. At the lower exit of the garden boats are ready to ferry us across (50 c.) to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (hotel), which affords the best general view of the falls from below. A boat to the rock in the midst of the falls, on which a landing may be made, costs 3 fr. (1-2 pers.). – From the Schlösschen Wörth we may follow the path upstream along the right bank (benches), ascending to the left just short of the aluminium factory to the road. It is preferable, however, to continue along the river past the factory, then ascend the easy path to the left (steps), with fine views of the falls, back to (10 min.) the village. For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

11. The Swabian Alb.

The *Swabian Alb* or *Swabian Jura*, forming the central part of Swabia, is an undulating limestone plateau, about 130 M. long and 10-25 M. broad, intersected by picturesque valleys. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. Its S.E. slopes are gentle, but its N.W. face rises abruptly from the valley, attaining at places a height of 1300 ft. The Alb has played an important part in the recent history of geology and palæontology, owing to the enormous quantity of fossils found in the Jurassic strata of which it consists.

Between the Hohenstaufen, the Ipf, and Ulm stretches the E. part of the Alb, consisting mainly of the Härtsfeld and the Albuch.

HERRENBERG
TÜBINGEN
ROTTENBURG
METZINGEN
REUTLINGEN
PFULLINGEN
HECHINGEN
BALINGEN
Ammerbuch
Kayh
Breitenholz
Reusten
Seebronn
Ergenzingen
Remmingsheim
Bieringen
Ehingen
Kiebingen
Wachendorf
Hemmendorf
Hirrlingen
Owingen
Grosselfingen
Bisingen
Frommern
Dotternhausen
Pfeffingen
Stetten
Messstetten
Strudberg
Schwenningen
Stetten
Jungnau
Inneringen
Veringen
Veringendorf
Gammertingen
Trochtelfingen
Burladingen
Jungingen
Ebingen
Onstmettingen
Bitzelsberg
Laufen
Thalheim
Belsen
Mössingen
Ofterdingen
Gomaringen
Ohmenhausen
Dusslingen
Wurmlingen
Sulz-Jesingen
Bondorf
Altingen
Oeschelbronn
Nebringen
Mötzingen
Jettingen
Ober
Nufringen
Bolzgerlingen
Sindlingen
Kellmünzen
Dettenhausen
Waldenbuch
Schönaich
Plieningen
Walddorf
Pliezhausen
Lustnau
Kirchentellinsfurth
Sondelfingen
Betzingen
Ohmenhausen
Achalm
Georgenberg
Gomaringen
Mössingen
Gomringen
Hausen
Holzelfingen
Genkingen
Undingen
Wilmandgn
Engstingen
Mehrhen
Grosselfingen
Schlatt
Salmendingen
Gächingen
Hohlstetten
Klem
Stetten
Bernloch
Meidelstetten
Obersteffen
Steinhilben
Lagerlingen
Neufra
Gammertingen
Hettingen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Upfingen
Andelfingen
Sigmaringen
Bingen
Scheer
Mengen
Ennetach
Krauchenwies
Inzigkofen
Hausen
Burgfelden
Beuron
Thiergarten
Leibertingen
Fridingen
Kreenheinstetten
Bolzgerlingen
Sindlingen
Kellmünzen
Dettenhausen
Waldenbuch
Schönaich
Plieningen
Walddorf
Pliezhausen
Lustnau
Kirchentellinsfurth
Sondelfingen
Betzingen
Ohmenhausen
Achalm
Georgenberg
Gomaringen
Mössingen
Gomringen
Hausen
Holzelfingen
Genkingen
Undingen
Wilmandgn
Engstingen
Mehrhen
Grosselfingen
Schlatt
Salmendingen
Gächingen
Hohlstetten
Klem
Stetten
Bernloch
Meidelstetten
Obersteffen
Steinhilben
Lagerlingen
Neufra
Gammertingen
Hettingen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Upfingen
Andelfingen
Sigmaringen
Bingen
Scheer
Mengen
Ennetach
Krauchenwies
Inzigkofen
Hausen
Burgfelden
Beuron
Thiergarten
Leibertingen
Fridingen
Kreenheinstetten

Altbach
Baltmannsweiler
Waldhausen
Lorch
GMÜND
Plochingen
Reichenbach
Wangen
Hohenstaufen
Hohenstaufen
Uhingen
Schlierbach
Faurndau
GÖPPINGEN
KIRCHHEIM
Hauten
Jebenhausen
Ohmden
Jesingen
Zell
Heiningen
Eislingen
Dettingen
Boll
Durrieu
Weissenstein
WELLHEIM
Schuth
Owen
Biesingen
Neidlingen
Ohu
Grafenberg
Schopfloch
Wiesensteig
Donn-
stetten
Bohmingen
Westerheim
Merklingen
Laichingen
Feldstetten
Machtolsheim
Scharenstetten
Münsingen
Suppingen
Ennabeuren
Sonthelm
Berghülen
Tomerdingen
Magolsheim
Bühlenhausen
Bermaringen
Seissen
Asch
Justingen
BLAUBEUREN
Sonderbuch
Schelklingen
Ulmerfeld
ULM
Frankenhofen
Dietingen
Söflingen
Klein-
Gross-
Allmendingen
Ringingen
Erbach
Ober-
Dischingen
EHINGEN
Donaustetten
Rotenacker
Rississen
Dellmensingen
Achstetten
Emerkingen
Ulm
Sulmetingen
BIBERACH
Vöhringen
Meilen
Kilometer
Georg. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Le

The Central Alb, or 'Rauhe Alb', lies between Göppingen and the Hohenzollern on one side, and Ulm and Sigmaringen on the other. The S.W. wing of the Alb is formed of the beautiful range between the Hohenzollern and the Lupfen and of the plateau of the Hardt and the Heuberg, bounded on the S. by the lovely valley of the Danube between Sigmaringen and Tuttlingen.

The picturesque hills on the Neckar side afford numerous views; the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest; many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. Inns are generally good and inexpensive. The finest points are the Lichtenstein and Hohenzollern. The best season for a visit is spring or autumn.

Plan of Tour. 1st Day. *Gmünd, Hohenrechberg, Hohenstaufen, Göppingen;* railway to *Nürtingen.* — 2nd Day. Railway to *Neuffen: Hohenneuffen;* descent to *Urach, Hohenurach, Urach Waterfall;* railway to *Reutlingen.* — 3rd Day. *Reutlingen, Achalm, Nebel-Höhle, Lichtenstein.* — 4th Day. *Tübingen, Hohenzollern.* — 5th Day. *Upper Valley of the Danube* (Sigmaringen to Beuron or Tuttlingen).

Way Marks. The following complicated system of marking foot-paths has been adopted by the Schwäbischer Alb-Verein. The two routes (Nord or Neckar Randweg, Süd or Donau Randweg) leading from Donauwörth to Tuttlingen along the N. and S. margins of the Alb are marked with *red* triangles, with the apex turned towards Tuttlingen. The routes of approach are marked with *yellow* or *blue* triangles, according as they lie within or without the district enclosed by the Randwege (apex turned towards the Randwege). Both Randwege and routes of approach have special marks for alternative paths (>), cross-paths (lozenge), and side-paths (arrow), in red, yellow, or blue respectively. — The key-map issued by the Schwäbischer Alb-Verein (1:200,000; two sheets, 1909 and 1912) contains all the way-marks mentioned above.

a. From Gmünd to Göppingen. Hohenrechberg. Hohenstaufen.

From Gmünd (p. 39) to Göppingen, 17 M., branch-line in 1 hr. — The line describes a wide curve to (2 M.) *Gmünd-Süd* and then turns to the S. On the right rises the Hohenrechberg, see p. 68. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Strassdorf.* Ascent of the (1 hr.) Hohenrechberg, see below. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Metlangen-Hohenrechberg,* whence the Hohenrechberg may also be ascended in 1 hr. (p. 68). — Near (8 M.) *Maitis-Hohenstaufen* the line reaches its highest point (1460 ft.). On the left rises the Hohenstaufen (50 min.; p. 69). To the Wäscherschlössle viâ the village of Maitis, see p. 68. — 10 M. *Wäschenbeuren.* — We now descend the valley of the *Aalbach* to ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Rechberghausen,* with an old Schloss. — Then for a short distance down the *Marbach-Tal* to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Faurndau* (p. 44), and lastly along the *Fils* to (17 M.) *Göppingen* (p. 44).

Ascent of the Hohenrechberg from Gmünd, $1^3/_4$ hr. We follow the Rechberg road to (10 min.) *Strassdorf.* The station, which may be reached by railway from Gmünd (see above), lies $^1/_4$ hr.

farther on, to the left beyond the village. We continue along the road, partly through woods. After ½ hr., near a wide curve (avoid the footpaths to the left), a steep club-path diverges to the right (steps) to (¼ hr.) the ruin of *Rechberg* (2110 ft.), the ancestral castle of the Counts of Rechberg, now occupied by a forester (visitors admitted). View from the bridge. — A path, with Stations of the Cross, leads E. from the ruin to (10 min.) the top of the —

***Hohenrechberg** (2320 ft.), with a frequented pilgrimage-chapel (rfmts. at the presbytery, but no night-quarters). The view (indicator near the church) embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with villages, stretching N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald and the Waldenburg and Limpurg hills. To the W. rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest hills; S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried to the S.E. Panorama (1 *M*) on sale at the presbytery. A signal is hoisted when the view of the Alps is clear.

Descent from the Hohenrechberg to *Metlangen Hohenrechberg* station (p. 67), 50 min. — About 1 hr. S.E. is the *Stuifen* (2185 ft.; view). — From the Hohenrechberg to *Eislingen* (p. 41) viâ the *Ottenbacher Tal*, 2½ hrs.; to *Süssen* (p. 44) viâ the *Reh-Gebirge* and the ruin of Staufeneck (p. 41), 2 hrs.

From the Hohenrechberg to the Hohenstaufen, 1½-1¾ hrs. Short of the castle-bridge we turn to the right and after 20 paces descend the footpath to the left. At (20 min.) the W. exit of the village of *Rechberg* we take the road to the right (finger-post; red way-marks) and follow the telegraph poles (footpaths) over the *Aasrücken*, or crest of the hill, to the road, which (¾ hr.) joins the road from Maitis to Hohenstaufen (see below). We follow it for ¼ hr., then ascend the zigzag path to the right to (¼ hr.) the summit.

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Lorch (p. 38), 3 hrs. A pleasant path ascends the *Beuten-Tal* viâ (1½ hr.) the *Wäscherschlössle* (1430 ft.), probably the old castle of *Büren*, the ancestral seat of the Staufen (now a barn) and the *Wäscherhof* (inn), close by. After ½ hr. we reach *Maitis* (station beyond the village, see p. 67). We now follow the road to Hohenstaufen village (see below), which is joined after ½ hr. by the road from the Aasrücken (see above). **Thence to (½ hr.) the top, see above.**

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Göppingen (p. 44), 2 hrs. (Railway as far as Maitis-Hohenstaufen, see p. 67; carr.-and-pair to Hohenstaufen village in 1 hr., 7 *M*.) From the market-place we follow the Obere Markt-Str. and the Frühling-Str. right to the Wolf-Str. (left), at (20 min.) the top of which we take the road to the right. After 3 min. we follow the forest-path to the left (blue way-marks), which runs at first to the left and then to the right of the road, rejoining it after 1 hr. In ¼ hr. more we reach the village of *Hohenstaufen* (1980 ft.; Hot. Lamm, Ochse). In the cemetery is a small church, restored in 1859 and adorned with the arms of

Unterbohnungen
Unterbohnungen
Ob. Boihingen
KIRCHHEIM
unt. Teck
Ohmden
Jesingen
Holzmaden
Reudern
Dettingen
u. Teck
WEILHEIM
Nabern
Hühlenberg
Bissingen
Limburg
Frickenhausen
OWEN
Ochsen
wang
Linsenhofen
Beuren
Lenningen
Ob.
Erkenbrechtsw.
NEUFFEN
Schopfloch
Grabenstetten
Hülben
Böhringen
TRACH
Ilengen
Wittlingen
Uhingen
Kirchingen
Kilom.
1 : 150 000
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the countries once ruled by the Hohenstaufen (interior neglected). A footpath ascends thence in $^1/_4$ hr. to the top.

The ***Hohenstaufen** (2245 ft.) was crowned with the castle of the illustrious family of Staufen or Hohenstaufen from about 1070 until its destruction in the Peasants' War in 1525. This family occupied the imperial throne from 1138 to 1254. The ground-plan of the castle is still distinguishable. The large shelter (rfmts.) contains a memorial to the Hohenstaufen. The view is fine, but less extensive than from the Hohenrechberg (p. 68).

b. Lenninger Tal. Teck. Neuffen.

From Plochingen (p. 44) to Oberlenningen, 15 M., branch-line in $1^1/_4$ hr. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Unterboihingen* (p. 52). The line follows the valley of the *Lenninger Lauter*. — 7 M. *Ötlingen*. — 8 M. *Kirchheim unter Teck* (1010 ft.; Hot. Post, Krone), a town with 9700 inhab., prettily situated in view of the Alb.

Branch-line ($5^1/_2$ M. in $^1/_2$ hr.) through the smiling **Neidlinger Tal**, watered by the *Lindach*, to *Weilheim* (1265 ft.; Hot. Post, Adler), a little town dominated by the basaltic *Limburg* (1960 ft.). To the N.E., $2^1/_2$ M., rises the *Aichelberg* (1645 ft.), with a shelter-hut and a view. From Weilheim a road leads to (1 hr.) *Neidlingen* (1490 ft.; Hot. Lamm), a prettily situated village. About 1 hr. S. is the picturesque ruined castle of *Reussenstein* (2165 ft.), commanding a charming view of the valley. Rfmts. at the adjacent farm. Thence we round the head of the valley to the (40 min.) *Heimenstein* (2505 ft.), a rocky arch affording a view of the Reussenstein and the valley. From the Reussenstein to the *Randecker Maar* (p. 70), 35 min.; to *Wiesensteig* (p. 45), 1 hr.; to the *Bosler* (p. 44), 2 hrs. (a pleasant hill-walk, with glimpses of the Neidlinger Tal).

Beyond this point the valley is known as the *Lenninger Tal*. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Dettingen*. The Teck comes in sight on the left, the Hohenneuffen on the right. — We now enter the Alb. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Owen** ('ow' pron. as in 'cow'; 1285 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Post), a small town with a handsome Gothic church (2nd half of 14th cent.), the burial-place of the Dukes of Teck, containing a painting of Owen when it was a fortified place in 1542. From Owen viâ the Beurener Fels to (3 hrs.) the Hohenneuffen, see p. 71.

Ascent of the Teck from Owen, 1 hr. We follow the telegraph posts N.E., joining after $^1/_2$ hr. the shady path leading to the summit.

The ***Teck** (2545 ft.) is crowned with the scanty remains of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck. One of the towers has been converted into a belvedere (adm. 20 pf.), on the first floor of which is the Salzmann-Stübchen (comp. p. 70; shelter; rfmts. in good weather). The magnificent view includes the wooded heights of the Alb and a great part of the Black Forest to the W. In clear weather the Seesaplana in the Alps may be descried to the S. and the Sentis to the S.S.W. Visitors should walk round the castle. On the verge of the W. castle-rock is the *Sibyllen-Höhle*, a cave in which remains of diluvial animals have been discovered.

From the Teck to Gutenberg (2¾ or 4 hrs.) or to Weilheim (4 hrs.), an attractive walk. In ¼ hr. we reach the *Gelber Felsen*, under which is the Verena-Beutlins-Höhle; then (¾ hr.) the *Sattelbogen* (2010 ft.; to the left to Bissingen, to the right in ½ hr. to Unterlenningen, see below); next to the S.E. (way-mark red triangle) to (20 min.) the ruin of *Rauber* (2565 ft.); in 10 min. more we reach the farm of *Diepoldsburg* (rfmts.). About 1 hr. to the right, viâ the *Engelhof* (good rfmts.), lie the *Wielandsteine* (2287 ft.), with three ruined castles, whence we may descend to Oberlenningen station or to Gutenberg (see below). Or we may go S. from Diepoldsburg to (¾ hr.) Krebsstein and down to (½ hr.) *Gutenberg* (see below). — A path to the left from Diepoldsburg leads to the (¾ hr.) *Breitenstein* (2660 ft.), a precipitous hill with an extensive view to the N. To the S.E. is (¼ hr.) *Ochsenwang* (Hot. Rössle), where Ed. Mörike, the poet, was pastor in 1832-3. A little to the S.E. is the *Randecker Maar* (2405 ft.), the chief crater among the 140 embryo volcanoes of the later tertiary period between Kirchheim and Reutlingen, with a monument (¼ hr. from Ochsenwang) to Dr. V. Salzmann (d. 1890), founder of the Schwabischer Alb-Verein. Thence to the Heimenstein, see p. 69. From the Maar we may walk to the N. along the *Zipfelbach* to (½ hr.) *Hepsisau* and (¾ hr.) *Weilheim* (p. 69), or descend S. across the peat-moors and past the caves mentioned below to (1¼ hr.) Gutenberg.

The railway goes on to (13½ M.) *Brucken*. On the right, above, is the Bruckerfels (p. 71). — 14½ M. *Unterlenningen* (inn at the station). To Erkenbrechtsweiler, see p. 71. On the right is the ruin of *Salzburg*, high above us on the left the ruin of Rauber (see above).

15 M. **Oberlenningen** (1475 ft.; Hot. Adler, at the station), with a paper-mill. To the left are the Wielandsteine (see above; 50 min. from the station).

Erkenbrechtsweiler (p. 71), to the N.W., may be reached either to the right viâ the *Schröffelfels* and *Kammfels* in 1¼ hr., or in 2 hrs. to the left through the *Hirsch-Tal* to the *Konradfels*, where we join the attractive Randweg.

About 1¼ hr. from the terminus at Oberlenningen, the Lenninger Tal (p. 69) comes to an end at the charmingly situated village of **Gutenberg** (1745 ft.; Hot. Löwe, Hirsch). The museum (adm. 20 pf.) contains diluvial remains from the adjacent caves. About 25 min. N. of Gutenberg, to the right, in the upper part of the valley, is the *Gutenberger Höhle*, discovered in 1889 (adm. 70 pf.; guide at Gutenberg); 5 min. W. of it is the smaller *Gussmanns-Höhle* (adm. 50 pf.). Both of the caves contain fine stalactites. Thence viâ the neighbouring hamlet of *Krebsstein* (pretty view of the valley; to the Teck viâ Diepoldsburg, see above) to the Wielandsteine (see above), 1 hr. — About ¾ hr. S. of Gutenberg is the ruin of *Sperberseck*. 10 min. below which is the *Mondmilch-Höhle* (open, 160 yds. long. — From Gutenberg we may walk S.E. up the rocky ravine of *Pfulb*, keeping high up to the right, to (1¼ hr.) the *Römerstein* (2900 ft.; shelter-hut, the highest point of the Central Alb, with a fine panorama (view-tower projected).

From Gutenberg to Neuffen (p. 71), 3 hrs. The road passes *Grabenstetten* (2380 ft.) and the *Burrenhof*, with the 'Heidengraben', a

relic of a Gallic town. Pedestrians diverge ¼ hr. beyond the Burrenhof and follow the Randweg direct from Urach to the Hohenneuffen.

From Gutenberg to Urach, 3 hrs. This attractive route leads S.W. viâ *Schlattstall* and a ravine; after 1 hr. (finger-post) we either go to the left through the *Grosse Schröcke*, a rocky hollow, or to the right through the Kleine Schröcke to (1 hr.) the *Falkensteiner Höhle*, 490 yds. long, in which the Elsach rises and disappears again. Then down the pretty Elsach-Tal to (1 hr.) Urach (p. 72).

From Nürtingen (p. 52) to Neuffen, 5½ M. in ½ hr. (views to the left). — The line leads hrough the *Steinach-Tal* (the 'Täle'). — *Neuffen* (1340 ft.; Hot. Hirsch or Post, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50, B. 70 pf.) is a small town with 1900 inhab., at the foot of the Hohenneuffen. Beside the church is a Mount of Olives of 1504, and in the interior is a pulpit-canopy of the early 17th century.

From Metzingen (p. 52) to Neuffen viâ *Kohlberg*, 1½ hr.

From Neuffen a good forest-path (way-mark blue triangle) leads in 1 hr. to the top of the ***Hohenneuffen** (2440 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height projecting far into the valley. It is crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished in 1801. Fine view. (Rfmts. when the flag is hoisted.)

From the Hohenneuffen a path leads E. viâ the *Wilhelmsfelsen* (2400 ft.; fine view) to (1 hr.) *Erkenbrechtsweiler* (Hot. Rössle). Thence we may ascend (½ hr. N.) the **Beurener Fels** (2365 ft.), a bold projecting rock commanding an extensive view (Hohenrechberg, Hohenstaufen, Black Forest). Thence E. (way-mark blue triangle) to the (½ hr.) *Bruckerfels* (2385 ft.), with remains of Roman (?) walls and a charming view of the Lenninger Tal and the hills opposite. Descent to Owen (p. 69), 35 min. — From Erkenbrechtsweiler a steep and stony footpath leads E. to (1¼ hr.) *Unterlenningen* (p. 70); S.E. to *Oberlenningen*, see p. 70.

From the Hohenneuffen to Urach (p. 72), 2 or 3¼ hrs. From the ruin we go straight on (S.E.); after 12 min. (finger-post) we turn to the right and follow the path along the hill-crest (way-mark red triangle; to the left the Heidengraben, p. 70) to (35 min.) the road coming from the Burrenhof (p. 70), which we now follow to the right. About 1 min. farther on we keep to the left. We may now descend straight on (way-mark red triangle), leaving *Hülben* on the left, to (1¼ hr.) Urach. A pleasant alternative is to take the path to the right a few paces farther on (finger-post; way-mark blue triangle) to the (40 min.) *Karlslinde* (p. 52; view), and then to the (1¼ hr.; red way-marks) *Buckleter Kapf* (2400 ft.; view of Hohenurach). After 6 min. we descend to the right to the *Erms-Tal* and to the left to (¼ hr.) Urach.

c. Uracher Alb.

From Metzingen to Urach, 6 M., branch-line in ½ hr.

Metzingen, see p. 52. — The ***Uracher Tal**, up which the railway runs along the *Erms*, surpasses the Lenninger Tal (p. 69). Its slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Several quarries of tufa. 1¼ M. *Neuhausen* (1205 ft.), 1¼ hr. N.W. of the Grüner Felsen

(p. 73). — Near (3 M.) *Dettingen* (1305 ft.; Hot. Krone) the more beautiful part of the valley begins. To the right rises the conspicuous *Dettinger Rossberg* (2580 ft.); farther on, beyond the *Uracher Bleiche*, is the *Runder Berg*, in a side-valley on the right; then *Hohenurach* and the *Tiergartenberg;* opposite is the *Hochberg*.

From Dettingen a fine walk (3½ hrs.) leads viâ the (1 hr.) *Sonnenfels* (2550 ft.) to the 1¼ hr. *Rutschenfelsen;* thence viâ the Urach Waterfall and Hohenurach to (1¼ hr.) *Urach*, see p. 73.

Some of the trains up the valley halt on request at the station of *Wasserfall*, at the entrance of the side-valley.

We follow the road S.W. (way-mark blue triangle), turn to the left at (5 min.) a finger-post, and cross meadows to (10 min.) the foot of the *Urach Waterfall* (p. 73). A zigzag path ascends to the Hochwiese. We now keep to the S. and follow the path (way-mark red triangle) along the slope; at (20 min.) the fork (finger-post) we may either ascend to the left to (20 min.) Hohenurach or keep straight on to (25 min.) Urach.

6 M. Urach. HOTELS. *Post*, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*, good, *Haas zur Krone*, well spoken of, both in the market-place; *Zum Bahnhof*, Tiergarten-Str. 5, with garden-restaurant, R. 1¼-2 *M*, B. 60 pf., plain but good; *Schöneck*, Neue Str. 26, R. 1 *M*-1 *M* 60 pf. Beer at *Leinss's*. — CAFÉ. *Zur Glocke* (with rooms), near the Schloss. — SANATORIA of Dr. Klüpfel.

Urach (1530 ft.), an old-fashioned little town of 5400 inhab., charmingly situated in the Erms-Tal, is frequented as a summer resort. Opposite the station is the *Schloss*, erected in 1443 and now occupied by officials. The 'Goldner Saal' (adm. 20 pf.; free on Sun. in summer, 11-12, contains gilded wood-carvings and coats-of-arms, souvenirs of Dukes Eberhard and Ulrich, and a carved wooden portrait of Count Henry of Mömpelgard (late 16th cent.); the 'Weisser Saal' contains collections of natural history and antiquities (key at Schlosshof 1). The late-Gothic *St. Amandus-Kirche*, N. of the Schloss, built in 1479-99 and restored in 1896-1901, contains the confessional of Duke Eberhard im Bart, with good carving (1472), a handsome font executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach, a richly decorated pulpit, and fine epitaphs (sacristan, 'Beim Schloss' 2; adm. 30 pf., Sun. 11-12 free). Adjoining the church is the Protestant *Seminary*, formerly the canonry. The fine *Fountain* in the market-place, a little to the E., reached viâ the Kirch-Str., is a copy of the original of 1518.

The best way (50 min.) to the ruined fortress of **Hohenurach** (2305 ft.) is to follow the railway line to the left from the station (way-mark red triangle), crossing the rails after ¼ hr.; after 100 paces we reach the Schulmeisters-Buche at the edge of the wood, whence we ascend the zigzag path (way-mark blue triangle) to the left. The castle was built in the 11th cent., and after numerous sieges was dismantled at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Charming view, though limited.

We next descend the 'Alter Burgweg', keeping straight on when the path forks; after ¼ hr. (finger-post) we join the good forest-path

(p. 72; way-mark red triangle) leading from Urach round the hill direct to the waterfall in 1 hr. We follow this path, leaving on the right a footpath to the lower end of the fall, to the (25 min.) *Hochwiese* (2030 ft.; shelter-hut; usually refmts.). The Brühlbach rises here and forms the **Urach Waterfall,** 85 ft. high. The best point of view is near the bench called 'Olgaruhe', 3 min. below the Hochwiese.

A beautiful but stony path through the '*Hölle*' connects the Urach and Gütersteiu waterfalls (see below; 1 hr.).

From Urach to Reutlingen. (1) Via the Retschesfelsen (to Eningen 3 3/4 hrs.). To the waterfall, see above. Thence we ascend the steep zigzag path to the right (way-mark red triangle). On leaving the wood at the top we follow the hill-crest to the right to the (1/4 hr.) *Retschesfelsen* (2465 ft.), to obtain a charming *View of the peaceful valley, with the Hohenurach, Runder Berg, Hohenneuffen, and Teck. Thence we follow the edge of the Alb to the (1/2 hr.) *Fohlenhof* (2420 ft.), whence we may take either the road in 20 min., or the footpath (guide-post) to the right via the *Grätner Felsen* (2635 ft.; view; to Neuhausen, see p. 71), in 40 min., to the royal stud farm of *St. Johann* (2505 ft.; refmts.). Thence a road (short cuts) leads to (1 hr.) *Eningen* (1520 ft.; Hot. Post), at the foot of the Achalm (p. 54; ascent 3/4 hr.), whence a tramway runs to (3 M.) *Reutlingen* (p. 52). (2) Via Gütersteiu to Eningen 3 1/2 hrs.). On quitting the station we turn to the left and follow the railway line; beyond a red brick warehouse we follow the 'Siechengassenweg' to the right through orchards to the main road; 100 yds. farther on, at the watchman's hut, we cross the line to the left and follow the road to the guide-post marked 'Gütersteiu', where we turn to the right (way-mark blue triangle) to the waterfalls. Near the (1 hr.) stud-farm of *Gütersteiu* (1635 ft.; refmts.) a path ascends past the *Gütersteiu Waterfalls* to the (1 hr.) Fohlenhof. Thence to Reutlingen, see above.

The Erms valley is known above Urach as the ***Seeburger Tal.** The hills are densely wooded, and the Erms flows through narrow green meadows, often scarcely leaving room for the road. Carr. from Urach to Seeburg and back 4 *M.*; motor-omn. 3-4 times daily viâ Seeburg to Münsingen (p. 77), 8 M. in 1 hr., 1 *M.* The 'Grüner Weg', a footpath leading on the left bank to Seeburg in 2 1/4 hrs., should not be taken except in dry weather. The road passes numerous mills and a large cotton-factory. (Near the Kunstmühle we may ascend to an interesting cave, with stalactites; adm. 30 pf., guide at the neighbouring quarry.) To the left above the old basalt-works of *Georgenau* rises the ruined Hohenwittlingen (1/2 hr. from the road; see below). In the finest part of the valley, between lofty cliffs at the mouth of the romantic *Fischburg-Tal*, lies (5 M.; 2 hrs.) the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Hot. Löwe). On a rock is the small *Schloss Uhenfels*. About 1/4 hr. farther up, on the way to Trailfingen (see below), the Erms drives a mill, though only 50 yds. from its source.

A path (way-mark yellow lozenge), diverging to the left from the Seeburg road 1/4 hr. above Urach, leads through the romantic *Wittlinger Schlucht* past the *Schiller Höhle* to the (3/4 hr.) ruin of *Hohenwittlingen* (2265 ft.), whence we may descend to the *Georgenau* (see above) in 1/4 hr.

From Seeburg a road leads S. through the *See-Tal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Münsingen* (p. 77; motor-omn., see above), which may also be reached by a footpath passing the source of the Erms (see above), the *Trailfinger Schlucht*, and *Trailfingen*.

d. From Reutlingen to Schelklingen. Lichtenstein.

36 M. Branch line in 2⅛-3 hrs.; to Honau, 7 M. in 35-40 min.; to Lichtenstein station, 8 M. in 1 hr. — Views to the right.

Reutlingen, see p. 52. The train enters the picturesque ***Echaz-Tal.** — 2 M. *Reutlingen Südbahnhof*, 25 min. E. of Eningen (p. 73). — 3 M. **Pfullingen** (1400 ft.; Hot. Lamm, Krone), a town of 7950 inhabitants. About ¾ hr. to the right (W.) is the model farm of Erlenhof (no adm.). — 3½ M. *Pfullingen Paper Mills*. A little to the right of the railway is a large gymnasium and concert-hall (adm. 9-6, in winter 9-4; 20 pf.).

From Pfullingen Paper Mills viâ the Wanne to the Nebel Höhle (*Lichtenstein*), 2 or 2¼ hrs. (way mark blue triangle). From the station we proceed to the high road, where we turn to the left; we next ascend to the right (guide posts), skirting the railway for a short distance, to the (¾ hr.) *Wanne* (2275 ft.; view). Thence we walk, either in 40 min. direct, or (way mark blue lozenge) in 85 min. viâ the (20 min.) *Schönberg* (2600 ft.; quaint tower), to the group of rocks called the *Wackerstein* (2700 ft.; fine views; to the Rossberg, see p. 78.); we next cross a ridge past the (¼ hr.) upland pasture of *Auf dem Wohn* (2820 ft.) to the (¼ hr.) *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 76).

Beyond (5 M.) *Unterhausen Cotton Mill* Schloss Lichtenstein is visible to the right. — 6 M. *Unterhausen* (Hot. Adler), immediately S. of which is *Oberhausen* (Hot. Hirsch, Krone).

From Unterhausen to the Lichtenstein (p. 75). (1) Direct (1 hr.). This route leads S. through Oberhausen; after 8 min. (finger post), beyond the Hot. Krone, the road ascends to the right on the wooded slope; at the first bend we keep to the left; after 1 hr. we leave the road at a cutting in the rock, ascend the steps to the left, and reach the restaurant straight on. — (2) Viâ the Gressetin (1½ hr.; the best ascent for those already acquainted with the Nebel Höhle). We follow the direct route to the first bend (see above), continue for a short distance straight on, then take the short cut to the left (guide post; way mark blue triangle to the edge of the hill). We soon return to the road and beyond the next bend diverge to the left through the woods. At the top we turn sharp to the left along the edge of the hill (way mark red triangle) to the (50 min.) *Gressstein* (2585 ft.; view of the Echaz Tal). Fine hill walk thence viâ the *Linnenbühl* (2680 ft.; charming view) to the (35 min.) Schloss.

From Unterhausen to the Nebel Höhle p. 76, 1 hr. We diverge to the left near the Rathaus at Oberhausen (key and guide at the Hot. Hirsch) and follow the blue triangle way marks along the brook and past the cemetery. About 10 min. beyond a bridge, which is not crossed, we **keep to the left.**

6½ M. **Honau** (1855 ft.; Hot. Rössle, R. 1-1½, B. ½ *M.*). At the station is the artificial *Elfen Grotte* (adm. 30 pf.). About 12 min. from the station is the *Olga Höhle*, an interesting stalactite cave, smaller than the Nebel Höhle, but less blackened by torches and more easily accessible (electric illumination; visit lasts 10 min.; adm. 40 pf.). About ¼ hr. S. is the *Source of the Echaz*.

From Honau to the Lichtenstein p. 75, recommended for the descent. We walk from the station to the village, where we keep to the left (way mark blue triangle) till we reach the forest path, which ascends to the (¾ hr.) Schloss. Another route leads through the village to the source of the Echaz (see above), then (way mark blue triangle) up the Dobel Schlucht; at the top we turn sharp to the right (way mark red triangle) past Alt Lichtenstein (p. 76) to (1 hr.) the Schloss.

Pfullingen
Nürtingen
Kirchheim
NEFFEN
Oferdingen
Altenburg
Reichenbach
Kappishäusern
METZINGEN
Bommelsbach
Dettingen
Arken
Hausen
Sondelfingen
Neuhausen
Glems
Reutlingen
Bezlingen
Eningen
REUTLINGEN
St. Johann
Lichtenstein
Pfullingen
Ohmenhausen
Würtingen
Ohmstetten
Hayingen
Ob.
Holzelfingen
Honau
Kohlstetten
Genkingen
Undingen
Kleinengstingen
Engstingen
Großengstingen
Schmiechen
Münsingen
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Geogr. Anst. von
7 Kilometer
150 000
Engl. Miles

Beyond Honau the train ascends the *Honauer Steige* by a rack-and-pinion system (gradient 1 : 10; length 2300 yds.) to (8 M.) *Lichtenstein* station (2310 ft.). The line penetrates the three lower strata of the White Jura and affords a fine view to the right of Schloss Lichtenstein. To the Karls-Höhle (p. 76), 1½ hr. To the N. of the station, at the foot of the Traifelbergfelsen (see below), lies *Hohenhonau* (Alb-Hotel Traifelberg, R. from 2, P. from 5½ *M*). Close by is a stake marking a point where a fine echo may be roused.

From Reutlingen viâ the Mädchenfels and Holzelfingen to Lichtenstein Station, 5 hrs., attractive. We take the tramway to *Enzingen* (p. 73), walk back to (¼ hr.) the bridge, where we follow the field-path to the left (way-mark blue triangle) and cross the brook to the road, which immediately bends to the left. Beyond a second bridge we keep to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) **Mädchenfels** (2510 ft.), commanding a view of the Alb and the plain. About 5 min. S.E. is the *Übersberger Hof* (rfmts.). Paths (way-mark red triangle to Holzelfingen) lead through meadows and woods past the (¾ hr.) *Stahleck* (2335 ft.), the (½ hr.) *Eckfels* (view), and the (10 min.) ruin of *Greifenstein* (2480 ft.; refuge-hut) either direct (to the right; shady) in 25 min., or to the left viâ the *Jochimer Häule* (view of the distant Alps), in ½ hr., to **Holzelfingen** (2295 ft.; Hot. Krone). Thence we follow the picturesque Randweg either direct viâ the *Traifelbergfelsen* (2610 ft.) in 1 hr., or with an attractive détour to the *Burgstein* (descent to Unterhausen, p. 71, ¾ hr. from Holzelfingen) in 1¼ hr., to Lichtenstein station. From Holzelfingen to Honau station (p. 74), ¾ hr.

From Lichtenstein Station to the Schloss, 40 min. (way-mark red triangle). The road descends to the right past the 'Schanze' (beautiful view) and through the *Dobel Tunnel;* a footpath to the right at the upper end of the Dobel-Schlucht (p. 74) then leads past Alt-Lichtenstein (p. 76) to the Schloss.

***Schloss Lichtenstein** (2680 ft.), erected in 1841 by Count William of Wurtemberg on a projecting rock, 950 ft. above the Honau valley, is one of the most attractive points in Swabia. Adjacent is the ducal residence (1901; no adm.). – The Schloss is open on week-days 8-12 and 1-6 (Oct.-March 9-12 and 1-4), on Sun. and holidays 1-5 (1-4); adm. 40, with the tower 80 pf. It is closed on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, and Whit-Monday.

The castle, skilfully adapted to its site, is approached by a drawbridge over a cleft in the rock. The interior is fitted up in the 'Gothic' style, and contains various curiosities and old German pictures of the Swabian school. The principal attraction is the *View from the tower. In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible; N., far below, the green Honauer Tal; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Panorama by E. Werner (2 *M*).

About 3 min. W. of the Schloss is a forester's house with a restaurant (D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; view).

On a projecting rock, a little to the S.E. of the Schloss, Count William erected in 1812 a bust of the novelist Wilhelm Hauff (1802-27), by whose

romance the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalized. Beside it is a geological pyramid. About 10 min. to the S.E. is the ruin of *Alt-Lichtenstein* (fine view).

From the Lichtenstein to *Honau* or *Unterhausen*, see p. 71; to the *Rossberg*, see p. 78.

A visit to the Lichtenstein is usually combined with one to the **Nebel-Höhle,** which may be reached in 1 hr. from Unterhausen (comp. p. 74) and in 50 min. or 1¼ hr. from Schloss Lichtenstein (comp. below; guide to the cave should be ordered in advance by letter). Adm. 40 pf. each person, guide 1 *M*, two torches 80 pf.; Bengal fire 20 pf.; the visit takes ½ hr. The brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches; the massive rock-vaulting is now the most interesting feature. A popular festival is held on the Fest-Platz (5 min. above the cave) on Whit-Monday, when the cavern is illuminated adm. 1 *M*).

From the Nebel-Höhle to Schloss Lichtenstein. (1) Direct (50 min.). We ascend to the Fest Platz, diverge slightly to the left (S) near the hut, and follow a good path near the edge of the hill (way mark red triangle) to its intersection with the Oberhausen road, where the route to the Giessstein (p. 74) diverges to the left. Our path leads straight on (way-mark red ≻), over the plateau to the forester's house. 2) A pleasanter route (25 min. longer) is the Randweg viâ the (10 min.) *Giessstein* and the *Linsenbühl* (p. 71) to the (35 min.) forester's house. We follow the red triangle marks to the Oberhausen road (see above); thence as described on p. 74.

From the Nebel Höhle viâ the Wackerstein and the Wanne to *Pfullingen Paper Mills*, see p. 71; to *Unterhausen*, see p. 71; to the *Rossberg*, see p. 78.

The Railway to Schelklingen proceeds from Lichtenstein station (p. 75) across the Alb plateau. — 9½ M. *Kleinengstingen* (2305 ft.; Hot. Post), whence we may visit the **Karls-Höhle,** 1½ hr. S.W. (carriage-road; from the Haidkapelle, see below; from Lichtenstein station, see p. 75). Key at the 'Schultheissen Amt' in *Erpfingen* (telephone), ½ hr. S.W. of the cave; adm. 50 pf.; gratuity to the guide. The cave is not so large as the Nebel Höhle, but is more interesting, the stalactites being still uninjured.

From Kleinengstingen to Sigmaringen, 26½ M., or to Sigmaringendorf, 31 M., branch-line in 2 or 2½-3 hrs. ¾ M. *Grossengstingen*. We cross the Prussian frontier. — 3 M. *Haidkapelle*, 40 min. S.E. of the Karls-Höhle (see above). — 7½ M. *Trochtelfingen* (Hot. Hirsch, R. 1-1½ *M*, a quaint little town with 1100 inhab., 2 M. to the S.E. of which is the *Angstberg* (2785 ft.), with a belvedere. The line enters a Wurtemberg enclave and below (9½ M.) *Magerkingen* reaches the valley of the *Lauchert*, which it follows. 10½ M. *Mariaberg*, with an old nunnery. 12½ M. *Gammertingen* (2185 ft.; Hot. Post, Hirsch), a Prussian town with 1100 inhab., junction for Hechingen (p. 81). The valley is now picturesque and repays the pedestrian. Below (15 M.) *Hettingen*, with a Schloss, it is joined by the *Vehla Tal* (p. 81). 18 M. *Veringen-Stadt* (Hot. Hirsch), with a ruined castle. Short of (20 M.) *Veringen-Dorf* the Lauchert forms a waterfall. 22 M. *Jungnau* (Hot. Ochse), with the ruins of two castles. Near (24½ M.) *Hanfertal* the Sigmaringen line leaves the Lauchert. 26½ M. *Sigmaringen* (p. 83).

The Sigmaringendorf line diverges to the left near Hanfertal and

continues along the Lauchert-Tal. The prettiest part of the valley is where it is joined by the *Bittelschiesser Tälchen*, 10 min. S. of *Hornstein*, with its ruined castle. — 27½ M. *Bingen.* — 31 M. *Sigmaringendorf* (p. 86).

Near (13½ M.) *Offenhausen* (2180 ft.), with its stud-farm, is the source of the *Grosse Lauter*. About 20 min. S.E. rises the basaltic *Sternberg* (2770 ft.), with a belvedere. — 15 M. *Gomadingen* (Hot. Adler), 1½ hr. S.W. of the *Buchhalde* (2855 ft.). — The line descends the Lauter valley to (17 M.) *Marbach* (2115 ft.; Hot. Niethammer), with a stud-farm.

Pleasant excursion from Marbach through the **Grosses Lauter-Tal**, with numerous ruined castles, to Untermarchtal, 8 hrs. — 20 min. *Dapfen*; 25 min. *Wasserstetten*; 1 hr. *Buttenhausen* (to Münsingen, see below; ½ hr. *Hundersingen* (Hot. Rössle), 20 min. *Bichishausen* (Hot. Hirsch), both with castle-ruins; 20 min. *Gundelfingen* (Hot. Grüner Baum), with two ruined castles. Thence we go past the ruin of *Derneck* (right, and the *Bettelmanns-Höhle* (left) to (½ hr.) *Weiler*; ¼ hr. *Indelhausen* (Schloss-Brauerei; 2½ M. to the S.W. is Hayingen, p. 85); with the ruin of *Althayingen* and the *Gerbers-Höhle*; ¼ hr. *Anhausen*. The marshy district between Anhausen and Unterwilzingen should be avoided by ascending the hill (road being made from Indelhausen to Munderkingen, p. 85). The valley-path passes the ruins of *Schülzburg* (left), *Maisenburg* (right), and *Wartstein* and *Monsberg* (left). From (1½ hr.) *Unterwilzingen* we walk viâ (¾ hr.) *Laufenmühle*, with the ruin of *Reichenstein*, and (½ hr.) *Lauterach* to (¾ hr.) *Untermarchtal* (p. 85).

We leave *Schloss Grafeneck* on the left. — 22 M. **Münsingen** (2320 ft.; Hot. Herrmann, R. 1-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; Post), a town with 2100 inhab. and large cement-works, on the plateau of the Alb. About ¾ hr. E. is the *Manœuvre Ground* of the Wurtemberg army-corps (Hardt Hotel, at the camp, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.). Roads lead from Münsingen N. to Seeburg and Urach (motor-omn., see p. 73) and S. to (1½ hr.) Buttenhausen (see above).

At (24 M.) *Ober-Hental* the railway turns to the S. and beyond (25½ M.) *Mehrstetten* to the E. — Near (30½ M.) *Sondernach* rises the *Schmiech*, the pretty valley of which we now descend, past the ruin of *Justingen* (left). — 31½ M. *Hütten*, at the entrance of the wild *Bären-Tal*. — 32½ M. *Talsteusslingen*, with *Schloss Neusteusslingen* above, on the right. — 35 M. *Schmiechen-Ort* (comp. p. 84; Hot. Sonne). — At (36 M.) *Schelklingen* we join the Danube railway (p. 84).

e. Rossberg.

From Reutlingen a local railway (comp. p. 54) runs in 1 hr. to *Gönningen* (1760 ft.; Hot. Schwan), at the foot of the *Stöffelberg* (2400 ft.; ruin) and 1 hr. from the top of the Rossberg. — Pedestrians follow the road from Reutlingen to the S., passing the pomological institute (p. 54) and the farm of *Gaisbühl*, and walk through the woods in 2 hrs., or along the road in 1¼ hr., to the *Alteburghof* (rfmts.), behind which rises the *Kugelberg* (1950 ft.; view); thence, keeping to the left, to Gönningen in ¾ hr.

The Rossberg is ascended from the *Nebel-Höhle* (p. 76), from the *Lichtenstein* (p. 75), or from the *Wackerstein* (p. 74) in 1½-2 hrs., on the W. side, viâ *Genkingen* (2530 ft.; Hot. Rose).

The ***Rossberg** (2855 ft.) is crowned with a view-tower 100 ft. high and a refuge (restaurant and night quarters). Beautiful view of the Alb, Black Forest, and Alps. A monument on the W. peak commemorates Prof. Quenstedt (d. 1889), who devoted himself to the geology of the Alb. We may descend on the W. to (1¾ hr.) *Mössingen* (p. 80) or (2¼ hrs.) *Dusslingen* (p. 80). To the *Bolberg* (p. 80) **1½ hr., viâ Hirschhäusle.**

f. Hohenzollern. Zellerhorn.

The Hohenzollern is ascended from *Zollern* station (p. 81) by an easy, but shadeless road in 1 hr., passing the (5 min.) *Hotel Brielhof* (R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, P. 3-6 *M*; carr.-and pair to the castle 6 *M* and gratuity) and the (40 min.) water-tower (see below). From *Hechingen* (carr., see p. 81) the ascent takes 1½ hr. From the Hotel zur Linde we follow the Heiligkreuz Str. to the (35 min. from the station) Heiligkreuz Kapelle, where we cross the railway and go straight on to the (½ hr.) water-tower below the castle. Thence the road (short-cuts) ascends in 20 min.

The castle of ***Hohenzollern** or *Zollern* (2805 ft.; restaurant, see below), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb, was erected by King Frederick William IV. in 1850-56 as a royal Schloss. The old castle, destroyed in 1423 by Countess Henrietta of Wurtemberg, widow of Eberhard IV., and by the Swabian towns, was restored for the last time in 1454 by the various branches of the Zollern family, but by the 19th cent. little of it remained except the chapel of St. Michael.

We enter through the *Adler-Tor* (Pl. 1), the inscription over which refers to the history of the Schloss (above, the Prussian eagle and an equestrian figure in relief of the Elector Frederick I.). We next enter the *Rampen-Turm*, within the narrow limits of which three curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower (Pl. 2), 75 ft. higher up. The balustrade above the tunnel is adorned with two men at-arms in stone (fine view). The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 50-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, with bastions and corner-turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 190 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burg Garten*, with a bronze statue of Frederick William IV. (Pl. 4). To the right is the *Wehrhaus*, containing a simple restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3), in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises

the *Michaels-Turm* (Pl. 13), with relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. To the E. of it, in the direction of the garden, is the Catholic *St. Michaels-Kapelle* (Pl. 14), in the late-Gothic style, the chief relic of the old castle.

A flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the Wehrhaus, with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior (adm. 25 pf.; the visit takes 20 min.). The *Stammbaum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, is first entered. Then the sumptuous Gothic *Grafen Saal* (Pl. 7), borne by ten columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right, near the entrance, is the *Kaiser-Halle* (Pl. 8), with a central pillar and eight painted

statues of German emperors. At the end of the Grafen-Saal, to the right, is the small *Bischofs-Halle* (Pl. 9). Adjoining the Grafen-Saal on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and frescoes illustrating the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafen-Turm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor; to the left are the apartments of the empress, in the *Michaels-Turm* (see above). The *St. Michaels Kapelle* (see above) contains interesting stained glass from the nunnery of Stetten (p. 81).

Fine View from the terrace skirting the base of the castle (to the right and left of the upper gate-tower). It embraces the hills of Swabia; W. are Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg; S.W. the Jura; S. and E. the wooded slopes of the Alb.

Ascent of the Zellerhorn from Hechingen (p. 81), $2^1/_4$ hrs. To the Heiligkreuz-Kapelle, 35 min. S. of the station, see p. 78. We first follow the Hohenzoller-Weg to the forest, then to the left to the (1 hr.) prettily situated little church of *Mariazell* (closed; view of the Hohenzollern). We next ascend through the woods to

(¾ hr.) the top of the Zellerhorn. Attractive détour half-way up (finger-post) to the Fürstenblick, with a fine view of the Hohenzollern. — From Zollern Station (p. 81), 2¼ hrs. Road to the (5 min.) *Brielhof*, see p. 78. Thence a path leads to the left to the (20 min.) Heiligkreuz-Kapelle (p. 79). — From the Hohenzollern direct to the Zellerhorn, 1 hr. About 1½ min. below the Adler-Tor we diverge to the left from the road (finger-post); after 10 min. we keep to the left; 10 min. beyond the cross-roads we ascend to the right (finger-post).

The **Zellerhorn** (3000 ft.; refuge-hut), a spur of the Alb plateau in Wurtemberg, commands a good view (indicator). About 10 min. below the summit is the *Zollersteighof* (rfmts.). A path leads E. along the *Trauf*, or crest of the wooded hill, viâ the *Raichberg* (3135 ft.; view of the Alps) and the 'Hangender Stein' (close by is the Hohenzollern-Höhle, discovered in 1912), in 2½ hrs. to *Jungingen* (p. 81; way-mark red triangle) or in 2 hrs. to *Onstmettingen* (p. 82).

12. From Tübingen viâ Hechingen to Sigmaringen.

Comp. the Map, p. 66.

54½ M. Railway in 1½-3¼ hrs. — Views to the left.

Tübingen, see p. 55. We diverge to the left from the Horb line, describe a wide curve, and enter the *Steinlach-Tal*. — Beyond (1¼ M.) *Derendingen* we cross the Steinlach. — 5 M. *Dusslingen* (1275 ft.; Brauerei Steinlachburg). Ascent of the Rossberg, see p. 78. — On the left rise the hills of the Swabian Alb: the Rossberg, the broad Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein (see below). — The Steinlach is again crossed. — 10 M. *Mössingen* (1510 ft.; Hot. Schwan or Post, R. 1 ℳ-1 ℳ 20 pf.), a village with 3900 inhabitants. About ½ hr. W. are the sulphur baths of *Sebastiansweiler*.

From Mossingen the chief points of the upper **Steinlach-Tal** may be visited in one day. To the right from the station is (¼ hr.) the Romanesque *Belsener Kapelle* (1660 ft.; 2nd half of 12th cent.); thence we walk to the left to the (1¼ hr.) *Dreifürstenstein* (2800 ft.; shelter hut; forest path to Hechingen, 2 hrs.); we next ascend the *Kornbühl* (2940 ft.), 1½ hr. S.E., with the *Salmendinger Kapelle*; descend, either direct N.) in ¾ hr. or in 1¼ hr. viâ *Salmendingen* (2645 ft.; Hot. Adler), to *Talheim*; and return to (1½ hr.) Mössingen. From Talheim we may ascend the (2½ hrs.) *Bolberg* (2890 ft.; shelter hut); thence we may descend viâ *Öschingen* to (1¾ hr.) Mossingen, or go on via Hirschhausle to the *Rossberg* (see p. 78). — From Mossingen direct to the Rossberg, see p. 78. — The isolated *Farrenberg* (2696 ft.; limited view), to the S.E. of Mössingen station, may be ascended in 1½ hr.

On a hill to the left stands the Belsener Kapelle (see above). Short of (13 M.) *Bodelshausen* the Hohenzollern is visible on the left. We cross the Prussian frontier and descend into the Starzel-Tal.

15½ M. **Hechingen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Rad*, Kirch-Platz, R. 1 ℳ 40 pf.-2 ℳ, B. 80 pf., P. 4½-6½, omn. ½ ℳ: *Linde* or *Post*, Obertor-Platz, 15 min. from the station, R. 1 ℳ 80-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf., P. 5-6 ℳ; *Löwe*, nearest the station, with garden. — Motor Omnibus from the station to the town in 6 min. (20 pf.). — Carriage-and Pair to the Hohenzollern 8 ℳ.

Hechingen (1640 ft.), with 5100 inhab., formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, was acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is situated on the slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. Near the station is the old Franciscan church of *St. Luzen*, rebuilt in 1586-9, with stucco decoration and wooden vaulting. We follow the Bahnhof-Str., Herrenacker-Str., and Alte Steig, pass through the Unteres Tor (road to the right to the Schloss-Platz, with the old palaces), and ascend steps to the (12 min.) market-place. On the N. side is the *Rathaus*, a half-timbered edifice on a late-Gothic substructure of stone. The Catholic *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer (beside the high-altar) representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1496). In the Zoller-Str., 6 min. S., is the *Villa Eugenia*, with a park, the property of Prince Hohenzollern (open to visitors). About 20 min. farther on is the Hotel Brielhof (p. 78).

About ¾ hr. N.W. of Hechingen rises the *Martinsberg* (1770 ft.), with a view-tower; ¼ hr. farther W. is the little *Schloss Lindich* (1740), with a park (key at the restaurant, open in summer). — To the *Hohenzollern*, see p. 78; to the *Zellerhorn*, see p. 79.

From Hechingen to Gammertingen, 17 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. — We follow the wooded upper valley of the *Starzel*, usually known as the *Killer-Tal*. — 4½ M. *Jungingen* (1960 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1-1½ ℳ). To the Raichberg and Zillerhorn, see p. 80. — 5½ M. *Killer*. — Near (7 M.) *Hausen-Starzeln* (Hot. Höfle) rises the Starzel. — About 1½ M. farther on we cross the watershed (2420 ft.) and descend the *Vehla-Tal* (p. 76). — 9½ M. *Burladingen*, with remains of a hunting-lodge of the Hohenzollerns. — 11½ M. *Neufra*, 2 M. to the N. of which is the ruin of *Lichtenstein* (view). — 17 M. *Gammertingen* (p. 76).

Railway from Hechingen to *Eyach*, see p. 58.

We cross the Starzel. To the right is *Stetten*, in the Gnaden-Tal, with an old nunnery. — 19½ M. *Zollern* (1800 ft.). To the Hohenzollern, see p. 78; to the Zellerhorn, see p. 80. — The Hohenzollern long remains in sight. — 24 M. *Engstlatt*, with an interesting wall-painting of the Ulm school in the church. The *Hundsrück* (3055 ft.; subalpine flora) may be ascended in 1¼ hr.

26 M. **Balingen** (1706 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Schwan, Roller, Post), a manufacturing Wurtemberg town of 4100 inhab. on the *Eyach*, has been repeatedly burned down.

From Balingen to Schömberg, 8 M., railway in 1 hr. (comp. the Map, p. 63). — 5½ M. *Dotternhausen-Dormettingen*, at the foot of the (1½ hr.) *Plettenberg* (3285 ft.; view). Pleasant walk from the Plettenberg down to the *Waldhaushof* and up the (1 hr.) *Schafberg* (3265 ft.), with a ruin on its E. slope. We next visit the (¾ hr.) *Lochenstein* (3160 ft.; refuge-hut; splendid view), with a circular entrenchment of

the Hallstatt period. Descent to Balingen in 1½ hr. We may also descend from the Plettenberg W. to (1½ hr.) Schomberg, or S. viâ (1 hr.) *Ratshausen* (2220 ft.; Hot. Sonne) and (½ hr.) *Dotlingen* (2440 ft.; Hot. Krone), to the (1 hr.) Oberhohenberg and (¾ hr.) Lemberg (pp. 63, 62).

8 M. *Schömberg*. To the Plettenberg, see above; to Rottweil, see p. 63.

From Balingen to *Burgfelden* and the *Schalksburg*, see below.

We now enter the highest part of the Swabian Alb. To the right rise the Plettenberg, the Schafberg, and the Lochenstein (p. 81). At (29 M.) *Frommern* (1865 ft.) begins the hilly part of the railway, with gradients of 1 : 60 and 1 : 45. To the right rise the Lochenhörnle, the Grat, and the Gräbelesberg, to the left the Schalksburg (see below). 31 M. *Laufen an der Eyach* (2000 ft.). The village (2020 ft.; Hot. Ochse) lies 10 min. to the left (S.E.).

Excursions (comp. the Map, p. 63). To the W. we may ascend the *Lochenhörnle* (3135 ft.; 1½ hr.), to the S. the *Gräbelesberg* (2910 ft.; ¾ hr., with an entrenchment). To the N. are the (1 hr.) remains of the *Schalksburg* (2980 ft.), supposed to be the original seat of the Zollerns; thence by a narrow ridge to (20 min.) *Burgfelden* (2980 ft.; Hot. Post), with an old Romanesque church, wall paintings of ca. 1050, perhaps the burial place of the early Zollerns. About 10 min. W. is the *Böllatfelsen* (3020 ft.). From Burgfelden we may descend N.W. viâ the farm of *Wannental* (4 min.) and *Zellhausen* to (2¾ hrs.) Balingen (p. 81).

We pass through a cutting between the *Tierberg* (right) and *Heersberg* (left). Beyond (33½ M.) *Lautlingen* the line reaches the watershed (2420 ft.) between the Rhine and Danube.

37½ M. **Ebingen** (2375 ft.; Hot. Post, Bahnhof Hotel), an old industrial town of 11,400 inhab., prettily situated at a fork of the valley. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3125 ft.; ¾ hr.) commands a survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland.

Branch line in 25 min. viâ *Tailfingen*, with hosiery manufactures, to (5 M.) *Onstmettingen* (2630 ft.; Hot. Sonne, Krone), the highest station in Württemberg, with the chief source of the *Schmiecha* or *Schmeie*. To the S.E. is the (½ hr.) *Lichtenhalde Höhle*, 240 yds. long, adm. 50 pf., guide at the Krone, ½ M.; ¾ hr. N. the *Raichberg* (p. 80).

We descend the winding *Schmeien Tal*. On the right begins the new *Manœuvre Ground* of the 13th army corps, which extends to Stetten am Kalten Markt (p. 86). We cross the Prussian frontier.

41 M. *Strassberg*. High up on the left is the castle of that name. The valley becomes wilder. 48½ M. *Oberschmeien* (1915 ft.; ½ hr. N.E. of which is the *Fürsten Höhe* (2590 ft.), with blockhouse, inn, and view of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Rainhorn. We pass through two tunnels and enter the valley of the *Danube*. On the right is the line to Immendingen (p. 86).

51 M. **Inzigkofen** (1910 ft.). The way to the village (Hot. Erbprinz, Kreuz), ¼ hr. S.E., passes a park of Prince Hohenzollern on the steep and wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by steps and containing natural grottoes. Fine walk viâ *Laiz* (Hot. Adler) to (1¼ hr.) **Sigmaringen.**

Sigmaringen comes in sight. The train runs direct towards the Mühlberg (p. 83), passes through a cutting, and crosses the Danube.

54½ **M. Sigmaringen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus*, Karls-Platz, R. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf., D. 2 ℳ, good; *Löwe*, Karl-Str., R. 1½ ℳ, B. 70 pf., D. 2 ℳ, *Adler*, Adler-Str. 1, R. 1-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf., P. 3½-4½ ℳ, both well spoken of; *Erbprinz*, Kirchberg, R. 1½-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf., plain.

Sigmaringen (1885 ft.) is a pleasant little town with 5400 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities. It is a good centre for excursions.

From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the right and the Markt-Str. to the left. In 4 min. we reach the handsome **Schloss**, situated on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube and rebuilt since a fire in 1893 (portal of 1526). The interior is richly decorated. The W. wing contains a **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Charles Anthony (d. 1885), and admirably arranged in a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by A. Müller, and in two cabinets. It is open daily 10-12 and 2-4, on Sun. not till after high mass; adm. 40 pf.; the visit lasts 1 hr. (gratuity); catalogues on sale.

The Collection of Pictures (230 works) chiefly illustrates the early-German school, especially the Swabian masters. *81-86. *Jörg Stocker* and *M. Schaffner*, Wings of a large altar-piece (Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision, Adoration of the Magi, Procession to Calvary; 1496); *132-139. *Barth. Zeitblom*, Scenes from the life of the Virgin; 158-164. *Hans Schüfelin*, Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin; 3. *Altdorfer*, Adoration of the Magi; *Amberger(?)*, *Portraits of a man and woman. The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also well represented (*91. *B. Bruyn*, Crucifixion, in an appropriate landscape). The best of the early-Flemish works are: *2, 4. *Gerard David*, Annunciation; 5. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; *Rogier van der Weyden(?)*, 29. Virgin, with a background of tapestry, *38. Virgin in a landscape; 61. *Geertgen tot Sint Jans*, Crucifixion; 129. *Lucas van Leyden*, Adoration of the Magi. — The Collection of Industrial Art contains mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture; numerous sculptures of the Lower Rhenish School, ca. 1500; small winged altar with paintings by B. Beham; etc.); *Metal-work, especially Romanesque candelabra, aquamanilia, goblets, ciboria, etc.; helmet of the 6th cent.; glass, *Enamels, and pottery (Italian and French majolica; Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss stoneware); jewellery; *Textiles, incl. a series of excellently preserved Gobelins of the 14th and 15th centuries. — The Waffen Halle, with numerous state weapons, is interesting.

The Palæontological Collection (2000 objects) and the Library, with rare books, incunabula, and MSS., are open to students only.

The Karl-Str., diverging to the left from the Markt-Str. as we come from the station, leads to the Karls-Platz, which is adorned with a bronze equestrian statue of *Prince Leopold* (d. 1905).

On the *Bronzkofer Berg* (2140 ft.; ½ hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube (reached by the Burg-Str. and Leopold-Str., keeping straight on at the Turn-Platz), rises the *War Monument*, in memory of the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. The platform commands a view of the distant Alps. At the foot of the hill, 10 min. W. (reached from the town via the Turn-Platz and the Leopold Str., to the left), is the *Zollerscher Hof*, a favourite restaurant, with a garden. The *Mühlberg*, on the N. bank of the Danube, is another fine point of view (12 min.). — To the S.W. to *Inzigkofen*, see p. 82.

Railway from Sigmaringen to *Tuttlingen (Donau-Tal)* and to *Radolfzell* and *Ulm*, see R. 13; to *Gammertingen* and *Kleinengstingen*, see p. 76.

13. From Ulm to Immendingen *(Schaffhausen)* or to Radolfzell and Constance.

Comp. the Map, p. 66.

From Ulm to *Immendingen*, 90 M., railway in $2^{3}/_{4}$-$4^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.; to *Radolfzell* viâ Zielfingen $86^{1}/_{2}$ M., via Sigmaringen 93 M., in 4-5 hrs. From Radolfzell to *Constance*, $12^{1}/_{2}$ M. in $^{1}/_{4}$-$^{1}/_{2}$ hr.

Ulm, see p. 46. At ($1^{1}/_{4}$ M.) *Söflingen* we enter the smiling valley of the *Blau*, cross the stream, and ascend the right bank. Near ($4^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Klingenstein*, with a high lying Schloss, we return to the left bank. 5 M. *Herrlingen*, at the mouth of the Lauter Tal. Pleasant excursion viâ *Schloss Ober-Herrlingen* to ($1^{1}/_{2}$ hr.) *Lautern* (Hot. Lamm); 2 M. farther on (N.W.) lies *Bermaringen*, with a church containing 13th cent. mural paintings. Rocks protrude in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. Near ($9^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Gerhausen* we leave the Blau valley. On the right is the ruined castle of *Hohen-Gerhausen* or *Rusenschloss* (2110 ft.).

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (1695 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhof-Hotel; Post, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 80 pf., P. 4-6 ℳ; Ochse), with 3430 inhab., 20 min. from the station, lies at the confluence of the *Ach* and Blau, in a wooded, rock-girt basin, dominated by the *Rucken*. From the station the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the market-place, passing the Protestant *Parish Church* (15th cent.), which contains an altar with paintings by Altdorfer and Zeitblom (1605). At the N. end of the town is the large **Benedictine Monastery*, founded in 1095, rebuilt in 1491-9, and since 1562 a Protestant seminary. The old walls and gateway still survive. The choir of the old church, reached by the late-Gothic cloisters, contains figures of the Apostles, richly carved choir-stalls by Jörg Syrlin the Younger, and a magnificent late-Gothic high-altar with paintings, reliefs, and five painted statues. Pilgrimage on July 2nd. At the foot of the wooded Blauberg, behind the monastery, is the **Blautopf*, the source of the Blau, a wonderful blue-green pool 130 yds. in circumference and 65 ft. deep. The stream of water (ca. 220 gallons per second) supplies a pumping station for the villages on the Alb and two mills. Monument to King Charles I., founder of the pumping-station (1889).

We now enter the valley of the *Ach*, to the S.W. Beyond *Weiler*, $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. from Blaubeuren station, rise the *Sirgenstein* (right) and the *Hohler Fels*, both of which contain prehistoric cave dwellings (key for the latter at Schelklingen). $14^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Schelklingen** (1755 ft.; Hot. Sonne; pop. 1850), with a ruined castle. About 20 min. N.W. is the old Benedictine nunnery of *Urspring* (1920 ft.). Branch-line to (36 M.) Reutlingen, see R. 11d.

At (15 M.) *Schmiechen* (p. 77) we enter the valley of the *Schmiech* (p. 77), a stream descending on the right from the Münsinger Alb.

About 20 min. S.E. is the marshy *Schmiecher See* (1750 ft.). — 17½ M. *Allmendingen* (1705 ft.), with cement-works and a Schloss. — 21 M. **Ehingen** (1680 ft.; Hot. Württemberger Hof, at the station), an old town with 4800 inhab., near the confluence of the Schmiech and the *Danube*. The church of St. Blasius, on a hill, originally Gothic but remodelled in 1738, contains an alto-relief (Pietà) of ca. 1520, spoiled by painting (in a chapel on the S. side). Fine view from the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm on the *Wolfert* (1800 ft.; key at the Rathaus), between the town and the Danube.

We follow the broad valley of the winding Danube. — 28 M. *Munderkingen* (1655 ft.; Hot. Post), a small town of 1940 inhab. on a rock encircled by the river. — 30 M. *Untermarchtal* (Hot. Adler, Hirsch). Excursion through the Grosses Lauter-Tal to Marbach, see p. 77. — We cross the *Grosse Lauter* near its mouth. To the left is the imposing old Premonstratensian monastery of *Obermarchtal*, the property of Prince Thurn and Taxis. The baroque church (late 17th cent.) contains a fine stucco-ceiling by Schmuzer and oaken screens (sacristy). 33 M. *Rechtenstein* (1695 ft.; Hot. Bär), with the ruined castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is one of the prettiest points on this line. We cross the Danube twice, and again beyond (36 M.) *Zwiefaltendorf* (1720 ft.), with a stalactite cavern (at the 'Rössle').

Road through the *Aach-Tal* to (1 hr.) **Zwiefalten** (1765 ft.), an old Benedictine monastery (now a lunatic asylum) with a fine church (1738-65). Thence through a beautiful ravine to (50 min.) the *Wimsener Höhle* (entered in a boat, 20 pf.; guide at the mill); then past *Schloss Ehrenfels* and the ruin of *Alt-Ehrenfels* to the romantic *Glas-Tal*. About 5 min. above the source of the Aach we diverge to the right, keeping always to the right farther on, to (1¼ hr.) *Hayingen* (Hot. Adler, Wilder Mann). Thence to the Grosses Lauter-Tal, see p. 77. — From Zwiefalten viâ the Heuneburg to Riedlingen, see below.

38½ M. *Unlingen*. The village (1760 ft.; Hot. Adler) lies 20 min. S.E.

The **Bussen* (2515 ft.), an isolated hill, is ascended from Unlingen in 1 hr. (also road viâ *Hailtingen* and *Offingen*). At the top are a ruined castle and a pilgrimage-church containing a fine figure of Christ by Jos. Kopf of Unlingen. View of the Alps and the whole of Upper Swabia.

40½ M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; Hot. Post), an ancient town of 2540 inhab., 1¼ hr. W. of the station. About 2½ hrs. N.W., beyond *Pflummern*, is the *Heuneburg*, an interesting circular entrenchment above the Friedinger Tal. Hence viâ *Upflamör* to Zwiefalten (see above), 1½ hr. — 42½ M. *Neufra*, with a Schloss. — 47 M. **Herbertingen** (1795 ft.; rail. restaurant). About ½ hr. N. is the *Donauheuneburg*, near *Talhof*.

From Herbertingen to Memmingen, 62 M., railway in 3½-4¼ hrs. — 5½ M. *Saulgau* (Hot. Post), a little town of 5200 inhab. with a flat-roofed Gothic basilica (ca. 1400). — 12 M. *Altshausen*. To Schwackenreute, see p. 88. — 17¼ M. *Aulendorf*, junction of the Ulm and Friedrichshafen line (p. 51). — 23 M. *Waldsee* (Hot. Post; pop. 3260), prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss. The late-Gothic church,

remodelled in 1705, contains the noteworthy brass of Jörg von Waldburg (d. 1467). — 28 M. *Rossberg*. Branch-line to (7 M.) *Wurzach* (2140 ft.; Hot. Rössle), with a Schloss of the Princes of Waldburg (1721). — 31½ M. *Wolfegg*, with the handsome Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee, rebuilt in the 17th cent. in the Renaissance style. The Ritter-Saal contains wooden ancestral statues; the chapel (1733) has fine rococo decoration. — 36 M. **Kisslegg** (Hot. Post), on the small *Zeller See*, with two old castles and a rococo church. Branch-line to (12 M.) *Hergatz* (p. 311), viâ *Wangen im Allgäu* (Hot. Alte Post, R. 1½-2 *M*), an old free town with 4830 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Argen. 43 M. **Leutkirch** (2115 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Post; pop. 4000), formerly an imperial free town, lies on the W. slope of the *Wilhelms-Höhe* (2310 ft.; views). Branch-line to (10 M.) **Isny** (2360 ft.; Hot. Ochse), an old free town prettily situated on the *Argen*, with remains of town walls and the Schloss of Prince Quadt-Wykradt-Isny. Railway to Kempten, see p. 312. The tower on the **Schwarzer Grat* (3670 ft.), 2 hrs. E., commands a superb view of the Alps and Lake of Constance; descent viâ *Eschach* to Buchenberg or Kürnach (p. 312), 2½ hrs.

Pretty scenery. 41½ M. *Unterzeil*. On a hill to the left is *Schloss Zeil* (17th cent.), belonging to Prince Waldburg-Zeil Trauchburg. — 59 M. *Buxheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now a Schloss of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim. — 62 M. *Memmingen* (p. 49).

51 M. **Mengen** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Baier, at the station, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*), on the *Ablach*, occupies the site of a Roman castrum. To Radolfzell, see p. 87.

The Sigmaringen line passes (53½ M.) *Scheer*, with a Schloss of Prince Taxis, crosses to the left bank of the Danube, and enters Hohenzollern territory. — 55½ M. *Sigmaringendorf*, at the mouth of the *Lauchert*. Branch-line to Kleinengstingen, see p. 76. We recross the Danube.

58 M. *Sigmaringen* (p. 83). To Radolfzell, see p. 87.

The Immendingen line follows the picturesque winding ***Upper Valley of the Danube** (comp. the Map, p. 66), which will repay pedestrians as far as Beuron (6 hrs.). — 61 M. *Inzigkofen*, junction for Tübingen (p. 82). We cross the *Schmeie* and the Danube and pass the ruin of *Dietfurt*, on a rock to the left. 63½ M. *Gutenstein* (Hot. Sonne), a picturesque Baden village with a little Schloss belonging to Count Douglas. Opposite, on the right, is the ruin of *Burgfelden*. Above the Danube tower the rocks of *Rabenfels* and *Heidenfels*. 64½ M. *Tiergarten* (1970 ft.; Hot. zum Hammer), with disused iron-works. About 1 hr. N. lies *Stetten am Kalten Markt*, the church of which (1624) has a 13th cent. tower and baroque ornamentation in the interior. Between Stetten and Ebingen stretches a new manœuvre-ground (p. 82).

We next pass the ruin of *Falkenstein* (right), the *Schaufelsen*, and the village of *Neidingen*. 69 M. *Hausen im Tal* (1970 ft.; Hot. Steinhaus), with a ruin on a lofty rock to the right (1 hr. from the station). Farther on, to the right, appears the old castle of **Werenwag* (2535 ft.), the property of Prince Fürstenberg, with a fine view and a remarkable echo (½ hr. from Hausen; inn at the

top). At the foot of the castle-rock lies the hamlet of *Langenbrunn*. We enter a narrow and romantic part of the valley. Above, on the left, is the handsome castle of *Wildenstein* (2660 ft.; 1¼ hr. from Beuron), with well-preserved defensive works, partly hewn in the rock (16th cent.). It is now used as a forester's house (rfmts.). We cross the Danube.

72½ M. **Beuron** (2050 ft.; Hot. Klosterhof, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.-2 ℳ, Gregoriushaus, Pelikan, Sonne, Stern, all belonging to the monastery; Waldeck, new, P. 4-4½ ℳ), a charmingly situated village, visited as a summer resort. The old Augustinian monastery (6 min. from the station; introduction necessary for visitors), founded late in the 11th cent., suppressed in 1802, was made over to the Benedictines in 1863. The handsome church, rebuilt in 1724-38 and restored in 1874-5, contains ceiling-paintings by Wegscheider and altar pieces by Beuron artists (see below). The bronze cross at the entrance was presented by the Kaiser in 1910.

The Sigmaringen road leads E. to (½ hr.) the dairy farm of *St. Maurus im Felde*. Above in the *St. Maurus Kapelle*, built in 1868-70 and embellished with early Christian paintings by the lay brothers Lenz, Wieger, and Steiner, the founders of the Beuron school. About ½ hr. S.E. of Beuron (to the left at the cross beyond the railway embankment) is the *Peters Höhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. About ¾ hr. S. of Beuron, on a wooded rock above the Danube, is the well-preserved *Schloss Bronnen* (2585 ft.; view; key at the Jägerhaus, below, on the Danube; gratuity 50 pf.); attractive descent via the *Scheuerlehof* and the *Teufels Küche* (below the ruin of *Kallenberg*) to (1½ hr.) Fridingen (see below). Pleasant club path from Beuron along the Danube to (2½ hrs.) Fridingen.

The line now follows the left bank of the Danube, threads a tunnel, and crosses the *Bera*. 75 M. *Fridingen* (rail. restaurant), 20 min. N. of the town (Hot. Sonne), which has 1060 inhab. and a Schloss (now a poorhouse). We cross the Danube twice. On the wooded heights to the left are an ancient entrenchment, the ruin of *Alt-Fridingen*, and the ruined pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*.

78½ M. *Mühlheim*. The town (2180 ft.; Hot. Krone), picturesquely situated on a hill to the left, has a Schloss of Baron Enzberg.

80 M. *Nendingen*, with the ancient chapel of St. Blasius. We next pass the royal iron-works of *Ludwigstal* and the station of (82½ M.) *Tuttlinger Vorstadt*, and cross the Danube.

84 M. *Tuttlingen*, and thence to (90 M.) *Immendingen*, see pp. 63, 64.

From Mengen (p. 86) to Radolfzell and Constance. The line quits the Danube and follows the *Ablach-Tal* to the left. - 54 M. (from Ulm) *Zielfingen*. 57 M. *Krauchenwies* (p. 88).

From Sigmaringen (p. 86) to Radolfzell and Constance. 61 M. (from Ulm) *Josephslust*, with the large deer-park of Prince Hohenzollern, containing a hunting-lodge and erratic

boulders. — 63½ M. *Krauchenwies* (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Goldener Adler), with the prince's summer residence. Railway to Mengen, see p. 87.

69½ M. **Messkirch** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Löwe, Sonne), with 2200 inhab. and a Schloss of Prince Fürstenberg. The parish-church contains 16th cent. monuments (epitaph of Count Gottfried von Zimmern by Labenwolf; 1551); the altar-piece (the Magi) is the masterpiece of Jörg Ziegler, the Master of Messkirch (ca. 1540). Between the church and the Schloss is a monument to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1780 (d. 1849). Traces of a Roman settlement in the old town.

76 M. *Schwackenreute* (rail. restaurant).

From Schwackenreute to Altshausen, 25½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Hot. zum Schwan), an ancient town. Charming excursion to (10 M.) *Heiligenberg* (p. 97; omn. daily in 2 hrs., 1½ *M*; carr. 12 *M*). — 20 M. *Hosskirch-Königsegg*. About ½ hr. S.E. is the partly preserved castle of *Königsegg*, visible from the railway. — 25½ M. *Altshausen* (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Post), junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 85).

At (76 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the narrow wooded valley of the *Stockach*. — 82½ M. *Stockach* (Hot. Adler or Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799. View of the Alps and Lake of Constance from the 'Seeschau'; ½ hr. W. of the village is the ruin of *Nellenburg*, with an extensive view. — We now traverse smiling green valleys. — 89 M. *Stahringen* (p. 97).

93 M. **Radolfzell** (1305 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Schiff, R. 1 *M* 70, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*; Scheffelhof, Krone, Sonne), an old town of 6000 inhab., with walls and gates, situated on the *Unter-See*. The Gothic church of 1436 contains the tomb of St. Radolf and a fine reliquary dating substantially from the 9th century. In the Stadt-Garten is a monument to the poet Victor von Scheffel (d. 1886). Radolfzell is the junction for lines to Schaffhausen (p. 65) and Basle and to Lindau (R. 14 b).

The Railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the Unter-See and the Überlinger See (p. 92). — 2 M. *Markelfingen*. — 5½ M. *Allensbach*. — 7½ M. *Hegne*.

8½ M. *Reichenau*, station for the island in the Unter-See, connected with the shore by a causeway (1½ M.).

The island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), belonging to Baden, was formerly the seat of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and dissolved in 1799. It may be visited also by rowing-boat from Hegne or Allensbach (¼ hr.) or by steamer from Constance or Schaffhausen. — Approaching from the causeway, we pass the ruined castle of *Schopfeln* and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque church of the 9th-10th cent., containing interesting wall-paintings (10th-11th cent.). — Farther on, 1¼ hr. from the mainland, is the chief village, *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Hot. Mohr, Bar; pop. 1000). The parish-church, formerly the abbey-church, was consecrated in 806 and dates in its present basilican form

Dingelsdorf
Radolfzell
C
D
KONSTANZ
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 m
Landungs Br
Schl.
Mainau
Egg
Tafelberg
Allmannsdf
Allmannshöhe
Landungs Br
Staad
Loretto
Rathhg
Peters Thal
Rhein
Paradies
Mahlen
Rosenau
Seeheim
KONSTANZ
Badeanst
Trichter
392
Bhf.
Grenze
Hörnle
Bleiche
Emmis-hofen
Kreuzlingen
Schlössli
Tuberk. H.
Engelshalde
Königsbau
Rottighofen
Irrenanst.
Bitters-hausen
Ruine
1 : 150.000
km
Engl. M.
Fürstenberg Strasse
Markgrafen Strasse
St. Gebhard Str.
Zeppelin Str.
Reichenau Str.
Schneckenburg
Petershausen
Petershauser Kasernen
Moltkestrasse
Schule
Prot. Kath. K.
Belfort Str.
Wilhelm Str.
Malmaison Str.
Konstanzer Hof
Turnstr.
Bismarck Str.
RHEIN
Pulverturm
Ob. Real-schule
Schotten-Platz
Rheinbrücke
Rheinstein
Regierung
Landgericht
Schule
Anlagen
Münster Pl.
Münster
Stadt
Gärten
Stephans
St. Stephans Schule
Platz
Luther
Evang. K.
Platz
Ob. Markt
Markt
Raths.
Post
Kaufhaus
Bootshafen
Leuchtturm
Hafen
Bahnhof
Bahnhofplatz
Rad-Anstalten
Rosenhaus
Schnetztor
Dreifalt K.
Bolanus-Pl.
Emmishofen
Kreuzlingen Bhf.
Ermatingen
Romanshorn
A
B
C
D
1 Haus z. Hohe Hafen B 4 5
2 Kaiserbrunnen C 5
3 Marcussäule C 4
4 Rosgarten-Museum C 5
5 Siegesdenkmal C 5
6 Wessenberg-Haus C 4

from the 10th-12th centuries. The late-Gothic choir (1447-1550) contains an altar-piece of 1598, sculptures, and tombstones. Fine reliquaries in the sacristy. Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church. Good view from the W. tower of the *Königsegg*, a 16th cent. Schloss, recently restored. — The church of *Unterzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, is a basilica of the 11th-12th cent., with 12th cent. (?) wall-paintings in the apse. — Fine view from the belvedere on the *Friedrichs-Höhe* (key at the Mohr at Mittelzell).

12 M. *Petershausen*, with large barracks. On the *Raitheberg* (1485 ft.), 20 min. N., is a Bismarck Tower (1912; view). — We cross the Rhine by an iron bridge embellished with statues.

12½ M. **Constance.** — Hotels. **Insel-Hotel* (Pl. a; C, 3. 4), of the very first class, in the old Dominican monastery (frescoes by Häberlin in the Romanesque cloisters; church converted into the dining-room), superbly situated on the lake, with garden and restaurant (in the refectory), R. 3½-8, with bath 10-15, B. 1½, L. 4, D. 5, P. from 9, omn. 1 *M*, open the whole year. — **See-Hotel* (Pl. b; D, 3), also on the lake, with terrace and restaurant, first-class, R. 3-5, B. 1½, D. 2½-5, P. 8-12 *M*, open the whole year; **Halm* (Pl. c; C, 5), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, P. 7-9 *M*. *Terminus* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, both opposite the station; *Hecht* (Pl. e; C, 4), N. of the station, R. 2 *M* 30-3 *M* 50 pf., B. 1, D. 3, P. 7-8½ *M*, with wine-room, good cuisine. — *Krone* (Pl. f; C, 5), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1¾-2½ *M*, *Schnetzer* (Pl. g; C, 5), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., both in the market-place, with restaurants, good; *Barbarossa* (Pl. i, B 4; p. 90), Oberer Markt, with popular wine-room, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*, good; *Maximilian* (Pl. h; C, 5), Bahnhof-Str. 4, *Deutsches Haus*, Stephans-Platz 15, corner of the Obere Laube (Pl. B, 4), both with restaurants; *Schlüssel* (Pl. l; C, 5), Sigismund-Str. 14, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Hohes Haus* (Pl. n; C, 4), Zollern-Str. 29; *Ehren*, Wessenberg-Str. 29 (Pl. B, C, 4), with restaurant; *Falke* (Pl. k; B, 6), Krenzlinger-Str. 13, with beer-garden; *Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann* (Pl. o; C, 3), R. 1½-2, D. 1-2, P. 4-5 *M*.

Restaurants. *Museum*, near the cathedral (Pl. C, 4); *Kaufhaus* (p. 90); *Café Dauner*, Husen-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 5).

Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the station. — Inquiry Office (Verkehrs-Verein), Bahnhofs-Platz, opposite the post office.

Motor Boats. From the harbour: N. to the See-Str. (Pl. D, 3), every 10-20 min. (5-10 pf.); S.E. to Bottighofen and Waldhaus Jacob (p. 91), 9 times daily (20-40 pf.); circular trip (1 hr.; 50 pf.). Rowing and sailing boats according to tariff (to Mainau, see p. 92).

Baths in the lake (Pl. D, 5, 6; 40 pf.; ferry from the Bootshafen 10 pf.).

Constance (1335 ft.), German *Konstanz*, a town of Baden with 29,600 inhab., has iron-works and textile factories. It is situated at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from the Lake of Constance.

Constance, which ascribes its origin to Constantius Chlorus (3rd cent.), became an episcopal see in the 6th cent. and was a free town until 1548, when it was made subject to Austria. Since 1805 it has belonged to Baden. After the Reformation the bishops resided at Meersburg (p. 92), and in 1827 the bishopric was merged in the archbishopric of Freiburg. The great Council of Constance, held in 1414-18 at the instance of the Emperor Sigismund, suppressed the schism of the antipopes John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., and condemned the teaching of John Huss (see p. 90).

The **Münster** (Pl. C, 4), begun in the 11th cent., was originally a Romanesque basilica, but was altered in the Gothic style in 1435

and 1680. The tower (250 ft. high) was erected in 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light sandstone; on either side is a platform (view; adm. 20 pf.).

On the doors of the principal portal are 20 *Bas-reliefs representing the life of Christ, carved in oak in 1470. The stone organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, is supposed to have been designed by P. Flötner in 1518. In the nave, which is supported by 16 monolithic columns (30 ft. high, 3 ft. thick), sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab with a white spot, on which Huss is said to have stood when the Council (comp. p. 89) sentenced him to death (July 6th, 1415). The pulpit dates from the 17th century. In the choir is the brass of Robert Hallam, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1417). The late-Gothic choir-stalls are adorned with satirical sculptures (15th cent.). Adjoining the choir on the right is the Margareten-Kapelle, with the tomb of Bishop Otto III. of Hachberg (d. 1431) and wall-paintings of 1445. The left transept contains an elegant spiral staircase (1438?). In the last chapel of the N. aisle is a large altar-piece of the Swabian school (1521). — The *Treasury* (½-1 M. to the verger) contains illuminated missals (1196). — From the N. choir-chapel we enter the *Crypt*, of 995, adjoining which is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (13th cent.). — On the exterior of the N. side are two walks of the late-Gothic *Cloisters*. Adjacent are the late-Gothic *Mauritius-Kapelle* and the *Chapter House* (1480).

The *Wessenberg-Haus* (Pl. 6; C, 4), now the property of the town, contains the public library and the picture-gallery (adm. free on Wed. and Sat. 2-4 and Sun. 10.30-1; on other days 9-12, 50 pf.) of J. H. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), the last vicar-general of the diocese. The late-Gothic *Stephans-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 4), begun in 1428, with a slender tower, contains choir-stalls, tabernacle, and reliefs by H. Morink (1594).

In the *Oberer Markt* (Pl. B, 5) are two old houses, recently restored: the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 1), with frescoes by Häberlin (1906), and the Hotel Barbarossa (Pl. i; p. 89), in which the Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 5), rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1592, was decorated on the exterior in 1864 with frescoes illustrating the history of Constance. It contains the municipal archives, comprising 2800 documents. Fine inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are frescoes by Häberlin (1898).

The *Rosgarten* (Pl. 4; C, 5), once the guild-house of the butchers, contains a good collection of local antiquities (finds from lake-dwellings, sculptures by H. Morink, etc.) and natural history (adm. 50 pf.; free on Wed. 2-5 and Sun. 10.30-12 and 2-4).

The *Kaufhaus* (Pl. C, 4, 5), a picturesque building of 1388, is now fitted up as a restaurant, with a terrace facing the lake. On the first floor is the great council-chamber (adm. 20 pf.), where Martin V. was elected pope by the conclave of cardinals (Nov. 11th, 1417). It is supported by ten oaken pillars and decorated with frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer (1875).

The pretty *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, D, 4; band on summer evenings), on the lake, contains a bust of Emperor William I. Opposite is the old

Ludwigshafen
Stockach
Radolfzell
Singen
Bodman
Überlingen
Meersburg
Konstanz
Kreuzlingen
Bottighofen
Münsterlingen
Rorschach
Arbon
Romanshorn
Bregenz
Lindau
Wasserburg
Bodensee
Untersee
Zeller See
Überlinger See
Gnadensee
Rheinau
Thal
Rheineck
Heiden
Wolfhalden
Walzenhausen
Marienberg
Kaien
Rehetobel
Oberegg
Reute
Balgach
Widnau
Baden
Kilometer

Dominican Monastery, now the Insel-Hotel (p. 89). — Farther N., near the Rhine bridge, is the old *Rheintor-Turm* (Pl. C, 3).

The house in which Huss was arrested, Husen-Str. 64, near the *Schnetz-Tor* (Pl. B, 5), bears a tablet (1878). Adjacent is a relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube' (Pl. B, 5), a tablet marks the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brühl*, to the left of the Gottlieber Str. (Pl. A, 4), is the spot where Huss and Jerome were burned in 1415 and 1416, indicated by a huge rock with inscriptions ('Hussenstein').

At **Kreuzlingen** (Hot. Löwe, Schweizerhof, both good; Bellevue Sanatorium, for neurasthenic patients), $^1/_4$ hr. from the S. gate, on Swiss territory (comp. the map, p. 89), is an old abbey, now a school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with 1000 figures (18th cent.).

Fine view of the lake and the Alps from the *Altnaunsdorfer Aussichts-Turm*, 1 hr. N., 5 min. above the village of *Altnaunsdorf*, on the road to Mainau. — Pretty walks to the *Loretto-Kapelle* ($^1/_2$ hr.); the *Waldhaus Jacob* ($^1/_2$ hr.; hôtel-pension, R. 2-3, P. from 5 *M*); the *Tabor*, with a belvedere (1 hr.); the *Kleiner Rigi*, above Münsterlingen ($1^1/_4$ hr.); and the *Raitheberg* (p. 89).

Railway from Constance to *Schaffhausen* and *Basle*, see *Baedeker's Rhine* or *Switzerland*.

14. The Lake of Constance.

The Swiss bank, the principal steamer-centre on which is *Rorschach*, is described in *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

Steamer piers are indicated by S, railway stations by R.

The *Lake of Constance* (1295 ft.), German *Boden-See*, the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, is 40 M. long, $7^1/_2$ M. wide, 208 sq. M. in area, and at the deepest place, between Friedrichshafen and Uttwil, 825 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. This vast sheet of water, with its well peopled banks, presents a scene of great beauty. On the S. side are wooded hills, above which rise the distant Appenzell Alps, with the snow-clad Sentis and, in clear weather, the snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps to the S.E. The E. and W. banks are almost entirely flat, while on the N. wooded hills may be descried in the distance. The climate is extremely mild. Vines flourish up to 1500 ft. above sea-level, and orchards and lush meadows are found even higher. — The best fish are 'Felchen', 'Sander', and salmon-trout; the best wine grown on the banks is 'Meersburger'.

a. Steamers.

From Constance viâ Meersburg to *Friedrichshafen* in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (2 *M* 35, 1 *M* 55 pf.); to *Lindau* in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (3 *M* 85, 2 *M* 60 pf.); to *Bregenz* in $2^1/_2$-4 hrs. (4 *M* 35, 2 *M* 90 pf.). — From Friedrichshafen to *Lindau* in $1^1/_4$ hr.; to *Romanshorn* in $^3/_4$ hr. (1 *M* 20, 80 pf.); to *Rorschach* in 1 hr. (1 *M* 85, 1 *M* 25 pf.). — From Lindau to *Bregenz* in 20-25 min. (60, 40 pf.); to *Romanshorn* in $1^1/_4$ hr. (2 *M* 25, 1 *M* 50 pf.); to *Rorschach*

in 3/4 hr. (1 *M* 65, 1 *M* 10 pf.). — Tickets for the steamer-lines are available in part for the railway (p. 97) also (and vice versâ). Return-tickets are available for 45 days. On Sun. and holidays the single-fare tickets are good for the return also. 'Kilometre tickets' (Kilometer Karten; available for a year) are convenient for those making a long stay: ticket with 200 coupons (each representing one km.) 9 or 6 *M*; family-ticket with 300 coupons 13½ or 9 *M*; on embarking the required number of coupons is detached. — The lake is neutral, and luggage is examined only when proceeding from Switzerland to Germany or Austria or vice versâ; passengers from one German port to another should have a custom-house label (gratis) pasted on their luggage before embarkation, by which all trouble is avoided on landing.

Constance, see p. 89. The chief charm of the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance, or *Überlinger See*, is the lovely island of —

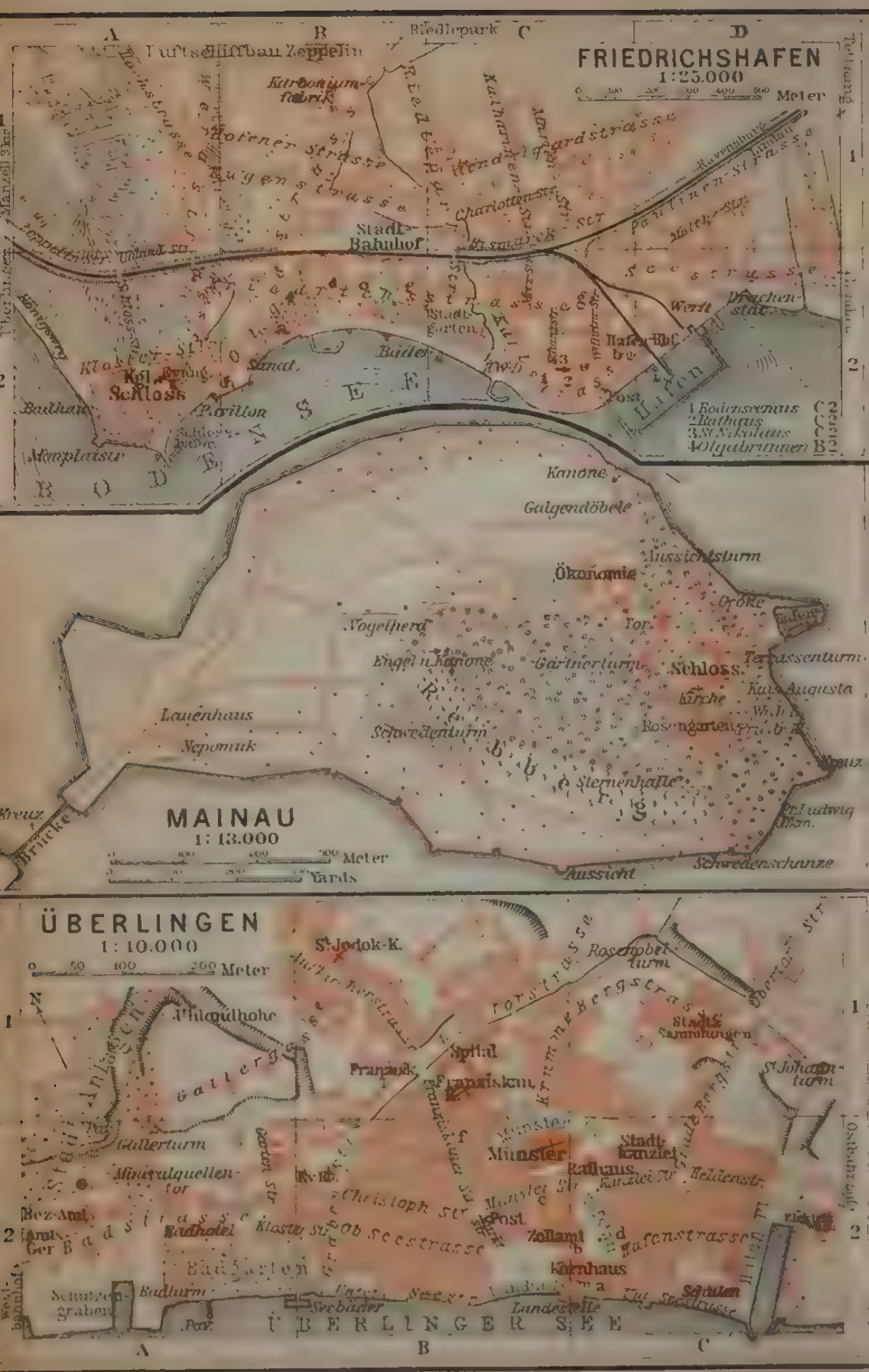
***Mainau** (Map, see opposite), 110 acres in area, connected with the mainland by an iron bridge. Originally belonging to the Abbey of Reichenau (p. 88), it was from 1272 to 1809 the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order. In 1853 it became the property of Grand-Duke Frederick I. of Baden, who refurnished the Schloss (built in 1739-46; adm. in the absence of the court only) and laid out the island as a park (always open), in which his favourite spots are marked with inscriptions.

Steamer from Constance to Mainau viâ *Meersburg* (see below) in 1 hr. (in summer also direct viâ *Staad* in ½ hr.). — Rowing Boat (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 *M* and gratuity. — Pedestrians (Map, see p. 91) may either follow the road (carr. 5-6, with two horses 10 *M*), a walk of 1 hr., or take the shorter footpaths (mostly through woods). In the latter case we follow the Wilhelm-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 1) to (10 min.) a guide-post, where we turn to the right past the hospital; 8-10 min. farther on we reach another guide-post, where we either go straight on, skirting the wood and soon joining the road, or take the preferable route to the left ('Privatweg Lützelstätten') through woods and past the St. Katharina inn.

On the N. bank of the Überlinger See lie Meersburg (S; see below), *Unteruhldingen* (S & R; p. 97), *Nussdorf* (R; p. 97), Überlingen (S & R; p. 93), *Sipplingen* (R; p. 97), and, at the N.W. end of the lake, *Ludwigshafen* (S & R; p. 97).

Meersburg. — Hotels. *Seehof*, at the steamer-pier; *Schiff*, R. 1½ *M*, B. 80 pf., P. 5-5½ *M*. *Hecht*, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 90 pf., P. 4½-5 *M*, with view-terrace, *Wilder Mann*, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., P. from 5 *M*, with shady garden, these three on the lake; *Löwe*, in the upper town. Good Meersburger wine at the *Weinstube des Winzer-Vereins* ('Zum Becher'), in the upper town. — Lake Baths near the quay.

Meersburg (1465 ft.), a Baden town of 1930 inhab., with towers, gates, and old houses, lies picturesquely on a steep slope. The lower town (Unterstadt) contains a late-Gothic chapel, with a carved altar representing the Annunciation (ca. 1490). The *Altes Schloss* (16th-17th cent.), with a mediæval keep, is situated on a rock in the upper town (Oberstadt), which is reached in 10 min. from the harbour by crossing the promenade to the left and ascending the Steig-Str., to the right of the Wilder Mann. The old mill in the adjacent ravine (artificially made in 1334) is highly picturesque. The *Neues Schloss*, built after 1750 as the residence of the Bishops



eograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

of Constance (p. 89), is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. Near it is a bust of the poetess *Annette von Droste-Hülshoff* (d. 1848). The cemetery contains the tomb of *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. Fine views from the *Känzele*, near the normal school, and (more extensive) from the **Edelstein*, 20 min. from the harbour and 5 min. W. of the church.

Überlingen. — Hotels. *Bad-Hotel* (Pl. A, 2), with garden and baths, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3, P. 5½-8, omn. ½ *M*, *Löwe* (Pl. a; C, 2), with a shady terrace, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-2½, P. 5½-6 *M*, omn. 60 pf., *Bahnhof-Hotel*, near the W. station (p. 97), R. 1-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, P. 4½-6 *M*, these three on the lake; *Krone* (Pl. c; B, 2); *Schiff* (Pl. b; C, 2); *Adler* (Pl. f; B, 2). — Numerous Lodgings. — Wine Rooms. *Hecht*, Münster-Str. (Pl. B, 2; with beds); *Schäpfle*, Obere See-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Anker*, Landungs-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2). — Restaurants. *Christophs-Keller*, corner of Christoph-Str. and Graben-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Seegarten*, Untere See-Str. (Pl. B, 2; with beds); *Salmansweiler Hof*, Franziskaner-Str. (Pl. B, 1, 2).

Überlingen (1345 ft.), an ancient town of Baden with 4550 inhab., frequented for its lake-baths and mineral spring, was once a free town of the empire. Considerable remains of the old fortifications have been preserved, as well as numerous old buildings, especially of the late 15th century. The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2) has a rustica façade; the council-chamber, by Jakob Ruess (1494), contains *Wood-carvings, including 39 statuettes (about 1 ft. high) representing the various elements of the German empire. The adjacent *Münster-Kirche* (Pl. B, C, 2), a 14th cent. basilica, with double aisles added in 1429, contains a carved high-altar by Jörg Zürn (1613-34) and a fine 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) of limestone executed in 1611, probably by the same master. Tickets of admission to the choir (50 pf.) from the verger, Turm-Gasse 283. In the rich treasury is a pax of ebony and silver, an Augsburg work of 1606. The old *Stadt-Kanzlei* (Pl. C, 2), in the Münster-Platz, has a fine portal of the late 16th century. The *Municipal Collections* (Pl. C, 1), in an old patrician house of the late 15th cent., comprise antiquities and natural history objects (adm. daily 8-12 and 2-6; 20 pf.). The municipal gardens (Pl. A, 2, 1), with the *Uhland-Höhe* and the *Galler-Turm*, are worth a visit.

Excursions. To the W. is the old *Silvester-Kirchlein* (mural paintings of the late 10th cent.?), near *Goldbach*. Farther W. are the (½ hr.) *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'; on the hill (1740 ft.) is *Schloss Spetzgart*, now a sanatorium, near which is a *Glacier Mill*. — To (½ hr.) the *Spetzgarter Tobel*. — To (¾ hr.) the *Hödinger Tobel*, a picturesque ravine with waterfalls, near the station of Süssenmühle (p. 97).

Railway from Überlingen to *Constance* or *Lindau*, see pp. 97, 98.

The Steamer from Constance to Friedrichshafen (comp. p. 91) usually calls at Meersburg (p. 92); on the left lie the island of Mainau (p. 92) and in the distance Überlingen (see above). Farther, on the N. bank, appear the village of *Hagnau* (S; Hot. zum

Adler), the castles of *Kirchberg* and *Herrsberg*, and the village of *Immenstaad* (S). Then *Manzell*, where Count Zeppelin built his first airship hangar in 1899.

Friedrichshafen (S & R). — Plan, see p. 93. — Railway Stations, see p. 52. Hotels. **Kurgarten-Hotel* (Pl. a; B, 2), by the lake, 300 yds. from the town-station, $^2/_3$ M. from the harbour station (motor omn.), R. $2^1/_2$ 9, B. $1^1/_4$, D. $3^1/_2$, P. $8^1/_2$-15 *M*, with view-terrace; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. f; B, 2), with garden on the lake, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-$2^3/_4$, P. 6-8 *M*, good; *Lamm* (Pl. e; B, 2), R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. $1^1/_2$ 2 *M*. *Buchhorner Hof* (Pl. d; B, 2), both with gardens on the lake; *Drei Könige* (Pl. c; C, 2), by the Rathaus; *See-Hotel* (Pl. b; C, 2), at the harbour, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*, B. 90 pf.; *Sonne* (Pl. g; C, 2); *Seehof* (Pl. h; B, 2). — *Dr. Häfler's Sanatorium* (Pl. B, 2). — Restaurants at the harbour-station, with terrace, and at the town-station (D. 1-2 *M*).

Lake Baths (Pl. B, C, 2; June-Oct.), S. of the town-station (45 pf.). — Inquiry Office at Lincke's bookshop, Friedrich-Str. 53.

Motor Boats ply between the harbour and the Schloss (15, there and back 20 pf.).

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.), a busy town with 7050 inhab., was founded by King Frederick I. of Wurtemberg (d. 1816), who united *Buchhorn*, the little 'imperial city', with the monastery of *Hofen*, founded the harbour, and gave the place its modern name. A little W. of the harbour is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 2; C, 2), built in 1907 and adorned on the S. side with a fresco by Brandes (Homage to Frederick I.). In front is the *Zeppelin Fountain* (1909). Farther W., in the Karl-Str., are the *Collections* of the Bodensee-Verein (Pl. 1, C 2; adm. daily 10-12 and 2-6, 30 pf.), comprising natural history objects, antiquities from lake-dwellings, Zeppelin souvenirs, etc. — The main street of the town is the Friedrich-Str. (Pl. C-A, 2), adjoined on the S. by gardens stretching to the lake-side. The fine *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C, 2) affords a view of the lake and the Alps (indicator). A little to the E. is a monument to Emperor William I. A road is now being constructed along the lake-bank from the harbour-station to the Kurgarten-Hotel. — At the W. end of the town is the *Schloss* (Pl. A, 2; adm. 20 pf.), the old monastery of Hofen (see above), rebuilt in 1824-30 and now the summer residence of the king. Its chapel contains stucco work by Schmuzer. The beautiful garden is open in summer (mid-April to mid-Oct., 9-6; 20 pf.). — About 10 min. N. of the town-station is the *Riedle Park*, with a view of the lake and the Alps. To the W. of it are the works of the *Zeppelin Airship Co.*, erected by public subscription in 1908 (no adm.). — To the E. of the harbour is the *Meteorological Station* (Pl. D, 2), opened in 1908.

Railway from Friedrichshafen to *Stuttgart*, see R. 8; to *Constance* or *Lindau*, see R. 11b. Steamer to *Romanshorn* and *Rorschach*, see p. 91.

The Steamer to Lindau (p. 91) passes *Eriskirch* (S & R; p. 98) and Schloss Montfort (p. 98) and reaches *Langenargen* (S & R; p. 98). Soon *Kressbronn* (S) appears on the left; $1^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. lies *Nonnenhorn* (R; p. 98). We next pass *Wasserburg* (S & R;

see below), the finely situated *Bad Schachen* (S; see below), and *Enzisweiler* (R; see below), and reach —

Lindau (S & R). — See the Inset-Plan, p. 91. — HOTELS (often overcrowded in summer). **Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. a), near the harbour and station, R. 3-7, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., L. 3/4, D. 3½, P. 8-10 *M*. — *Reutemann* (Pl. b), R. 2½ 4, P. 6-7 *M*, *Lindauer Hof* (Pl. c), R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*, *Helvetia* (Pl. e), R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, good, these three at the harbour; *Krone* (Pl. d), Ludwig-Str., R. 1½-2, P. 5-6½ *M*; *Peterhof* (Pl. g), corner of Karolinen Str. and Schaf-Gasse, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. f), Reichs Platz, R. 1½ 2½, B. 1 *M*; *Christlichen Vereinshaus* (Pl. h), Paradies-Platz, R. 1 2½ *M*. — RESTAURANTS. *Seegarten* (Pl. i; also beds), near the harbour; *Schützengarten*, on the ramparts by the Römer Turm, with view. — WINE at *Frey's*, Maximilian-Str. 56. — LAKE BATHS on the N.W. side of the town (30 pf.), and at the military baths on the E. side.

Lindau (1320 ft.), a free imperial town from 1275 to 1803, now a Bavarian town with 6620 inhab., lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, and is connected with the mainland by the railway-embankment (p. 98) and a wooden bridge 355 yds. long. On the quay is a bronze statue of *King Max II.* (d. 1864), by Halbig (1856). At the end of the E. pier is a lion (20 ft. high) in marble, also by Halbig, and on the opposite pier a lighthouse (110 ft. high; ticket 40 pf., at the custom-house). The E. pier is adjoined by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (indicator). In the Reichs-Platz is the *Reichs-Brunnen*, by Thiersch and Rümann (1884). The handsome *Rathaus*, painted both back and front, was erected in 1422-36, remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1578, and restored in 1885-7. On the upper floor is a collection of antiquities (open 9-12 and 3-5, Sun. 10.30-12 and 3-5; adm. 30 pf., for two or more pers. 20 pf. each; entrance at the back). In the Maximilian-Str. (Nos. 56-58) are the *Brotlauben*, picturesque arcades. The *Peters-Kirche* (now a granary), to the N.W., contains faded frescoes of the early 16th century. View from the *Diebs-Turm*, close by (key at the Rathaus). In the N.E. part of the town is a relic of a tower of the *Roman Wall* (inscription).

EXCURSIONS. Beautiful view from the (¾ hr.) *Hoierberg* (1495 ft.), reached either by the path along the railway, or by the road from the Land Tor viâ *Aschach* to the hamlet of *Hoiren*, at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Restaurant and belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (Pens. Rest. Enzisweiler) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle). — Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment, and to the left) to the (¾ hr.) charmingly situated *Bad Schachen* (steamer in summer; Kurhaus, R. 2-3½, P. 5 *M* 20-6 *M* 80 pf.; lodgings from 5 *M* per week per room), with mineral and lake baths. Near it (5 min.) is the *Lindenhof*, with a park, hot-houses, etc. (adm. 1 *M*). Thence we skirt the lake viâ *Tegelstein* (to the left the finely situated *Schloss Alwind*) and *Mitten* to (¾ hr.) *Wasserburg* (Hot. zur Krone, with terrace, Aichele Garden Restaurant, both on the lake), a small town with a Schloss and church, situated on a peninsula. Return by steamer (p. 94) or railway (p. 98).

Railway from Lindau to *Munich*, see R. 35; to *Constance*, see R. 14b; to *Bregenz* (2 hrs.' walk), see p. 98. — Steamer to *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, and *Constance*, see p. 91.

From Lindau the steamer proceeds in 25 min. viâ *Lochau* (R; Kaiser-Strand-Hotel, first-class, with a garden and baths in the lake to —

Bregenz (S & R). — Hotels. **Montfort* (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2½-5, B. 1½ *K*, **Europe* (Pl. b; B, 2), R. 2-4, B. 1 *K* 20 *h*, both at the station; *Österreichischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 2), at the harbour, R. 3-4, B. 1 *K* 20 *h*; *Weisses Kreuz* (Pl. d; B, 3), Römer-Str.; *Post* (Pl. e; C, 2), at the harbour; *Krone* (Pl. f; B, 3); *Hot. Bahnhof* (Pl. q; B, 2, 3); *Löwe* (Pl. n; B, 2). Restaurants. *Sporthaus* (Pl. A, 2), on the promenade, often with band in the evening; *Central* (Pilsen beer), Anton-Schneider Str. (Pl. B, C, 2). Wine Rooms. *F. Kinz*, Kirch-Str. (Pl. B, 3); *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, at the Hot. Bahnhof (see above).

Bregenz (1300 ft.), an Austrian town of 10,000 inhab., capital of the Vorarlberg, is charmingly situated at the E. end of the lake. Fine views from the gardens on the lake-side, beyond the railway (Sporthaus, see above). The *Museum* (Pl. B, 2; adm. 60 *h* or 50 pf.) contains natural history specimens, Roman antiquities, etc. The upper town (Obere Stadt; Pl. C, 3, 4), of irregular quadrilateral shape, situated on a hill, occupies the site of the Roman castrum of *Brigantium*, which commanded the road from the Alpine passes of Graubünden to S. Germany.

Passing the parish-church (Pl. B, 4) we may ascend in ¾ hr. the ***Gebhardsberg** (1970 ft.), with the ruins of the castle of *Hohenbregenz*, a small church, and an inn. Fine view of the lake, the valley of the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus.

The ***Pfänder** (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a more extensive view (mountain-railway projected). From the Gebhardsberg it is ascended in 1¾ hr. From Bregenz the footpath (2 hrs.) passes the hill of *Isel* (rifle-range and restaurant) and the farm of *Weissenreute*, to the left; it then ascends to the right (white way-marks) through woods viâ *Hintermoos* and the *Hotel Pfänderdohle* to the *Hôtel-Pension Pfänder*, 5 min. below the summit. The road (2½ hrs.; carr.-and-pair there and back 20 *K*) leads viâ *Fluh* (p. 314), with a pretty view. From the Pfänder to the Scheidegg, see p. 314.

From Bregenz to Bezau, 25 M., railway in 2 hrs. (2 *K* 60, 1 *K* 70 *h*). — The line (Bregenzerwald-Bahn) follows the picturesque valley of the *Bregenzer Ach*. — 21 M. *Schwarzenberg* (2085 ft.; rail. restaurant), a summer resort (Hot. Hirsch, Adler) 2½ M. to the N. of the station, at the foot of the *Hochälpele* (1815 ft.; 2¼ hrs.; good view). 25 M. *Bezau* (2135 ft.; rail. restaurant). A road (omn. twice daily in 3 hrs.) leads hence to (12½ M.) *Schoppernau* (2755 ft.; Hot. Krone); thence by road to (1 hr.) the sulphur-baths of *Hopfreben* (3350 ft.), and then by a cart-track ascending rapidly to the (1¼ hr.) **Schröcken** (4135 ft.; Peter's Hotel, good), a hamlet situated in a depression surrounded by steep mountains.

From Bregenz to *Weiler*, see p. 314.

Railway from Bregenz to *Lindau* and *Constance*, see R. 14b; to *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. Steamers on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 91.

BREGENZ
1:15.000
Meter
Hafen
Alter-Neues
Leuchtturm
Stadt-Bad
Kaserne
Sport-Haus
Tennis-platze
Conde-Haus
See-Anlagen
Haupt-Bahnhof
Post
Museum
Rathaus
Bahnhof
Kais-Prabs
Jesuit-Pl.
Herz-Jesu-K.
Martins-K.
Obere Stadt
Gefängnis
Kapuziner-Kloster
Pfarr-K.
Kloster Thalbach
Oberam
Bodensee
Hst. Lochau
Kaiser-Strand-Hof
Klausen
Klausen-Alp
Buchen-berg
Pfänder
Geserberg
Hirschbg
Yorkldster
Rieden
Gebhardsbg
Fluh
Bei Eichen-Buch
Wolfurt
Kennelbach
Lauterach
Schneider
Hochberg
Kichenberg
Lochau
Hirschbg
Pfänder
Geserberg
Fluh
Wolfurt
Lauterach
Schneider
Bildstein
Hagen
Grossen
Stadlers
Buchen-reute
Ziegelbad
Weidach
Unter-Rohrs
Ruggburg
Juggens
Klausen
Reute
Rieden
Gebhardsbg
Kennelbach
Buch
Maschen
Rickenbach
Rickenbach
Bildstein
Hagen
1:125000

b. Railway from Constance to Lindau *(Bregenz)*.

64 M. Express in 3 hrs. — Tickets are partly valid by steamer also, and vice versâ (see p. 92). The quickest route is to take the steamer to Unteruhldingen.

From Constance to (12½ M.) *Radolfzell*, see pp. 89, 88. — 17 M. *Stahringen* (p. 88). — Beyond (20½ M.) *Espasingen* the line approaches the *Überlinger See* and skirts the bank of the lake to (22½ M.) **Ludwigshafen** (Hot. Adler, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1½ *M*). Opposite, on the S. bank (motor-boat in 10 min., 15 pf.), lies *Bodman* (Hot. zur Linde), with a view-tower; the Boden-See is said to derive its name from the Carlovingian palace that once stood here, the foundations of which may be inspected. — 25 M. *Sipplingen*, a finely situated market-town, with the ruin of *Hohenfels* (35 min. N. of the station) and (5 min. farther on) the viewpoint of *Haldenhof* (2215 ft.; rfmts.). — 26 M. *Süssenmühle*, ½ hr. N.E. of which is the village of *Hödingen* (Hödinger Tobel, see p. 93).

The station of (28 M.) **Überlingen** (p. 93) lies 10 min. W. of the town. — The line passes through a tunnel 1 M. long to (29 M.) *Überlingen-Ostbahnhof* and skirts the bank of the lake to (30½ M.) *Nussdorf*. We then leave the lake. — 33½ M. *Oberuhldingen*. Branch-line to (1½ M.) *Unteruhldingen* (S). — 36½ M. *Mimmenhausen-Neufrach.*

From Mimmenhausen-Neufrach to Frickingen, 5 M., branch-line in 21 min. — 2 M. **Salem** (1445 ft.; Hot. Schwan). About ¼ hr. W. is the old Cistercian abbey of that name, now partly occupied by Prince Max of Baden, with large halls (the 'Kaiser-Saal' in the baroque style), a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic **Church*, completed in 1414, was lavishly adorned in 1774-94 with classical alabaster sculptures (26 altars). — 3½ M. *Leustetten-Heiligenberg*. About 3½ M. to the E. of the station (one-horse carr. 4-5 *M*, per day 10 *M*; short-cuts for walkers, 1 hr.) is the village of **Heiligenberg** (Hot. Post, R. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., D. 2 *M*, good; Winter, R. 1½-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1½-2½, P. 4 *M* 80 pf.-6 *M*), with the large Schloss and park (always open) of Prince Fürstenberg, picturesquely situated on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance (2390 ft. above sea-level). The Schloss (2nd half of 16th cent.) contains a magnificent Ritter-Saal, 115 ft. long and 33 ft. broad, with a beautifully carved wooden *Ceiling (ca. 1550), probably the finest Renaissance ceiling in Germany. The chapel (begun in 1586; restored in 1878-82) and the well-house in the court are also noteworthy. Splendid view of the lake and the chain of the Vorarlberg and Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau, best from the 'Sieben Linden', ¼ hr. from the village. A similar view is enjoyed from the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the *Freundschafts-Höhlen*, grottoes ¼ hr. N.W. of the Hotel Post. From Heiligenberg to Pfullendorf, see p. 88. — 5 M. *Frickingen*, a village with 800 inhabitants.

42 M. *Markdorf*, with 2000 inhab., 1 hr. N. of which is the *Göhrenberg* (2475 ft.; views). — 46 M. *Fischbach*, near which are remains of lake-dwellings.

49 M. **Friedrichshafen** (p. 94).

The line skirts the lake, affording fine glimpses of the Appenzell mountains. 53 M. *Eriskirch.* We cross the *Schussen.* 55½ M. *Langenargen* (Hot. Wocher zum Löwen, Strand-Hotel zum Schiff). On a tongue of land to the right stands *Schloss Montfort.* The *Argen* is crossed. 58 M. *Hemigkofen-Nonnenbach.* 59 M. *Nonnenhorn* (Hot. Engel), a prettily situated Bavarian village. 60½ M. *Wasserburg*, station for the village to the right (p. 95). 62 M. *Enzisweiler* (p. 95). We cross the railway-embankment (600 yds. long) to —

64 M. *Lindau* (rail. restaurant; p. 95).

From Lindau to Bregenz, 7 M., Austrian State Railway in 15-21 min. (custom-house examination at Lindau). We cross the embankment and skirt the lake (fine views of the lake and the mountains in the background). 2 M. *Lindau-Reutin.* 1½ M. *Lochau* (p. 96). 7 M. *Bregenz* (rail. restaurant, good; p. 96).

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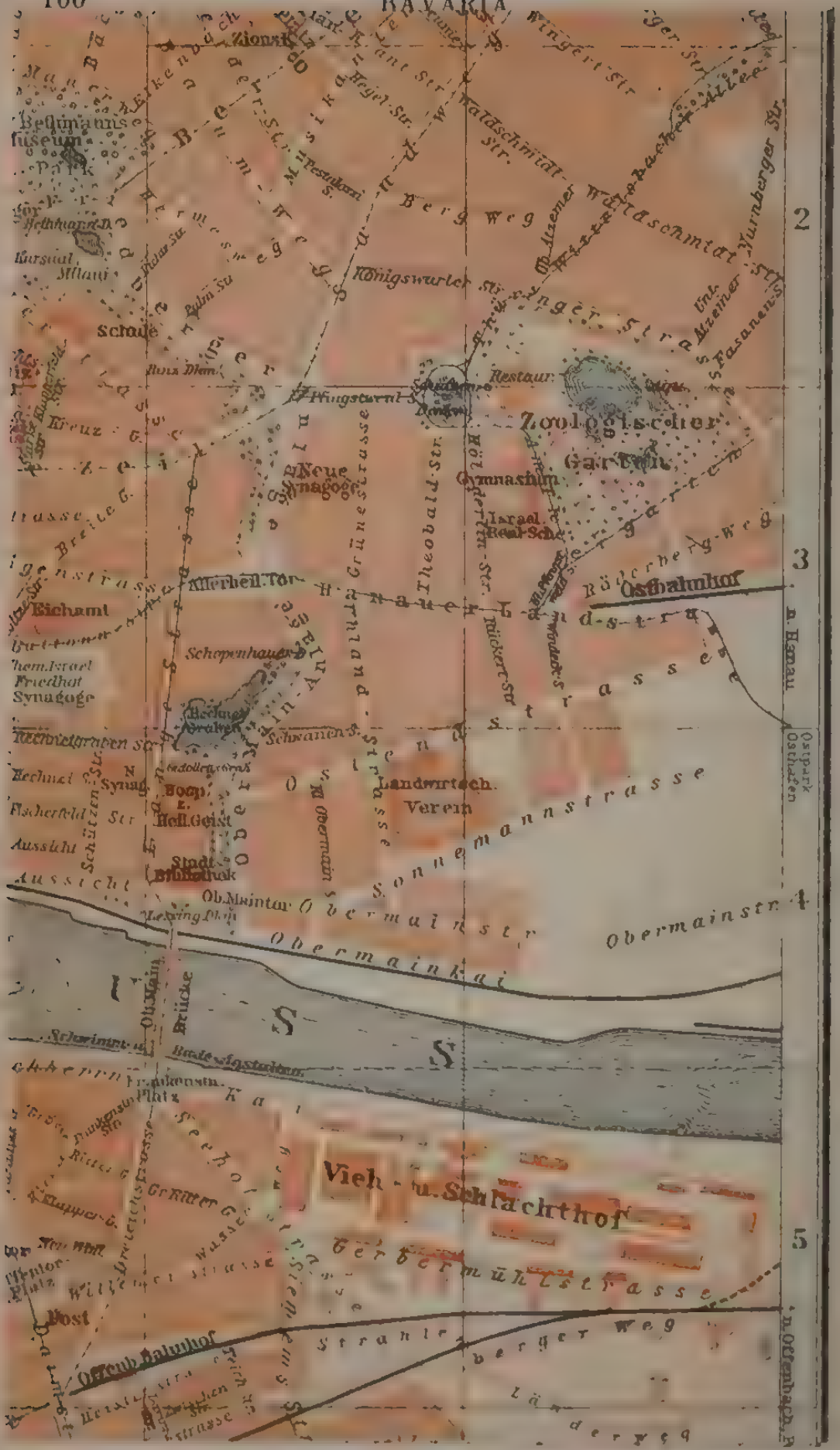
Bockenheimer Warte
Bockenheimer Landstr.
Rhf. Bockenheim
Jordanstrasse
Jügelstr.
Viktoriaallee
Beethovenstr.
Senckenberg Stift
Kettenhofweg
Viktoria-schule
Westendstr.
Schumannstr.
Bockenheimerstr.
Ober-Post-Direkt.
Bismarck A.
Taunusanlage
Festhalle
Eisenbahn-Direkt.
Haupt-Güterbahnhof
Kölner Str. Allee
Eschersheimer Landstr.
Eschenheimer Thor
Eschenheimer Anlage
Eschenheimer Str.
Rhf. Hauptwache
Rhf. Taunusbahn
Rhf. Main-Neckarbahn
Rhf. Main-Weserbahn
Rhf. Homburg
Rhf. Friedberg
Rhf. Hanau
Rhf. Offenbach
Rhf. Sachsenhausen
Rhf. Frankfurt


Zionskirche
Bethmann'sches Museum
Park
Hochstadt
Kirchhof
Schule
Restaur.
Königswarter Str.
Zoologischer Garten
Neue Synagoge
Gymnasium
Israel. Real-Sch.
Allerheil. Tor
Eschenheimer Thor
Eschenheimer Anlage
Eschenheimer Gräben
Eschenheimer Thurm
Eschenheimer Landstr.
Theobald-Str.
Hölderlin-Str.
Bockenheimer Landstr.
Bockenheimer Str.
Bockenheimer Thor
Eichamt
Israel. Friedhof
Synagoge
Schopenhauer-Str.
Bethaus
Schwanen-Str.
Schwanenstrasse
Landwirtsch. Verein
Hell. Geist
Stadt Bibliothek
Ob. Mainthor
Obermainstrasse
Sonnemannstrasse
Obermainkai
Obermainbrücke
Schweinemarkt
Fischerfeld
Ausstellungsplatz
Fischerfeldstr.
Schützenstr.
Fischerfeldgraben
Rechnei
Synag.
Hosp. z. H. Geist
Leipzig Platz
Ob. Main
Brücke
Fischerfeldstrasse
Fischerfeldplatz
Vieh- u. Schlachthof
Gerbermühlstrasse
Gr. Ritter Gasse
Ritterstrasse
Kl. Ritter Gasse
Neuthor
Thor-Platz
Post
Offenbacher Landstr.
Offenbacher Weg
Strahlenberger Weg
Offenb. Bahnhof
Ostpark
Ostbahnhof
n. Hanau
n. Offenbach
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15. From Frankfort to Würzburg *(Munich).*

84½ M. Railway. Express in 2¼-3 hrs. (11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 80 pf.), ordinary train in 4¼-5¼ hrs. (10 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 30 pf.). To Munich, see p. 215. As far as Aschaffenburg we travel by the Prussian State Railway, beyond that by the Bavarian State Railway. — Fast trains also run from Frankfort (Ost-Bahnhof) viâ Mainkur (p. 107) to Hanau, with connection for Würzburg.

Frankfort.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5), with good restaurant; *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. I, 3), for the trains to Hanau viâ Mainkur (p. 107). — Cabs, see p. 102 (luggage-cabs 20 pf. extra).

Hotels. Near the Haupt-Bahnhof: **Hôt. d'Angleterre* (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 6-12, with bath 10-18, B. 2, L. or S. 4½ *M.*; **Carlton Hotel* (Pl. n; C, 4), R. 6-8, with bath from 10, B. 1¾, L. or S. 5 *M.* — **Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. k; C, 5), R. 3-7, B. 1½, D. 4½ *M.*; **Bristol* (Pl. v; C, 4, 5), R. 3½-7, B. 1½, D. 3½-5 *M.*; **Monopol & Métropole* (Pl. t; C, 5), R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. 2¾-3½ *M.*; *Continental* (Pl. m; C, 5), R. 2½-10, B. 1¼, D. 2½-4 *M.*; **Gr.-Hôt. National* (Pl. l; C, 5), R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3½ *M.*; **Deutscher Kaiserhof* (Pl. h; C, 5), R. & B. 4-7 *M.*; *Royal* (Pl. x; C, 4, 5); *Germania* (Pl. q; C, 5); *Kölner Hof* (Pl. s, C, 5; no Jews), R. 2 3½, B. 1 *M.* — *Hospiz Savoy Hotel* (Pl. o; C, 5), R. 2 8, B. 1¼, D. 2-3½ *M.*; *Baseler Hof* (Christliches Hospiz; Pl. r, C 5), R. 2-5, B. 1 *M.*

In the Town: **Frankfurter Hof* (Pl. a; E, 4), Kaiser-Platz, R. from 6, with bath from 10, B. 1¾, L. or S. 4½ 7 *M.* — **Impérial* (Pl. p; D, 3), Opern-Platz, R. 4½-18, B. 1½, D. 3½-5 *M.*; *Palast Hotel Fürstenhof* (Pl. b; D, 4), Gallus-Anlage 2; **Schwan* (Pl. d; E, 3), Theater Platz, R. from 3½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M.*; **Union* (Pl. f; E, 3), Steinweg 9, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3-3½ *M.*; *Drexel* (Pl. i; G, 3), Grosse Friedberger Str. 18-20, commercial; *Ulmann* (Pl. g; E, 4), Bethmann-Str. 52; *Salzhaus* (Pl. e; E, 3), Am Salzhaus 4, R. & B. 3 *M.*

Wine Restaurants. **Kaiser-Keller*, Kaiser-Str. 29 (first floor), D. 2½-3½ *M.*; **Ratskeller*, in the Römer (p. 103), D. 3 *M.*; **Malepartus*, Grosse Bockenheimer Str. 30 (Pl. E, 3); *L. Bernhard*, Grosser Kornmarkt 10 (Pl. E, F, 4), D. 1 *M* 70-3 *M* 50 pf.; *Pfeil*, Alte Rothof Str. (Pl. E, 3). — **Beer Restaurants.** **Kaiser-Keller* (see above); *Kyffhäuser*, Kaiser-Str. 62; **Alemannia*, Schiller-Platz 4 (Pl. E, 3); **Kaiserhof*, Goethe-Platz 5 (Pl. E, 3); *Falstaff* (Pl. z; E, 3); *Zum Faust*, in the Schauspielhaus (Pl. E, 4); *Elsasser Taverne*, Bieberger-Str. 10 (Pl. E, 3); *Stadt Ulm*, Schäfer-Gasse 9 (Pl. F, 3, 2). — Automatic Restaurants in the Zeil, Kaiser-Str., etc.

Cafés. *Rumpelmayer*, Gallus-Anlage 2 (Pl. D, 4); *Buerose*, Bahnhofs-Platz 12 (Pl. C, 4, 5); *Hauptwache* (Pl. E, 3); *Bauer*, Schiller-Str. 2-4 (Pl. E, 3, 2); *Bristol*, Schiller-Platz 5-7 (Pl. E, 3).

Cabs. First zone (greater part of the town): 1-2 pers. for 800 metres 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 600 m. 50 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night (11-6) 400 m. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. Luggage, 25 pf. for each article over 22 lb. — Motor Cabs. First zone: 1-2 pers. for 600 m., or 3-5 pers. for 500 m., 60 pf. (electric motor-cab 80 pf.), each 300 or 250 m. more 10 pf.; at night for 300 m. 60 pf. (electric 80 pf.), each 150 m. more 10 pf. Luggage as above.

Circular Drives through the town twice daily, starting at the Haupt-Bahnhof (4 *M.*).

Tramways, see the Plan. The chief centres are the Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5), the old Hauptwache (Pl. E, 3), and the Opern Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3).

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. D, 2, 3); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4); *Neues Theater* (Pl. C, 4). — *Schumann-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz, for variety performances.

Post & Telegraph Office, in the Zeil (Pl. F, 3). — Inquiry Office (Verkehrs-Verein, Bahnhofs Platz 8 (first floor).

Baths. *Städtisches Schwimmbad* (Pl. G, 3). River Baths in the Main (Pl. G, H, 4; F, 4; D, E, 5).

Art Exhibitions. *Frankfurter Kunst-Verein* (Pl. E, 3), Junghof-Str. 8 (open 9.30-6, Sun. and holidays 10.30-1; adm. 1 *M.*); *Bangel*, Kaiser-Str. 66; *Schneider*, Rossmarkt 23; *Hermes*, Goethe Str. 37.

British Consul-General, *E. Beit von Speyer*, Taunus-Anlage (Pl. D, E, 4). — **American Consul-General,** *Richard Guenther*, Schiller-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 3, 2).

English Church *Victoria Memorial*: Pl. C, 2), Staufen-Str.; services at 8, 11, and 6; chaplain, *Rev. R. S. Kendall*, Grüneburg-Weg 153. — American Church Service at 11 a.m. in the Hôtel Impérial.

Chief Sights (one day). Rossmarkt, Goethe-Platz, Goethe's House, Römer, Cathedral, Städel Art Institute, Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Palmen-Garten.

Frankfort on the Main (300 ft.), German *Frankfurt am Main*, with 436,000 inhab., on the right bank of the *Main*, was formerly a free town of the empire and first appears in history in the reign of Charlemagne. It is now the head-quarters of the 18th army-corps and the seat of numerous scientific institutions. It has long been one of the most important commercial centres of Germany. The old part of the town, which is surrounded with promenades, has numerous public buildings and private houses of the 15th-18th centuries. The finest residential quarter is the W. end. *Sachsenhausen*, on the left bank, which is connected with Frankfort by five bridges, has important fruit-culture.

The principal approach from the imposing *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 4, 5; 1883-8) to the inner town is the busy Kaiser-Strasse. At the point where it crosses the Gallus-Anlage rises a conspicuous clock-tower; on the right are a *Bismarck Monument*, by Siemering and Manzel (1908), and the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E, 4). The Kaiser-Str. ends at the Rossmarkt (Pl. E, 3), in the W. half of which rises the *Gutenberg Monument*, a fountain with statues of Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, designed by Ed. von der Launitz (1858).

The Goethe-Platz (Pl. E, 3), which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., has a *Goethe Monument*, by Schwanthaler (1844). — At No. 23, Grosser Hirschgraben, is ***Goethe's House** (Pl. E, 4), where the poet spent his boyhood (1749-65; open 8-1 and 3-6, in winter 9-1 and 3 till dusk, Sun. 10-1; adm. 1 *M*). The house has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755. The passage in the courtyard leads to the *Goethe Museum*, with portraits and souvenirs.

To the N.E. of the Rossmarkt lies the Schiller-Platz (Pl. E, 3), with the old *Hauptwache* (now a café) and a statue of *Schiller* by Dielmann (1863). Here begins the Zeil (Pl. F, G, 3), the chief business street of Frankfort, with fine shops and the *General Post Office* (1892-4). Farther on, in the Neue Zeil, to the left, are the *Police Head-Quarters* (Polizei-Präsidium; Pl. G, 3), beyond which are the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Palast; 1884-9).

In the Pauls-Platz is the *Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. F, 4; adm. 20 pf.), a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-9 held its meetings. In front of it is the *Union Monument* (1903). — To the E. is the Römerberg (Pl. F, 4), with the *Justitia Fountain*, erected in 1543 and renewed in 1887.

The ***Römer** (Pl. F, 4) is the name now applied to the town hall, which consists of a group of twelve old houses and various new buildings. On the first floor of the Römer proper, on the Römerberg, is the *Kaiser-Saal*, with modern portraits of the emperors

from Charlemagne to Francis II. (open on week-days 8-7, Sun. 8-1, in winter 8.30-5, Sun. 8.30-1; free on Mon. and Wed., at other times 50 pf.; tickets in the court).

To the S. of the Römerberg is the *Nikolai-Kirche*, erected in 1290 and rebuilt in 1842-5; on the altar is a Resurrection by Rethel. — A few steps to the S. are the *Renten-Turm* (1455), a relic of the old town-walls, and the *Saalhof* (Pl. F, 4), probably occupying the site of the Carlovingian palace. — The Catholic *St. Leonhards-Kirche* (Pl. F, 4) was begun in 1219 and completed in 1507; the late-Gothic choir dates from 1434.

The Alter Markt (Pl. F, 4) leads from the Römerberg E. to the cathedral. No. 44, on the left, is the *Steinernes Haus*, a Gothic building of 1464. No. 5 is the *Goldene Waye*, of 1624, with fine skylight gratings.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Catholic; Pl. F, 4), a Gothic church with nave and aisles of equal height, was rebuilt in 1235 on the site of a church founded by Louis the German. The choir dates from 1315-38, the transept from 1346-53. The German emperors were crowned here. After a fire in 1867 the church was restored by Denzinger, when the W. tower (310 ft. high) was completed. The paintings in the nave and on the W. wall of the transept are after Linnemann and Steinle. To the right of the high-altar stands the beautiful monument of Emperor Günther von Schwarzburg (d. 1349).

To the S. of the cathedral are the *Municipal Archives* (Pl. F, 4), built in 1877 by Denzinger, and the old *Leinwand-Haus*, dating from the 14th cent. and rebuilt in 1902. The latter contains the **Municipal Historical Museum* (open free on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Fri. 10-3; at other times 50 pf.).

The *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. G, 4) was begun in 1914 on the site of the old Main bridge. — The quay on the right bank of the river, flanked with lofty houses, is called the Schöne Aussicht. At No. 17 the philosopher *Arthur Schopenhauer* lived from 1843 to 1859. At the upper end is the *Town Library* (Pl. H, 4), with 360,000 vols. At the foot of the staircase are a marble statue of Goethe by Marchesi (1838) and busts of other Frankfort celebrities.

To the N.W. of the library lies the Börne-Platz, with a *Synagogue* (Pl. G, 3). In the Börne-Str., formerly the Juden-Gasse, is the *Ancestral House of the Rothschilds* (No. 26, to the right), restored in the original style.

To the N. of the Zeil lies the old Peters-Kirchhof, with the Protestant *Peters-Kirche* (1893-5), a *War Monument* for 1870-71, and the graves of Goethe's parents (Pl. F, 2).

The *Hessian Monument* (Pl. G, 2), outside the old Friedberger Tor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell in 1792 in the attack on Frankfort, then occupied by the

French. Behind it is *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. G, 2; open 10-1 and 3-5, Sun. and in winter 11-1; gratuity), containing Dannecker's famous sculpture *Ariadne on the panther (1814). — In the Friedberger Anlage (Pl. G, H, 2, 3) is the *Heine Monument*, by Kolbe (1913). The *New Synagogue* (Pl. H, 3) is a curious building by Jürgensen and Bachmann (1905-7; custodian Friedberger Anlage 5, gratuity). — A little to the E. are the **Zoological Gardens** (Pl. I, 2, 3; adm. 1 *M*), with assembly-rooms, a restaurant, and a sea-water aquarium (50 pf.).

From the S.W. corner of the Rossmarkt (p. 103) the Grosse Gallus-Str. leads to the old *Taunus-Tor*. To the left is the house (No. 19) in which Bismarck lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-8. In the Neue Mainzer Str., to the right (No. 49), is the **Kunstgewerbe-Museum* (Pl. D, 3), an admirable collection of industrial art (open Tues.-Sat. 10-1 and 3-5, Sun. 10-1; adm. 50 pf., Sun. and Wed. free; illus. guide 50 pf.). In the Junghof-Str. are (Nos. 19-20) the *Saalbau*, for concerts and balls, and (No. 8) the *Frankfurter Kunst-Verein* (p. 102).

In the Opern-Platz rises the magnificent **Opera House** (Pl. D, 2, 3), built by R. Lucae in 1873-80 in the Italian Renaissance style, with a handsome staircase and foyer. The mural paintings were mostly designed by Steinle. — Opposite, in the Taunus-Anlage, is an equestrian monument of *Emperor William I.* (Pl. D, 3), by Buscher (1896).

A little to the E. is the *Neue Börse* (Pl. E, 3), built by Burnitz and Sommer in 1879, with a fine Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). To the N.E. is the round *Eschenheimer Turm*, built in 1400-28, the finest of the few gate-towers still extant. In the Grosse Eschenheimer Str., leading to the Schiller-Platz (p. 103), is (No. 26) the old *Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis* (Pl. F, 3), seat of the German diet from 1816 to 1866, and now an ethnographical museum (open free on Sun. 10-4 and Tues.-Sat. 11-1; at other times 50 pf.).

At the old Bockenheimer Tor begins the Bockenheimer Landstrasse (Pl. D-A, 3, 2). On the right is the *Rothschild Park* (Pl. D, 2). Farther on the Königsteiner Str. leads to the right to the *Westend-Synagoge* (Pl. C, 1), a lofty building with a dome, by Roeckle (1911). Near the end of the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, on the right, is the approach to the ***Palmen-Garten** (Pl. B, 1; adm. 1 *M*; band 4-6 and 7.30-10), with fine gardens, hothouses, and a restaurant.

No. 7 in the Viktoria-Allee is the ***Senckenberg Natural History Museum** (Pl. A, 2), with important collections of palæontology and zoology. It is open free on Sun. 10-1 (1st Sun. in the month 3-5 also), Wed. 10-1 and 3-5, and Sat. 3-5; adm. 50 pf. on Tues.-Sat. 10-1. — In the long Hohenzollern-Platz is the municipal *Fest-Halle* (Pl. A, 3), with room for 18,000 persons.

The ***Städel Art Institute** (Pl. E, 5) occupies a handsome Italian Renaissance building (by O. Sommer; 1874-8) on the Schaumain Kai, in Sachsenhausen. Its valuable picture gallery includes important works of the early Flemish schools (15th cent.), the Dutch masters of the 17th cent., and the Italian masters of the Renaissance, and many modern works, mainly of the 'Nazarene' and early Düsseldorf schools. The municipal collection of modern paintings is also housed here temporarily. The gallery is open free on Sun. 11-1 (1st Sun. in the month 10-3), Wed. 11-3, and Tues., Fri., and Sat. 10-1; adm. 1 *M* on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1; at other times 2 *M*, on application at Dürer Str. 2. Catalogue 50 pf.

Ground Floor. To the left of the vestibule are the *Library*, the *Drawings*, and the *Engravings* (adm. Tues., Sat. 11-1, also Wed., Fri., and Sat. 5-7). To the right is the *Municipal Gallery*, also sculptures and German paintings of the early 19th century.

First Floor. The Dome Room, with a bust of Städel, divides the gallery into the older (W.) section and the modern (E.) section.

W. Half. Room IX (lighted from above) and the adjoining cabinets contain Netherlandish works of the 14th century. — Room IX: on the right, 182. *Rembrandt*, Margareta van Bilderbeeq (1633); 245. *S. van Ruysdael*, River landscape; *942. *Rembrandt*, Blinding of Samson (1636); *983. *Rubens*, Aged gentleman; 241. *J. van Goyen*, Haarlemmer Meer; 174, 173. *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a man and woman (1638), 1566. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Consultation; 149. *A. Brouwer*, Bitter medicine.

Cabinets VII-IV. 245. *J. Steen*, Tavern scene; 148, 147. *A. Brouwer*, Operations on peasants; 205b. *Adr. van Ostade*, Pig-killing.

Corner Room III. Netherlandish works of the 15th-16th centuries. 102. *Master of Flémalle*, Trinity (grisaille, see below); *School of Dirck Bouts*, Vision of the Emperor Augustus; 120. *Roger van der Weyden*, Virgin with SS. Peter, John the Baptist, Cosmas, and Damian; *998. *Jan van Eyck*, 'Madonna of Lucca'; *Master of Flémalle*, 103-81. Veronica, 104. Madonna and Child (together with No. 102 parts of a large altar).

Room II (lighted from above). Italian works of the 15th-16th centuries. 22a. *Correggio*, Madonna; 13. *Bart. Veneto*, Half-length portrait of a girl; *Moretto*, *41. Madonna enthroned; *45. Madonna with the four Latin church fathers; *968. *Palma Vecchio*, Jupiter and Callisto.

Corner Room I. Italian works of the 14th century.

Cabinet VII and the adjoining room on the right. German works of the 16th century. 41. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir George of Cornwall; *A. Dürer*, 80. Portrait of a woman (1499); 83. Job's sufferings; *T. Riemenschneider*, Sandstone statue of the Madonna; *955. *L. Cranach the Elder*, The 'Princes' Altar' from Torgau (1509).

E. Half. Room XVI (lighted from above). Italian and Spanish works of the 14th-18th centuries. *Vel.-Quez*, Cardinal Borgia; 899. *Tiepolo*, Patron-saints of the Grotta family.

Room XIV (lighted from above). Frescoes and paintings of the 'Nazarene' school. 116. *Ph. Veit*, Arts introduced into Germany by Christianity.

Corner Room XV and Cabinets XVI-XX. Modern works. In the corner-room: 31. *G. Courbet*, The wave; 641. *Cl. Monet*, Houses by the water; 39. *C. F. Daubigny*, The orchard; 662. *C. Corot*, Summer landscape. In the cabinets: 620. *Leibl*, Peasant and girl; 3. *M. Liebermann*, Courtyard of the orphanage at Amsterdam; 6. *B. Spitzweg*, Hermit; 158a and 1. *Lenbach*, Portraits of Moltke and Bismarck; 158a. *A. Feuerbach*, Lucretia; 930. *Böcklin*, Villa by the sea; 612. *Spitzweg*, Trout-stream; 35. *J. F. Millet*, Portrait.

Cabinet Series XII and Cabinet XI. Frankfort works of the 17th century. — Corner Room XIII. Holzhausen Collection: portraits.

SECOND FLOOR. Frankfort works.

The Villa Liebieg, on the Schaumain-Kai, S.W. of the Städel Art Institute, now contains the *Municipal Sculpture Gallery* (Pl. D, 6), comprising mediæval and Renaissance works from Italy, France, and Germany; also a collection of antique sculptures, incl. a *Statue of Athena after Myron. Adm. as for the Städel Art Institute.

Soon after leaving the Haupt-Bahnhof (p. 104) we cross the Main. — 3 M. *Frankfurt-Südbahnhof*, for Sachsenhausen (p. 103). — 4½ M. *Oberrad*. — 6 M. **Offenbach** (Hot. Kaiser Friedrich, Stadt Cassel, Degenhardt), a manufacturing town with 75,600 inhab., founded by French refugees at the end of the 17th century. Its leather goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. Numerous old houses in the Herren-Str. The old Schloss of Prince Isenburg, on the Main, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade and now contains a museum of natural science. Branch-line to (3 M.) Frankfurt-Ostbahnhof (p. 101). — 10 M. *Mühlheim*. To the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a Schloss of the Landgrave of Hesse. — 13 M. *Klein-Steinheim*. We cross the Main. — 14½ M. *Hanau-Ostbahnhof* (rail. restaurant).

From Frankfurt-Ostbahnhof (p. 101) to Hanau, 11 M., railway in 26-40 min. On the right, on the opposite bank of the Main, lies Offenbach (see above). — 3 M. *Mainkur*. 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*. — 8½ M. *Wilhelmsbad* (Kurhaus), with a fine park and a pheasantry. We cross the *Kinzig* to (10 M.) *Hanau-Westbahnhof*. — 11 M. *Hanau Ostbahnhof*.

Hanau (315 ft.; Hot. Adler, Riese, Post), a town with 34,400 inhab., lies in the fertile region of the *Wetterau*. The modern part of the town, to the S., owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, banished in 1597. Of their handicrafts, the manufacture of gold and silver ware still flourishes; large diamond-cutting works. In the market-place of the new town is a monument to the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1786-1859), natives of Hanau, by Eberle (1896).

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (Leipzig, Berlin), see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

To the right lies *Gross-Steinheim*, on the left bank of the Main, with a watch-tower with five turrets. — 17½ M. *Gross-Krotzenburg*, to the right on the Main, occupies the site of a fort on the Limes (p. 214), with remains of Roman ramparts. The ridge to the left is the Hahnenkamm (see below).

19½ M. **Kahl** (365 ft.; Hot. Krone, Lambertus), a manufacturing village, near the confluence of the *Kahl* and the Main.

From Kahl to Schöllkrippen, 14½ M., local railway in 1¼ hr. The line ascends the bank of the Kahl. — 3 M. *Alzenau* (410 ft.; Hot. zur Post; pop. 2250), with a Schloss now occupied by law-courts. About 1 hr. E. is the *Ludwigs-Turm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (1435 ft.; rfmts.), a W. spur of the Spessart (p. 115), with a fine view. Descent to Aschaffenburg, see p. 111. We now enter the *Kahlgrund*, a pretty wooded valley. — 9½ M. *Mömbris-Meuseugasse* (Hot. zum Karpfen). — Beyond (11 M.)

Königshofen an der Kahl the *Klosterberg* (1260 ft.; views) appears on the right. — 11/2 M. **Schöllkrippen** (Hot. Post), a prettily situated village. Pleasant walk (3 hrs.) viâ *Vormwald* to the (1 1/2 hr.) forester's house *Zum Engländer* (refmts. on Sun. and Thurs. afternoons), with descent to *Jakobstal* and through the *Lohrbach Tal* to (1 1/4 hr.) *Heigenbrücken* station (p. 112). About 20 min. S. of the forester's house is the *Steigkoppe* (1840 ft.; extensive view).

At (21 1/2 M.) *Dettingen* the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by King George II. of England, defeated the French on June 27th, 1743. — 28 1/2 M. *Aschaffenburg* (rail. restaurant).

Aschaffenburg.

Hotels. *Adler* (Pl. a; B, 2), Stricker Gasse 9, R. 1 ℳ 70 3 ℳ 50 pf., B. 1, D. 2 3/4, omn. 1/2 ℳ, good; *Luitpold* (Pl. b; B, 1), near the station; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B, 1), Erthal Str. 16, R. 2-6, B. 1 ℳ; *Georgi* (Pl. d; B, 1), near the station; *Fränkischer Hof* (Pl. e; B, 1), Ludwig Str. 17; *Wittelsbacher Hof* (Pl. f; C, 1), Frohsinn Str. — Beer-Restaurants. *Frohsinn* (Pl. 5), *Bavaria-Brauerei*, both in the Weissenburger Str. (Pl. B, 1); *Giegerich*, Friedrich Str. (Pl. B, C, 1, 2). — Wine Rooms. *Stiftskeller*, Dalberg-Str. 13 (Pl. B, C, 3); *Dörrmühl*, Sand Gasse 41 (Pl. C, 2, 3). — Inquiry Office of the Verkehrs Verein, Bahnhofs Platz 9.

Aschaffenburg (430 ft.), with 30,300 inhab., pleasantly situated on the lofty right bank of the Main at the W. verge of the Spessart (p. 115), belonged to the Archbishops of Mayence from about 982, but in 1814 was annexed by Bavaria. It has numerous frame houses and factories of coloured paper, clothing, and metal ware.

The N. side of the inner town is skirted by promenades, containing the *Ludwigs-Brunnen* (Pl. 3; B, 2) and a *War Monument* (Pl. 1; C, 2).

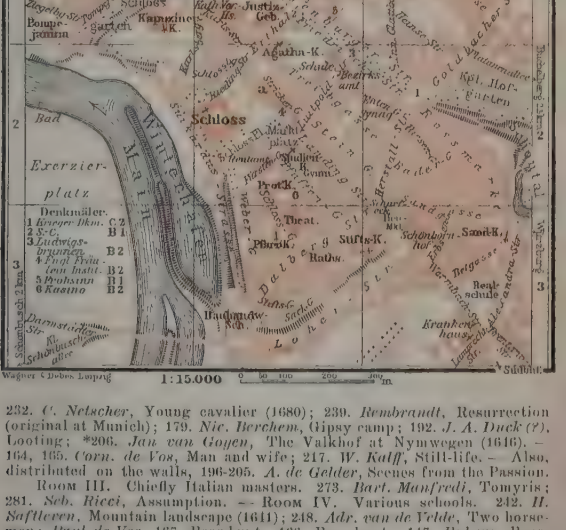
Above the Main, on a substructure 60 ft. in height, rises the ***Royal Palace** (Pl. B, 2), a building 280 ft. square, with four corner towers 195 ft. in height. Originally known as the *Johannisburg*, it was built in 1605-14 by Georg Riedinger of Strassburg in the Renaissance style and was for two centuries a favourite residence of the Electors of Mayence. It now accommodates the library and picture-gallery. On the N.W. side of the fine courtyard (entrance on the S.E.) is a 14th cent. watch tower.

The **Library** (open on Wed. and Sat. 11-12, contains 30,000 printed vols., 51 MSS., and 20,000 engravings. Among the MSS. are the Mayence Book of the Gospels (13th cent.), with famous miniatures; the Bible Book of Saints (1520), with 341 illustrations; the missal (1521) and prayer book (1534) of the Elector Albert of Brandenburg, the former with miniatures by *Nikolaus Glockendon* (p. 168), the latter illuminated by *Glockendon* and *Hans Sebald Beham*; the MS. of Schiller's William Tell, with his autograph dedication to the chancellor Karl von Dalberg (1804). The most valuable of the 165 incunabula are Gutenberg's 42-line Bible and the **Mayence Catholicon of 1460.**

The ***Picture Gallery** (300 works), founded in the 18th cent., contains excellent Netherlandish and a few good early German paintings. It is open on week-days 10-12 and 2-5 (in winter 2-4), Sun. 10-12; adm. 25 pf.; bell in the courtyard, beside the S.E. archway. Visitors are escorted by an attendant (20 min.). Catalogue (1902) 30 pf.

Room I. Early-German masters. To the right, 17. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Christ and the adulteress (studio-piece); *Hans Cranach* (the so-called *Pseudo-Grünewald*), 19, 20. Mass of St. Gregory, 24. Mary Magdalene, 26. St. Erasmus, 25. St. Martin, 23. St. Maurice, 18. Martyrdom of St. Erasmus (1516), 22. The holy kinship. All these pictures are from the abbey-church, some with the arms of the Elector Albert of Brandenburg. 16. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Crucifixion.

Room II. Flemish, Dutch, and late-German masters. To the right, 128, 129. *Corn. Huysmans*, Mountain landscapes; 132. *Jac. Jordaens*, St. Augustine; 218. *P. Lastman* (Rembrandt's teacher), Daughter of Herodias; 209, *208. *Corn. de Heem*, Fruit; 188. *A. Cuyp*, Horseman. —



232. *C. Netscher*, Young cavalier (1680); 239. *Rembrandt*, Resurrection (original at Munich); 179. *Nic. Berchem*, Gipsy camp; 192. *J. A. Duck (?)*, Looting; *206. *Jan van Goyen*, The Valkhof at Nymwegen (1646). — 164, 165. *Corn. de Vos*, Man and wife; 217. *W. Kalff*, Still-life. — Also, distributed on the walls, 196-205. *A. de Gelder*, Scenes from the Passion.

Room III. Chiefly Italian masters. 273. *Bart. Manfredi*, Tomyris; 281. *Seb. Ricci*, Assumption. — Room IV. Various schools. 242. *H. Saftleven*, Mountain landscape (1641); 248. *Adr. van de Velde*, Two horsemen; *Paul de Vos*, 167. Bear-hunt, 166. Boar-hunt; 147. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt (original at Dresden).

Room V (& VI). Netherlandish School. 222. *P. Molyn*, Rustic festival; *252. *Ph. Wouverman*, Horseman at a tavern (youthful work); 159. *D.*

Teniers the Elder, Guard-room (copy?); 107. *Fr. Francken the Younger*, Bearing of the Cross; 207. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *181. *N. Berchem*, Rocky landscape; 257. *Jan Wynants*, Road across the dunes; 233. *Adr. van Ostade*, Cottage interior (1639); 190. *G. Dou (?)*, Dentist; 246. *Jan Steen (?)*, The young savant (1653).

Room VI. 231. *Eglon van der Neer*, Conversation-piece; 141. *P. Neeffs the Younger*, Church interior; 193. *A. van Everdingen*, Mountain landscape; 253. *Ph. Wouverman*, The skirmish; 226. *P. Moreelse*, The flute-player (1636); 216. *L. de Jongh*, Man reading by the fire; *13. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Evening landscape, with Christ on the way to Emmaus; *238. *Rembrandt*, Ecce Homo (1661); 65. *Matthias Scheits*, Midday meal. — Room VII. Chiefly Netherlandish masters. *211. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, Canal scene (1639); 117. *W. Gabron (C. Heda?)*, Still-life; 236. *Jan Pynas*, Raising of Lazarus (1609); 168. *Seb. Vrancx*, Soldiers looting; 282. *Salvator Rosa*, Warrior resting.

Adjoining Room I is the Large Banqueting Hall, with pictures by *Schütz* (Views of Mayence) and *J. Courtois* (Battle and Siege). — The Small Banqueting Hall contains pictures by *Paolo de Matteis*, etc. In the Chapel are an alabaster altar and pulpit in the late-Renaissance style.

To the N.W., on the bank of the Main, beyond the *Schloss-Garten* (key at the palace or the hotels), stands the *Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 1; open daily 9-12 and 2-6, in winter 2-4; adm. 25 pf.), erected by King Louis I. in 1842-9 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings.

In the Schloss-Gasse, to the S. of the Schloss, is the *Pfarr-Kirche* or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. B, 3), rebuilt in 1768-75, with ceiling-paintings. The only relic of the original church is the fine tower, begun in the Romanesque style, with an upper story of ca. 1220-30 and a late-Gothic steeple.

The Dalberg-Str. leads to the left from the S. end of the Schloss-Gasse to the Stifts-Platz, whence a double flight of steps (16th cent.) ascends to the ***Stifts-Kirche**, or *Abbey Church of SS. Peter & Alexander* (Pl. B, C, 3), a Romanesque basilica founded in 973 and rebuilt in the 12th-13th centuries. It possesses a beautiful W. gallery and transitional transepts and choir. Of the two towers the Gothic S. tower only has been completed. On the N. side are fine transitional cloisters and the late-Gothic Maria-Schnee-Kapelle, built by Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg and dedicated in 1516. Above the main portal is a late-Romanesque relief, representing Christ between SS. Peter and Alexander.

The Interior (sacristan Stifts-Gasse 1, on the N. side; adm. 50 pf., for a party 30 pf. each) was skilfully restored in 1870-81. In the nave are a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (ca. 1590) and several Renaissance tombs, incl. (left; 6th pillar) the tomb of Georg von Liebenstein (d. 1533) and (right; 7th pillar) the brass of Melchior von Graenroth by *Hieron. Hack* (1584). — At the W. end of the left aisle (N.), above the steps leading to the Maria-Schnee-Kapelle, is a large painted Crucifix (early 13th cent.); the chapel itself contains a Christ in Hades and a Resurrection by *L. Cranach the Elder*, and, behind the altar, two wings (SS. Martin and George) and the base of the original altar-piece (1519) by *M. Grünewald*, who was probably a native of Aschaffenburg. In the 2nd chapel is a bronze canopy by *Hans Vischer* (1536), on which stands the gilt coffin of St. Margaret. Farther on in the left aisle is the carved altar of the fourteen 'Nothelfer' (p. 135; early 16th cent.). — At the W.

Kilometer
Engl Miles
Aschaffenburg
Wiebelsbach
Seckmauern
Linzelbach
Trennfurt
Breitenbrunn
Hengrund
Laudenbach
Hainhaus
Kimbach
Vielbrunn
Rüdenau
Ohrenbach
Sansenhof
Wiesental
Eselbach
Weckbach
Gänz
Boxbrunn
Würzberg
Veidhof
Watterbach
Breitenbuch
Kirchzell
Darnbach
Ottorfszell
Hesselbach
Waldleiningen
Mörsenhardt
Dumbach
Hohwald
Schlossau
Mudau
Waldauerbach
Reisenbach
Balsbach
Laudenberg
Mosbach
Merchenhart
Schmachtenberg
KLINGENBERG
Böllfeld
Böllbach
Rossbach
Klotzenhof
Grossheubach
Rheinheubach
Bürgstadt
FREUDENBERG
Wannenberg
Eichenbühl
MILTENBERG
Schloßbg.
Breitendiel
Hainbrunn
Weilbach
Reuenthal
Reichartshausen
Neudorf
AMORBACH
Schneeberg
Bipperg
Hainbrunn
Buch
Zittenfelden
Beuchen
Hornbach
Grass
Steinbach
Schloßau
Hollerbach
Oberneudorf
Einbach
Bödigheim
Nordbach
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end of the right aisle (S.) is the large alabaster monument of *Friedrich von Erthal*, Elector of Mayence (1774-1802); farther on is the Magdalene altar, with an alabaster relief by *M. Kern* (early 17th cent.); then, on the last pillar, a St. Valentine by *Hans Cranach* ('Pseudo-Grünewald'); opposite, on the right, is a Pietà by *M. Grünewald* (predella; ca. 1518-20). — In the choir is the fine bronze Renaissance monument of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg (d. 1545), Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 by *Peter Vischer the Younger*; opposite is the brass of Margarete Riedinger, with a relief of the Madonna by *Hans Vischer* (1530).

The old abbey-buildings, adjoining the church on the left, contain the *Museum* (open free from April to Oct. on Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 2-3.30; at other times on application to the curator J. Friedrich, Bader-Gasse 24, Pl. C 2), which comprises minerals, Roman and Frankish antiquities, and mediæval and modern objects of art.

Pleasant walk through the *Schön-Tal* (Pl. C, 2) and the (1/4 hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. Also through the Schön-Tal and the *Ludwigs-Allee* to the (3/4 hr.) *Büchelberg* (880 ft.; view-tower; refuge). — On the left bank of the Main, 3/4 hr. W., is the *Schönbusch*, a royal park with a villa and orangery; restaurant at the entrance to the park. Station, see below. — Pleasant walk N. viâ the (1 1/2 hr.) *Johannesberg* (1255 ft.) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Ludwigs-Turm* (p. 107). — To the *Spessart*, see p. 115.

From Aschaffenburg to Mayence, 46 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/2-2 1/2 hrs. — Near (3 1/2 M.) *Stockstadt*, on the site of a Limes fort (p. 214), we cross the Main. — 8 1/2 M. *Babenhausen*, junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 32). — 26 M. *Darmstadt*, and thence to (46 1/2 M.) *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From Aschaffenburg to Höchst im Odenwald, 20 1/2 M., branch-line in 1 1/2-2 hrs. — The line sweeps round the town in a wide curve. On the left is the Fasanerie (see above). — 2 M. *Aschaffenburg-Süd* (see below). Then across the Main. — 4 1/2 M. *Schönbusch-Nilkheim*, near the royal park (see above). — 13 M. *Mömlingen*, 4 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Obernburg-Elsenfeld (see below). — We ascend the *Mömling-Tal* to (17 1/2 M.) *Neustadt im Odenwald* (Hot. zum Ochsen), dominated by the large, partly preserved castle of *Breuberg* (1005 ft.; restaurant), with a fine stucco ceiling of the early 17th century. — 20 1/2 M. *Höchst im Odenwald* (p. 32).

From Aschaffenburg to Seckach, 49 1/2 M., railway in 3-3 1/2 hrs. — To (2 M.) *Aschaffenburg-Süd*, see above. Then along the right bank of the Main, through a fertile region rich in vines. — 5 1/2 M. *Sulzbach*, station for the picturesque *Bad Sodental* (470 ft.; Kurhaus), 3 1/2 M. to the E., with springs containing iodine and bromine. Thence to Rohrbrunn, see p. 115. — 11 M. *Obernburg-Elsenfeld* (410 ft.), at the mouth of the *Elsava-Tal*. Railway to Heimbuchenthal, see p. 115. The little walled town of *Obernburg* (Hot. Hirsch, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*) lies on the left bank of the Main, on the site of a Roman fort on the Limes (p. 214). One of the towers contains a collection of Roman antiquities. — Short of (15 M.) *Wörth* the train crosses the Main. — 16 M. *Klingenberg* (385 ft.; Hot. Ochse, well spoken of; Fränkischer Hof); the small town, with its ruined castle, lies in a picturesque gorge on the right bank. Viâ *Streit* to *Eschau* (p. 115), 1 1/2 hr.; viâ *Rollbach* to (6 M.) *Mönchberg* (p. 115), motor-omn. in 3/4 hr. (60 pf.). — 18 1/2 M. *Laudenbach* (Hot. Krone, Anker), with a Schloss and park. — 21 M. *Kleinheubach* (Hot. Löwensteiner Hof), with a Schloss of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg (remains of a Roman fort at the entrance to the park; chapel with frescoes by E. Steinle). On the opposite bank lies *Grossheubach*, 20 min. S.E. of which is the high-lying Franciscan convent of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church. About 1/2 hr. S. of Kleinheubach are the Heunen-Säulen (p. 112).

23 M. **Miltenberg** (425 ft.; Hot. zum Riesen, R. & B. 2 1/2-3 *M*; Lamm, near the bridge; Rose, near the station), an old-fashioned little industrial

town of 4000 inhab., extends for some way between the river, which is spanned here by a new bridge, and the hills on the bank. It has several old frame-houses, some of the 16th cent., including the Hotel zum Riesen. Roman antiquities in the bridge-tower. Above the town is the old *Castle* of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 13th-16th cent., destroyed in 1552, and rebuilt in recent times. In the vicinity are important quarries of red sandstone, known to the Romans. In the woods, ¾ hr. W. of Miltenberg, are the *Hain-Säulen* or *Heunen-Säulen*, sandstone columns, remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned. A marked path leads thence to (3½ hrs.) Michelstadt (p. 32). Railway from Miltenberg to Wertheim, see below.

Farther on in the *Mudbach-Tal* is (28 M.) **Amorbach** (545 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Badischer Hof, R. 1½-2 *M*), a small town with 2300 inhab., the residence of the Prince of Leiningen. The abbey-mill and other Gothic edifices in the town should be noticed. The old Benedictine abbey, dating from the 17th-18th cent., now serves as the prince's estate-office. The library (1790) and the cloisters are especially noteworthy. The Protestant abbey-church, originally Romanesque but rebuilt in 1742-7 by M. von Welsch, is tastefully fitted up in the rococo style, with stucco-work by Feichtmayer and Thelher and ceiling-paintings by Günther (fine organ). Omn. daily from Amorbach viâ *Ernstthal* (Hot. Prinz Ernst, to (13 M.) *Kailbach* (p. 31). Preferable for pedestrians is the path (red way-marks) viâ the (1½ hr.) fine Romanesque ruin of *Wildenburg* or *Wildenfels* (ca. 1200); thence to Ernstthal, 1¾ hr. From Amorbach to Michelstadt, see p. 32.

37½ M. *Walldürn*, with 3800 inhab. and a pilgrimage-church. Branch-line to (6 M.) *Hardheim*, with 2100 inhab. and two castles, the upper of which (16th cent.) is well preserved, while of the lower (15th cent.) only the keep survives. — 49½ M. *Seckach* (p. 130).

From Miltenberg to Wertheim, 21 M., railway in 1½ hr. — The line crosses the Main to (1 M.) *Miltenberg-Nord* and follows the right bank through the fertile and wooded valley. — 2 M. *Bürgstadt*, on the left bank. On the *Wannenberg*, to the E., are an ancient Germanic rampart and a Roman quarry. — 5½ M. **Freudenberg** (Hot. Rose), on the left bank (bridge), a picturesque little town of Baden, with the ruins of a castle of the 12th-15th centuries. — 8½ M. *Reistenhausen-Fechenbach*. We pass large sandstone-quarries and the ruined *Kollenberg*. — 11 M. *Dorfprozelten*. — 13 M. *Stadtprozelten* (Hot. Adler), with a picturesque Schloss of the Schenks of Klingenberg, destroyed by the French in 1688. To Rohrbrunn, see p. 116. — Then viâ (15 M.) *Faulbach* and 17 M.) *Grünenwörth* to (18 M.) *Hasloch* (p. 116), whence we follow the left bank of the Main to 21 M.) *Wertheim* (p. 113).

Beyond Aschaffenburg the Würzburg line (comp. the Map, p. 115) ascends viâ (33 M.) *Hösbach* and (35½ M.) *Laufach* and penetrates the *Schwarzkopf* by a tunnel. — 40 M. *Heigenbrücken* (910 ft.; Hot. Löwengrube, Hochspessart). About 1¼ hr. N.W., beyond *Jakobstal*, is the Steigkoppe (p. 108). Viâ Lichtenau or Echterspfahl to Rohrbrunn, see p. 116. — The line enters the higher regions of the Spessart (p. 115), winds through the wooded and grassy *Lohrbach-Tal*, and runs across bridges and through cuttings in the red sandstone.

52 M. *Lohr* (rail. restaurant), on the Main, 20 min. N. of the town (p. 113).

From Lohr to Wertheim, 23 M., railway in 1½ hr. The train descends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of

the winding river (Map, see p. 115). — 1½ M. *Lohr-Stadt.* **Lohr** (560 ft.; Hot. Post; Hirsch, in the market-place, R. 1½ *M;* Krone, near the church, R. 1½-2½ *M*) is a small town with 5270 inhabitants. In the market-place, 4 min. from the station, is the Rathaus (1601), with modern upper stories. The parish-church, 3 min. farther, originally Romanesque, but altered in the late-Gothic style, contains tombs of the Counts of Rieneck in the choir. To the Spessart, see p. 116. — 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main* (575 ft.), with the Romanesque brick church of an old Benedictine monastery. — 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (710 ft.; Hot. Anker), with a Schloss of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. To Lichtenau, see p. 116. — 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (510 ft.; Hot. zur Post), with 2000 inhab., on the left bank of the Main. Road to Würzburg (motor-omn.), see p. 126; to Rohrbrunn (Aschaffenburg), see p. 116. — Nearing (17 M.) *Lengfurt-Trennfeld* (Hot. Krone, Brauerei Schedel, both at Lengfurt) we see on the right *Schloss Triefenstein* (585 ft.), once an Augustinian abbey, now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. On the left bank are *Homburg*, with an old castle on a rock, and the *Burkardus-Höhle*, the cave in which St. Burkhard (p. 118) died in 754. — Beyond a tunnel is (22 M.) *Kreuzwertheim* (Hot. Sonne), with the Renaissance Schloss of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. We cross the Main.

23 M. **Wertheim** (475 ft.; Hot. Held, on the Main, with garden, R. 1 *M* 70 pf.-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; Löwensteiner Hof, at the station, R. 1½-2 *M;* Badischer Hof, near the Tauber bridge; Löwe, on the Main, with garden), a small Baden town of 3650 inhab., first mentioned in 779. It is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Tauber* and the *Main*, at the foot of a wooded, ruin-crowned hill. Wertheim is a good example of a mediæval town and has remains of town-walls and numerous 16th cent. frame-houses. Turning to the left from the station, we cross the railway and the Tauber and follow the Brücken-Gasse to the (8 min.) picturesque market-place, at the S. end of which is the *Engels-Brunnen* (1574). Straight on lies the Protestant *Parish Church*, rebuilt after 1383 in the Gothic style, with a pretty tower. In the choir are fine monuments of the Counts of Wertheim (15th-17th cent.). Opposite is the pretty two-storied *Kilians-Kapelle* (1472), containing a collection of antiquities (tickets at the Rathaus, 25 pf.). Thence we may ascend in 6 min. to the ruined *Castle* (260 ft. above the Main), dating from the 12th cent. (the lower castle completed in the 15th cent.) and destroyed in 1634. This was the ancestral seat of the Counts of Wertheim, whose race became extinct in 1556. Fine view from the terrace (rfmts.) and the keep. To the Spessart, see p. 116. From Wertheim a railway runs S. to Lauda (p. 129) and W. to Miltenberg (p. 112).

The Würzburg line now ascends the right bank of the Main. — 58½ M. *Langenprozelten.* We cross the *Fränkische Saale.* — 61 M. **Gemünden** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Koppen, Deutscher Kaiser), a little town of 2400 inhab., lying picturesquely at the foot of wooded hills, at the confluence of the Fränkische Saale, Sinn, and Main. Late-Gothic parish-church of 1488. The town is commanded by the ruins of the *Scherenburg;* from the station we turn to the left to (12 min.) the Bayerischer Hof, where we obtain the key to the ruin; thence to the right to (8 min.) the top (fine view).

From Gemünden to Elm, 28½ M., branch-line in 1-1½ hr. — The line ascends the valley of the *Sinn.* — 8 M. *Burgsinn*, with the Neues Schloss (1620). — 14½ M. *Jossa.* Branch-line to Brückenau and Wildflecken, see p. 145. — We next ascend the valley of the *Schmale Sinn*, then descend that of the *Kinzig.* — 24 M. *Vollmerz*, ½ hr. E. of which rises the ruined *Steckelburg*, the birthplace of Ulrich von Hutten (b. 1488). — 28½ M. *Elm* (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Gemünden to Hammelburg, 17½ M., railway in 1½ hr. through the *Saal-Tal*, with its vines. — 3½ M. *Schönau*, with an old Cistercian nunnery. — 12½ M. *Morlesau*. Beyond the Saale is the ruin of *Sodenberg* (view). — 17½ M. **Hammelburg** (595 ft.; Hot. Post, R. from 1½ *M*; Schwarzer Adler, R. 1½-2 *M*), an ancient town with 2900 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale. On the opposite bank, on a wooded hill, rises the ruined castle of *Saaleck* (925 ft.). To the S. of the town is a manœuvre-ground. — From Hammelburg to (14½ M.) *Kissingen* (p. 111; railway under construction), omn. twice daily in 3¼ hrs. Attractive walk (4 hrs.): from Hammelburg along the right bank of the Saale viâ *Elfershausen* to (2½ hrs.) *Aura*, with the ruins of two Benedictine churches (rfmts.); then to the left through woods to (1¼ hr.) *Garitz* (Kurhaus and café-restaurant), with a dilapidated 17th cent. church and a view; finally down to (¼ hr.) Kissingen.

From Gemünden to Schweinfurt, 31½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — From (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line ascends the *Wern-Tal*. — 4½ M. *Gössenheim*, 2½ M. to the S.W. of the ruin of *Homburg*. — 12 M. *Thüngen*, with a Schloss. — 17½ M. *Arnstein* (Hot. Goldenes Lamm, Post), with 1700 inhab. and old frame-houses. The parish-church has a handsome organ-case (ca. 1700). In the vicinity is the church of Maria-Sondheim, with interesting tombs of the Hutten and Zobel families. Motor-omn. to Rimpar, see p. 126. — The line leaves the Wern-Tal, and at (25 M.) *Waigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Schweinfurt* (p. 140).

63 M. *Wernfeld* (see above). — 69 M. **Karlstadt** (535 ft.; Hot. Lamm, R. 1¼-2, D. 1-2 *M*), a small town with 3220 inhab., is surrounded by walls and towers. Professor Bodenstein, known as 'Karlstadt', the instigator of the Puritan iconoclasts, was born here (d. 1541). From the station we walk straight on and then to the left along the main street to (4 min.) the market-place, with the Rathaus (15th-16th cent.), which has a double flight of steps and a stepped gable. The council-chamber has panelling and carved cupboards (17th cent.). The Gothic parish-church has a Romanesque tower and a figure of Christ (13th cent.?) in a niche to the right of the portal. On the hill on the left bank of the Main is the ruined *Karlsburg* (25 min. from the station).

Farther on, to the right, is *Laudenbach*, with a ruined castle. — 80 M. **Veitshöchheim.** Opposite the station is a country-house built for the Bishops of Würzburg by Petrini in 1680-82. The rococo wings date from the 18th century. The royal *Hof-Garten (restaurant), with a lake and grottoes, was laid out in 1755-9 (sculptures by J. P. Wagner, etc.).

82 M. *Würzburg-Zell*. The village (Hot. zur Rose, Brauhaus) lies on the opposite bank. Beside it is the old Premonstratensian monastery of *Oberzell*, founded in 1128, with a church (originally Romanesque; restored in 1696) and fine abbey-buildings erected by J. B. Neumann in 1744-60 (p. 118; noteworthy staircase). — To the right, near Würzburg, is König & Bauer's printing-press factory; farther on, to the left, rises the vine-clad Steinberg (p. 126).

84½ M. *Würzburg* (p. 117). Thence to Munich, see R. 30.

ASCHAFFENBURG
Schweinheim
Obernau
Niedernberg
Sulzbach
Klein-wallstadt
Gr. Wallstadt
OBERNBURG
Eisenfeld
Erlenbach
WORTH
Seckmauern
Trennfurt
KLINGENBG.
Mönchberg
Eschau
Hösbach
Goldbach
Laufach
Sailauf
Strass
Kälberg
Heiderscheid
Hohe Wart
Gr. Sollhöhe
Hausen
Winter
Hobbach
Eichelsbg.
Rossbach
Eichelbg.
Heimathen
Hain
Schippach
Sommerau
Gr. Hecken
Spitzenstn.
Rölfeld
Rölbach
Rote Bern
Beerstenhaus
Amorbach
Miltenberg
Mechenhart
Streit
Wandelshöh
Hofstetten
Hainsthöh
Eichelbach
Ant. Geishöh
Antonsbach
Hüscherhh.
Volkersbrunn
Dornau
Sodenberg
Prafenb.
Grünmorsbach
Gaibach
Dürrmorsbach
Steinberg
Bessenbach
Kerbsbg.
Hösbach
Frohnhofen
Steinbach
Glattbach
Darstadt
Schmerlenbach
Steiger
Hof Bessenbach
Hof Rösbach
Mittel-Sailauf
Unter-Sailauf
Ober-Sailauf
Wenighösbach
Feldkahl
Johannesberg
Reichenbach
Hottenberg
Siegl
Laufach
Walda
Kessenhöhe
Bessenbach
Kordigs
Neud
Hemm
Dürr
Winter
Hobbach
Ob
Unt. Geishöh
Antonsbach
Wilda
Gr. Hecken
Spitzenstn.
Beerstenhaus
Rote Bern
Rölbach
Rölfeld
Mühlbg.
Trennfurt
Seckmauern
Mechenhart
Streit
Wandelshöh
Eschau
Mönchberg
Sommerau
Schippach
Eisenfeld
Hainsthöh
Eichelbach
Hofstetten
Hüscherhh.
Hausen
Klein-wallstadt
Gr. Wallstadt
Sulzbach
Dornau
Heiderscheid
Hohe Wart
Gr. Sollhöhe
Volkersbrunn
Rossbach
Eichelbg.
Heimathen
Sodenberg
Prafenb.
Grünmorsbach
Gaibach
Dürrmorsbach
Steinberg
Bessenbach
Kerbsbg.
Obernau
Schweinheim
Strass
Kälberg
Aschaffenburg
Hösbach
Frohnhofen
Laufach
Sailauf
Mittel-Sailauf
Unter-Sailauf
Ober-Sailauf
Wenighösbach
Feldkahl
Johannesberg
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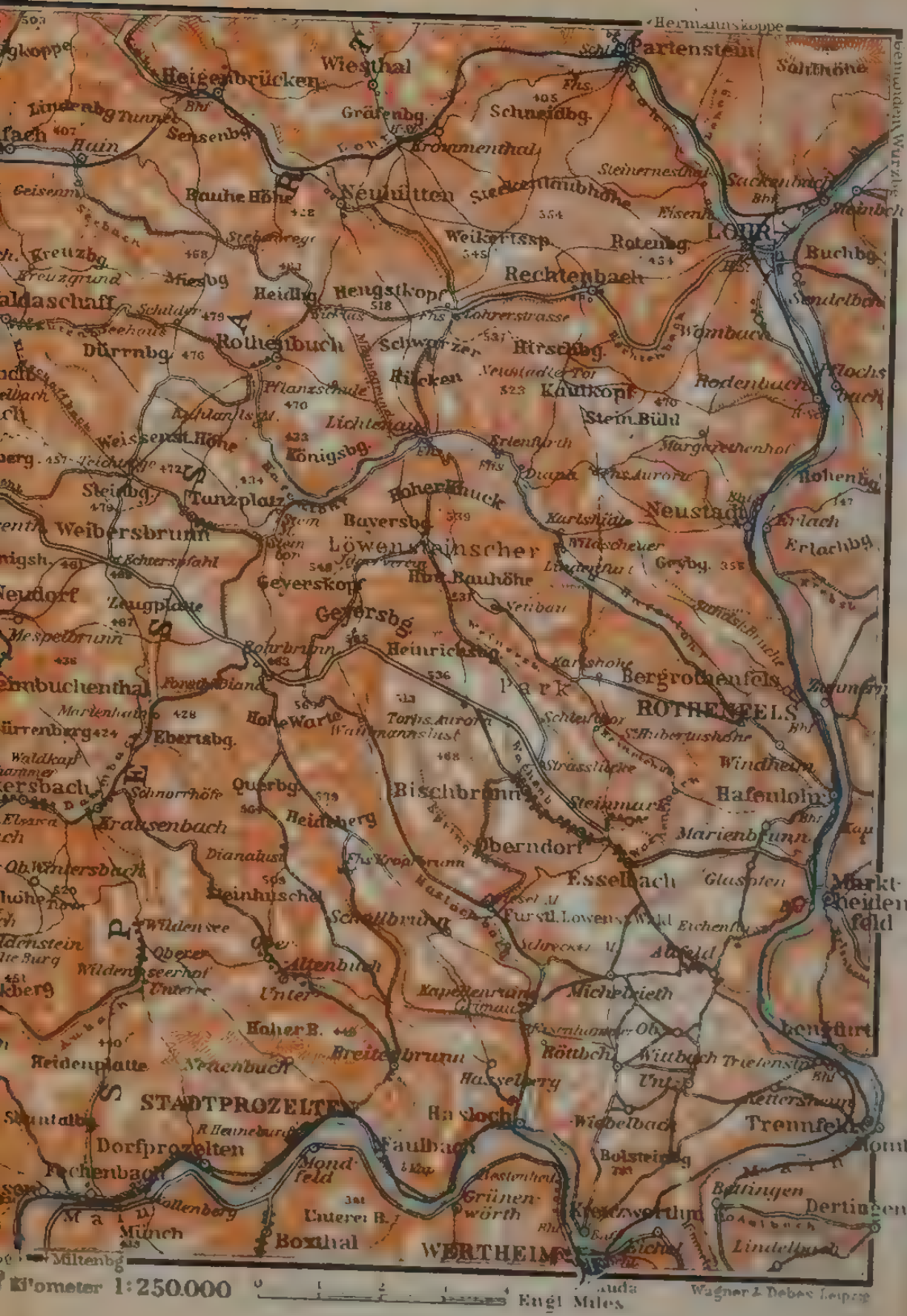

Partenstein
Heigenbrücken
Wiesthal
Gräfenbg.
Schneidbg.
Neuhütten
Rauhe Höhe
Weikertsbp.
Rotenbg.
LOHR
Buchbg.
Rechtenbach
Heidkp.
Hengstkopf
Rothenbuch
Dürrnbg.
Schwarzer
Hirschbg.
Wombach
Rodenbach
Kaulkopf
Stein Bild
Lichtenau
Königsbg.
Steinbg.
Tunzplatz
Hohenbuch
Neustadt
Erlach
Erlachbg.
Weibersbrunn
Bayersbg.
Löwenhainscher
Hbf. Bauhöhe
Geyerskopf
Geyersbg.
Heinrichsbg.
Park
Bergrothenfels
ROTHENFELS
Ebersbg.
Hohe Warte
Windheim
Hafenlohr
Querbg.
Bischbrunn
Steinmark
Krausenbach
Heidelberg
Oberndorf
Marienbrunn
Esselbach
Glasofen
Marktheidenfeld
Schollbrunn
Fürstl. Löwenst. Wald
Eichenloh
Aufeld
Altenbuch
Michelrieth
Hohe B.
Heidenplatte
Breitenbrunn
Hasselberg
Rötbch
Wittbch
Triefenstein
Icnsfurt
STADTPROZELTEN
Hasloch
Wiebelbach
Trennfeld
Dorfprozelten
Faulbach
Bolsteinbg.
Fechenbach
Mondfeld
Grünenwörth
Bettingen
Dertingen
Lindelbach
Boxthal
WERTHEIM
Miltenbg.
Kilometer 1:250.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

The Spessart.

The *Spessart*, an attractive forest-district noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, lies within the bend made by the Main between Gemünden and Hanau, and is bounded on the N. by the Kinzig and on the N.E. by the Sinn. Geologically it consists mainly of crystalline schist and (to the S.) red sandstone. The S. part (see the adjoining Map) is especially worth a visit; almost in the centre rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long hills radiate to the W., S., and E., on the crests of which we may walk for hours at a time. — The *Verein der Spessart-Freunde*, which maintains and marks the paths, has published a map of the district, with a key to the way-marks (1 *M* 70 pf.).

From Obernburg-Elsenfeld (p. 111) to Rohrbrunn: railway (3rd class only) to Heimbuchenthal, $10^1/_2$ M. in $^3/_4$-1 hr.; thence on foot in $2^1/_4$ hrs. — The line ascends the *Elsawa-Tal*. — 5 M. *Eschau-Mönchberg* (580 ft.; Hot. zum Spessart). The village of *Mönchberg* (Hot. Neuer Bau, Ochse; motor-omn. to Klingenberg, see p. 111) lies $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of the station. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Sommerau*, near the village of *Eschau* (Hot. Volland). From Eschau to Klingenberg, see p. 111. Pleasant walk N.E. (red way-marks) viâ the ruin of *Wildenstein* and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Geis-Höhe* (1705 ft.) to ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Krausenbach* (750 ft.; Hot. Hochspessart), $^3/_4$ hr. E. of Wintersbach station (see below); thence up the *Dammbach-Tal* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Rohrbrunn. — $8^1/_2$ M. *Wintersbach* (Hot. Lahr, Hammer, Villa Elsawa). The village (Karl Bauer's inn) lies $^1/_4$ hr. E. and extends for $1^1/_2$ M. along the Dammbach-Tal. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Heimbuchenthal* (Hot. Krone). Thence we walk N. to the (50 min.) *Mespelbrunn* (935 ft.; inn, with garden), the ancestral castle of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family (p. 118). About 5 min. farther a forest-path, diverging to the right from the route to Echterspfahl (see below), leads E. viâ the *Zeugplatte* to the Aschaffenburg road, which we follow S.E. to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Rohrbrunn (p. 116).

From Aschaffenburg (p. 108) to Rohrbrunn, 15 M. (1) Motor-omn. from the station once or twice daily in summer in $1^3/_4$ hr. (1 *M* 70 pf.) viâ the ($8^1/_2$ M.) pilgrim-resort of *Hessenthal* (Hot. zur Post), the church of which contains 16th cent. tombs of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family, and (12 M.) *Echterspfahl* (forester's house; rfmts.) to Rohrbrunn (p. 116). — (2) Walkers (6 hrs.) proceed viâ *Schweinheim* and ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Bad Sodental* (p. 111; way-mark red ring) to (3 M.) the forester's house of *Hohe Warte* (1300 ft.; rfmts. on Sun.). This point may also be reached in $3^1/_2$ hrs. by following the Würzburg road to (2 M.) the first bend; here we turn to the right, and soon after to the left into the valley; then by footpaths (white way-marks), leaving *Gailbach* on the right. From the Hohe Warte we descend E. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Neudorf* (N. of which lies Hessenthal, see above) and past the mortuary chapel of the Counts of Ingelheim to (20 min.) Mespelbrunn. Thence to Rohrbrunn, see above.

From Echterspfahl (p. 115) we may walk N. across the hills (blue way-marks) viâ the *Esels-Höhe* to (3½ hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 112).

From Lohr (p. 113) to Rohrbrunn, 5½ hrs. A path (yellow way-marks) leads through woods viâ the Valentinusberg and Schanzkopf to (2 hrs.) *Lohrerstrasse* (simple inn). We descend thence (red way-marks) through superb forests to (1 hr. S.) *Lichtenau* (785 ft.; Hot. zum Hochspessart, good), a summer resort prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr;* thence we walk S.W. viâ (1½ hr.) the forester's house of *Jägerverein* (1680 ft.) to (1 hr.) **Rohrbrunn (see below).**

From Lohrerstrasse (see above) a road runs W. to (3½ M.) *Rothenbuch* (1230 ft.; Hot. Löwe), a health-resort in the heart of the Spessart.

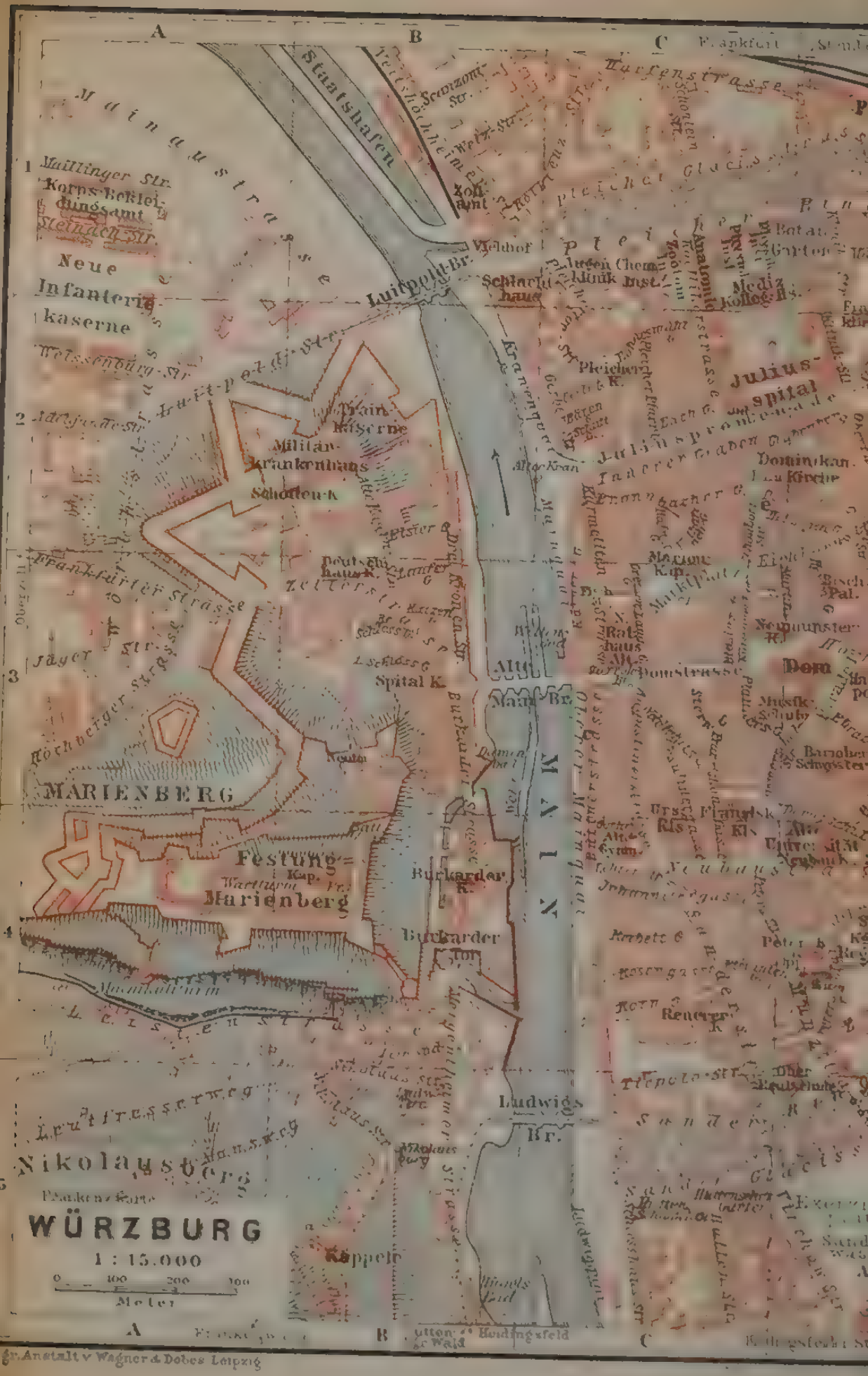
From Lichtenau (see above) routes lead N. (white way-marks) to (3 hrs.) *Heigenbrücken* (p. 112); S.E. down the valley of the *Hafenlohr* to *Einsiedel* and *Lindenfurt*, where we follow the left slope of the valley high up, descending finally to (3¼ hrs.) *Rothenfels* (p. 113); W. viâ *Stöckthor* and the *Metzgersgraben* (old oaks and beeches) to (1½ hr.) *Weibersbrunn* (Hot. zur Spessartsruh), and on to (3½ M.) Rohrbrunn (see below).

From Wertheim (p. 113) to Rohrbrunn, 4½ hrs. (from Hasloch 3½ hrs.). We may either take the railway (p. 112) or the steamer on the Main to Hasloch (see below). Or we ferry across the Main (2 pf.) to *Kreuzwertheim* (p. 113) and turn to the left to the road; 20 min. beyond the village we take the path to the left, returning in ¼ hr. to the road, which we follow to (20 min.) *Hasloch* (455 ft.; Hot. Stern, Krone, Lamm). We now ascend the right bank of the Haslochbach past a powder-mill to (25 min.) some ironworks, beyond which we cross to the left bank and follow the stream and lastly the road W. to (3 hrs.) Rohrbrunn (see below).

From the cross roads beyond the iron works (see above) a road leads to the right to (¾ hr.) *Michelrieth* (inn), one of the seven Protestant villages, formerly belonging to the Counts of Wertheim, whose inhabitants have retained their characteristic costume; thence we walk N.W. via *Bischbrunn* to the Torhaus Aurora (see below), and follow the high-road to **(3¾ hrs.) Rohrbrunn.**

Rohrbrunn (1520 ft.), on the W. slope of the *Geyersberg* (p. 115), in the centre of the S. part of the Spessart, is a summer resort consisting of two forester's houses and the *Gasthof zum Hochspessart* (R. 1 ℳ 60, B. 70 pf., P. 3-4 ℳ). About 10 min. S.E. is a royal hunting-lodge, behind the forester's house of *Diana*, where the wild swine are fed in the afternoon. To the N.E. (20 min.) is the *Luitpold-Höhe*, with a view-tower. About 10 min. S.W. is a venerable oak, amidst splendid oaks and beeches.

From Rohrbrunn we may walk S. viâ *Altenbuch* to (3½ hrs.) *Stadtprozelten* (p. 112; way-mark red cross). A road leads E. from Rohrbrunn past the *Torhaus Aurora* (see above) and *Esselbach* to (11 M.) *Markt heidenfeld* (p. 113).


A
B
C
Mainaustrasse
Maillinger Str.
Korps-Bekleidungsamt
Stefanie-Str.
Neue Infanteriekaserne
Wolfsschlucht-Str.
Staatshafen
Zollamt
Luitpold-Br.
Schlachthaus
Pleicher Glacis
Pleicher Ringstrasse
Pleicher Thor
Pleichertorstrasse
Julius-Spital
Juliuspromenade
Dominikan. Kirche
Main-Kaserne
Militär-Krankenhaus
Schottenk.
Frankfurter Strasse
Zeltersstrasse
Deutschhaus K.
Jäger Str.
Spital K.
Alte Mainbrücke
Rathaus
Marktplatz
Neumünster
Dom
Domstrasse
Barmherzige Schwestern
Höchberger Strasse
MARIENBERG
Festung-Kap.
Marienberg
Burkarder K.
Burkarder Thor
MAIN
Rennerk.
Ludwigs Br.
Nikolausberg
Frankenwarte
WÜRZBURG
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300
Meter
Kappele
Hutten-Wald
Hedingsfeld
Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

E
F
G
Josefk.
Wagner Platz
Fabrik Str.
Peterer Str.
Peterinst. Str.
Hauptbahnhof
Gabelsberger Str.
Hauptbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof Strasse
Kohlenhof
Schweinfurter Staats-Str.
Schweinfurter Staats-Str.
Hauptbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof Strasse
Hauptbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof Strasse
Reichsbank
Schweinfurter Strasse
Schweinfurter Strasse
Friedhofstrasse
Friedhof
Gneisenau Str.
Barbarastr.
Kaserne Julianum
Protestk.
Kath. Schule
Präsident-Pal.
Residenz
Becker
Platzsche Garten
Sedlagstr.
Sittigmanner Str.
Gregenna Str.
Ansbacher Strasse
Conradstrasse
Letzter Hieb
Hofgarten
Hofgarten Strasse
Hofgarten Strasse
Hofgarten
Hofgarten Strasse
Hofgarten
Hofgarten Strasse
Hofgarten

16. Würzburg.

Hotels. **Kronprinz* (Pl. b; D, 3), Residenz-Platz, R. 2½-8 (some with baths), B. 1 *M* 30 pf., D. 4, omn. 1 *M*; **Russischer Hof* (Pl. a; D, 2), Theater-Str. 3, with wine and beer restaurant, R. & B. from 3½ *M*; *Schwan* (Pl. c; C, 3), Oberer Main-Kai 26, with wine restaurant and view, R. 2½-8, B. 1 *M* 20, D. 2 *M* 50 pf., good; *Bahnhof-Hotel* (Pl. k; D, 1), at the Haupt-Bahnhof, R. 2 *M* 20 pf.-4, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 60-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 6½-8 *M*, good cuisine; *Rügmer* (Pl. d; D, 3), Max-Str. 9, R. 2½-5, B. 1, P. 6-8 *M*, well spoken of; *Central* (Pl. e; C, 2), Schönborn-Str. 8, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-3, omn. ½ *M*; *National* (Pl. l; D, 1), at the Haupt-Bahnhof, with café-restaurant; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. n; D, 1), R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-2, B. 1 *M*, good, *Weiland* (Pl. m; D, 1), R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1-2 *M*, well spoken of. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; D, 1), all three in the Kaiser-Str., near the Haupt-Bahnhof; *Sonne* (Pl. g; D, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 5, R. & B. 2½ *M*, plain but good; *Weisses Lamm*, Marien Platz 5 (Pl. C, 3).

Cafés-Restaurants. *Theater Café*, at the theatre (Pl. D, 2); *Wittelsbach*, corner of Kaiser-Str. and Julius-Promenade (Pl. D, 2); *Alhambra*, Franziskaner-Gasse, N. of the Franciscan church (Pl. C, 3, 4), D. 1 *M* 20 pf. — Confectioners. *Zeissner*, Theater-Gasse 9; *Dauch*, Dominikaner-Platz 1.

Wine Rooms. At the *Julius-Spital* (Pl. C, D, 2; p. 122; to the left in the entrance), Julius-Promenade, open till 9 p.m. only (cold viands and wine in bottle); *Zur Kette*, Ketten-Gasse 4 (Pl. D, 3, 4); *St. Kilian*, Kapuziner-Str. 1½ (Pl. D, E, 3); *Zum Stachel*, Gressen-Gasse 1 (Pl. C, 3), with fine court. Good wine in open bottles at many baker's shops: *Brückenbäck*, Alte Main-Brücke 9; *Fiskalbäck*, Sander-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4); *Sternbäck*, corner of Stern-Gasse and Dom-Str. (Pl. C, 3); etc. — The best-known Würzburg wines are *Leisten*, from the Marienberg (p. 125), *Stein*, from the Steinberg (p. 126), and *Schalksberg*. The best sorts are sold in short bulging bottles called 'Bocksbeutel'.

Beer Restaurants. *Russischer Hof*, *Bahnhof-Hotel*, *National*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Theater-Café*, see above; *Sandhof* (p. 122), Schönborn-Str. 3; *Klüpfel*, Innerer Graben 31-33, corner of Julius Promenade (Pl. C, D, 2); *Deppisch*, Stern-Gasse 5 (Pl. C, 3); *Franziskaner*, Domerschul-Gasse 8 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Hofbrauhaus-Keller*, Höchberger Str. 6; *Köhler's Keller*, Rennweger Glacis-Str. 5. — *Automatic Restaurant*, Dom-Str. 15 (Pl. C, 3). — Beer Gardens. *Huttenscher Garten* (Pl. C, 5), *Platzscher Garten* (Pl. E, F, 3), both in the Sander Glacis; *Luisen-Garten*, Rennweger Glacis-Str.; *Nikolausberg*, *Steinburg*, *Frankenwarte*, see pp. 125, 126.

Cabs. First ¼ hr. 60 pf., for each ¼ hr. more 50 pf.; at night (10-6) double fares. Luggage (over 22 lb.) 20 pf. for each 55 lb.

Motor Boat downstream from the Krauen-Kai (Pl. B, 2) to Veitshöchheim (p. 114); service upstream from the Oberer Main-Kai (Pl. C, 3) to the Steinbach-Tal and Heidingsfeld projected.

Tramways (no cars after 10 p.m.; passengers enter by the front platform, on the right; fare 10 pf., to be put into the box). 1 (white): From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Kaiser-Str., Julius-Promenade, Schonborn-Str., Dom-Str., Sander-Str., and Weingarten-Str. (Pl. D, 5) to the *Heidingsfelder Strasse* (Sanderau). — 2 (red): From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* viâ the Theater-Str., Residenz-Platz, Rennweg, Sander Glacis-Str., Sander Ring-Str., and Ludwigs-Brücke to the *Mergentheimer Strasse* (Pl. B, 5), going on thence (March-Oct.) to the Steinbach-Tal and *Guttenberger Wald*. — 3 (blue): From the *Wagner-Platz* (Pl. F, 1) viâ the Ludwig-Str., Eichhorn-Str. (Pl. D, C, 2), Julius-Promenade, and Luitpold-Brücke to *Oberzell* (p. 114; beyond Pl. A, 3).

General Post Office (Pl. D, 3), Parade-Platz 4.

River Baths. *Hügel's Schwimmbäder* (Pl. B, 5), above the Ludwigs-Brücke; *Wellenbad* (Pl. C, 3), Main-Kai 3 (with warm baths).

Inquiry Office of the Fremdenverkehrs-Verein, Theater-Str. 4.

Chief Sights (1 day). In the morning: Cathedral (p. 121); Palace (p. 119); Hof-Garten (p. 120); Luitpold-Museum (p. 120); Marien-Kapelle (p. 122). In the afternoon: Alte Main-Brücke (p. 124); Kappele and Frankenwarte (p. 125) or Marienberg (p. 125), returning by the Ludwigs-Brücke and through the gardens to the station.

Würzburg (575 ft.), with 90,000 inhab. (one-fifth Protestants), once the capital of an episcopal principality, is the seat of a university (1500 students) and of a bishop, and the head-quarters of the 2nd Bavarian army-corps. It is pleasantly situated in the vine-clad valley of the Main, which expands here into a basin. The older part of the town, on the right bank, is encircled with fine promenades and contains several churches and other buildings of the time of the prince-bishops. The town is dominated by the old fortress of Marienberg, on the left bank. The industrial products of Würzburg include printing-machinery and beer; it is also the centre of the Franconian wine-trade.

The importance of Würzburg as the capital of Franconia began with the labours of St. Kilian, apostle of Franconia, martyred here in 689 (comp. p. 121). Castellum Virteburc (p. 125), the oldest part of the settlement, is first mentioned in 704. The first bishop was *St. Burkard* (741-754), consecrated by St. Boniface, who removed his residence from the Marienberg (p. 125) to the right bank of the Main. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes by Emperor Henry II., a dignity confirmed to *Bishop Herold* by Frederick I. in 1168. The efforts of the citizens to shake off the authority of the bishops were in vain, and although Würzburg was recognized by King Wenzel in 1397 as a free city of the empire, their hopes were shattered by the Battle of Bergtheim in 1400. Their participation in the Peasants' War (1524-5), during which the Marienberg was several times assaulted in vain by the insurgents, led to the extinction of the last vestiges of liberty. *Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (1573-1617), the most famous of the prince-bishops, who relentlessly exterminated Protestantism in 1581-6 with the aid of the Jesuits, distinguished himself by establishing the Julius-Spital in 1576 and by refounding (in 1582) the university, which had previously existed from 1402 to 1413. Würzburg was occupied by the Swedes in 1632-4, but the Swedish garrison on the Marienberg was forced to capitulate in 1635. During the 18th cent. the bishops added many new buildings; the city is especially indebted to the *Schönborns* (*Johann Philipp Franz*, 1719-24; *Friedrich Karl*, 1729-46), under whom flourished the architect *Johann Balthasar Neumann* (1687-1753), a native of Eger. The victory of the Archduke Charles in 1796 freed Würzburg only temporarily from the French invasion; the bishopric was incorporated with the Bavarian Palatinate in 1803, and from 1806 to 1814 Würzburg was the capital of a grand-duchy of the Rhenish Confederation under *Ferdinand of Tuscany*. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main concluded here with the bombardment of the Marienberg (July 27th). — In the middle ages (especially in the 14th cent.) Lower Franconia was the seat of an important school of sculpture, the chief representative of which was *Tilman Riemenschneider*, who lived at Würzburg from 1483 till his death in 1531.

From the Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. D, 1), with the *St. Kilian Fountain* (1895) and a statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* (1903), the Kaiser-Str. (Pl. D, 1, 2) and Theater-Str. (Pl. D, 2, 3) lead to the (10 min.) Residenz-Platz. The Hauger Pfarr-Gasse, diverging to the left opposite the Julius-Promenade (p. 122), about half-way,

leads to the *Stift-Hauger Kirche* (Pl. D, 2), with two towers and a dome, built in 1670-91 in the baroque style by Antonio Petrini, who was influenced by the Church of the Gesù at Rome. The interior is consistently baroque (fine pulpit). — In the Theater-Str., to the left, is the **Bürger-Spital** (Pl. D, 2), founded in 1319, which owns large vineyards.

The quiet and spacious Residenz-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3) is bounded on the E. by the palace, on the N. by the *Rosenbachscher Hof* (now the residence of the provincial president), and on the S. by the *Gesandten-Bau* (now municipal offices). In front of the palace is the *Luitpold* or *Franconia Fountain*, by F. von Miller (1894), with seated figures of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 122), Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 118), and Matthias Grünewald.

The ***Palace** *(Residenz)*, formerly that of the prince-bishops, now belonging to the king, erected in 1720-44 in a free baroque style by J. B. Neumann, is one of the grandest 18th cent. edifices of its kind. The huge sandstone building, consisting of a central structure and two projecting wings, is 280 yds. long, 100 yds. broad, and 70 ft. high, and contains 5 courts, 5 halls, 312 rooms, and a chapel. The frescoes of G. B. Tiepolo of Venice, dating from 1751-3, mark the end of the splendid rococo decoration; the staircase and some of the rooms in the N. wing ('Ingelheimer Bau') are in the Louis XVI. style, while other rooms were redecorated in the Empire style by N. A. de Salins in 1807-14. — The rooms on the first floor are shown daily 10-12 and 2-5 (Oct.-March 2-4), Sun. 10-12; adm. 50 pf.; tickets in the White Room (see below); the visit takes $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr.

We pass through the portal of the left (N.) wing and in the back-court enter to the right the spacious Hall (adm. free) of the central building. The garden-saloon, behind it, on the left, has a ceiling-painting by Joh. Zick (d. 1762). The lofty ceiling of the *Staircase is adorned with an immense fresco by G. B. Tiepolo, representing Olympus and the four Continents.

We now reach the apartments on the upper floor. The White Room, with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the rococo style, is followed by two anterooms and by eight rooms in the Empire style, in one of which Prince-Regent Luitpold (1821-1912) was born. From the corridor we obtain a view to the right of the sumptuous Chapel, which contains two altar-pieces by Tiepolo (Assumption and Fall of the Angels). Next come the Banquet Hall and a number of apartments in the Empire style, then the *Mirror Room, the Venetian Room, the Throne Room, and the Reception Room (with fine tapestry, History of Alexander, continued in the following rooms), all in the rococo style. The octagonal Kaiser-Saal, overlooking the garden, contains three *Frescoes by Tiepolo: Marriage of Emperor Frederick I. and Beatrice of Burgundy at Würz-

burg (1156); Investiture of Bishop Herold (p. 118); on the ceiling, Apollo conducting the bride to the emperor. After visiting several rococo rooms (incl. Napoleon's bedroom, in the Empire style), with tapestries, groups of porcelain, and tiled stoves, and the magnificent Card Room, we reach the four rooms devoted to the Picture Gallery (mainly Dutch and Flemish paintings).

In the S. wing (entr. in the first gateway, on the left) is the picture-gallery of the *Kunst-Verein* (open 10.30-2.30, Sun. 10-3; adm. 50 pf.; closed on Tues.). — The extensive *Cellars* beneath the Schloss contain Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards (adm. on application in the N. wing; gratuity).

The Hof-Garten, at the back of the palace, laid out in 1720, has fine wrought-iron *Gates by J. G. Oegg and contains an orangery, sculptures by J. P. Wagner, terraces, and fountains.

The Hof-Strasse (Pl. D, 3) leads W. from the Residenz-Platz to the cathedral. At No. 4 in the Max-Str., diverging to the right, is the **Fränkisches Luitpold-Museum,** containing the important collections of the city of Würzburg, the Franconian Art & Antiquarian Society, and the Historical Society. It is open daily (except Mon. and Fri.) 9-3 (Oct.-April 10-2); adm. on Sun. and holidays 20 pf., on Tues., Wed., and Sat. 50 pf., on Thurs. 1 *M.* Catalogue (1913) 1 *M.*

Ground Floor. Room 1: Sumptuous room from Lohr. - R. 2: Collection of costumes. — R. 3: Ironwork. — R. 4: Guilds. — R. 5-7: Weapons. — R. 8: Ecclesiastical art (18th cent.).

Staircase. Tombstone of Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 118).

First Floor. R. 13-18. Mediæval ecclesiastical art. — R. 13, 14: Late-Gothic sculptures in wood. — R. 15: Gothic stone sculptures; Madonna in alabaster (ca. 1400); Banner of St. Cyriacus (1266). — R. 16: Romanesque monuments; tympanum of an old Würzburg chapel; font from Neustadt am Main. — R. 17. *Sculptures by *Tilman Riemenschneider* and his school. In stone: Adam und Eve (1493), figures of the Apostles from the Marien Kapelle (p. 122), Madonna and Child with St. Anne from Kissingen. In wood: Mourning Madonna from Acholshausen, double Madonna, St. Stephen, Madonna and Child with St. Anne, St. Nicholas, St. Barbara, St. Sebastian, angel as candelabrum. Round table with sandstone top. — R. 18: Ecclesiastical vestments and vessels. — R. 19: Gothic room. — R. 20: Panelled room; silversmith's work. - R. 21: Room with fine stucco ceiling of 1596 from the Sandhof (p. 122); pottery, furniture, small objects. — R. 22: Stucco ceiling from the Sandhof; fine Franconian and S. German faience; figures in stoneware. — R. 23: Würzburg coins and medals; seals. — R. 24: Stucco ceiling from the Sandhof (1611); stoneware, stove-tiles, and furniture (17th cent.). — R. 25: Stucco ceiling; pewter. — R. 26: Stucco ceiling of ca. 1725; glass; writing-table with ivory inlay. — R. 27: Room from Würzburg 1725. - R. 28: Mural paintings of ca. 1750; carvings by *Witz;* fine stove. - R. 29: Clay models by *J. P. Wagner* 1730-1809. - R. 30: Panelled rococo bedroom from Würzburg. R. 31-34: Prehistoric Franconian antiquities. — R. 35, 36: Peasants' work. — R. 37: Furniture (18th cent.). - R. 38: Louis XVI. room from Würzburg. R. 39: Room with wall paper of ca. 1820. R. 40: Musical instruments. R. 41: Room in the Empire style. R. 42, 43: Jewish art; *Synagogue from Kirchheim (18th cent.). - R. 44, 45: Wine museum. — R. 46: Würzburg paintings; engravings, plans, and designs by *J. B. Neumann* (p. 118).

The Garden contains the remains of the fine Romanesque cloisters of the Neumünster-Kirche (p. 121).

We continue along the Hof-Str. past the Parade-Platz (Pl. D, 3) to the **Cathedral** (*St. Kilian;* Pl. C, D, 3), a cruciform Romanesque basilica with four towers, begun in 1042 under Bishop Bruno on the site of a 9th cent. church and continued under Bishops Embricho (1127-46) and Hermann (1222-54). The interior was fitted up in the baroque style in 1701, the choir lowered in 1749, and the exterior restored in 1879-85.

The INTERIOR is usually open until noon only; the sacristan, who shows the vestment-room, Schönborn chapel, Sepultur, and cloisters, lives in the annexe to the right of the Schönborn chapel (gratuity). In a recess at the end of the right aisle, near the main entrance, is a group in sandstone of the Death of the Virgin (ca. 1480); in front are two Romanesque columns (11th cent.). The bronze font in the nave, near the entrance, is by *Eckhard of Worms* (1279); by the two first pillars on each side are statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Christ, St. Peter, St. Andrew, and St. John the Evangelist), from the Marien-Kapelle (p. 122). On the 5th, 6th, and 8th pillars on the left are Mary and the Magi (ca. 1300); by the 8th pillar on the right is the handsome Renaissance pulpit, by *Michael Kern* (1609). The church contains many tombs of bishops, of which we may mention that of Seinsheim (1755-79), near the 3rd pillar on the N. side, by *J. P. Wagner;* those of Bibra (1495-1519) and Scherenberg (1466-95), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right, both executed by *Riemenschneider;* those of Julius and Sebastian Echter von Mespelbrunn (p. 118), by the 3rd pillar, the former by *M. Kern;* and that of Conrad von Thüngen (d. 1540), in the right transept, on the wall of the choir, by *Loy Hering*. On the right of the choir steps is an altar with the relics of Bishop Bruno (see above). — In the richly decorated choir (elegant rococo screen) are beautiful rococo stalls (1750); from the roof hangs a large painted crucifix (1478). — The vestment-room, to the S. of the choir, contains vestments, mitres, and Antwerp tapestry (legend of St. Kilian).

Adjoining the S. transept on the S. is the late-gothic Sepultur (15th cent.), the old burial-chapel of the canons. — The W. door of the S. transept leads to the cloisters (usually open), completed in 1153, with numerous tombs of canons. By the E. wall is the alabaster tomb of Baur von Eiseneck (d. 1621) by *M. Kern;* by the W. wall is the cenotaph of Margrave Frederick of Brandenburg (d. 1536) by *Loy Hering*.

Adjoining the N. transept is the Schönborn Chapel, a superb rococo structure by *J. B. Neumann* (1721-36), with the tombs of the two prince-bishops (p. 118).

To the N. of the cathedral, on the spot where St. Kilian (p. 118) and his companions SS. Kolonat and Totnan suffered martyrdom (festival on Sun. following July 8th), rises the **Neumünster-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 3), founded about 1010, but rebuilt in the transitional style in 1223-47, with a fine tower. The handsome red baroque façade was constructed in 1711-19; the dome was added in 1736.

The well-proportioned INTERIOR (sacristan, Herzogen-Str. 3) was altered in the 18th cent. in the baroque style. It contains (to the right of the main entrance) the tombstone of Abbot Johann Trithemius (d. 1516), the humanist, and (opposite) a charming sandstone figure of the Madonna (1493; disfigured by repainting), both by *Riemenschneider*. In front of the high altar are painted busts of the three apostles of Franconia (see above), also by *Riemenschneider*. Under the cupola, on the right and left, are the entrances to the W. crypt ('Kilians-Gruft'), where the three apostles are interred, with copies of the above-mentioned busts. The Romanesque E. crypt, under the choir ('Kreuz-Gruft'), dates from the 11th century.

On the outside E. wall of the S. aisle, near the choir, is a tablet put up in 1813 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German poets, who was interred in the old cloisters (pulled down in 1883; p. 120).

At Herren Gasse 8, to the N.E., is the old canonry, with a tasteful oriel-window, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1594, and now (since 1817) the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D, 3). The chapel contains an alabaster altar by M. Kern.

The busy Dom-Strasse (Pl. C, 3), with quaint houses, leads W. from the cathedral to the Alte Main-Brücke (p. 124). Near the end, to the right, opposite the *Vierröhren Brunnen* (1766), rises the **Old Rathaus** (Pl. C, 3), with the Romanesque Grafen-Eckards-Turm, heightened in 1453 and 1588. The council-chamber, or King Wenzel's Room, is an important monument of mediæval secular architecture, now being restored. The *Roter Bau*, behind it to the left, is a baroque edifice of 1659. Adjacent, to the N., in the Karmeliten Gasse, is the *New Rathaus*, in the German Renaissance style (1898-9). The Karmeliten Str. leads hence to the N., passing the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), with the *Fischer Brunnen* by Köhler (1770); on the right (No. 20) is the imposing baroque *Hof zum Rückermain* (1715-22).

From the Fischmarkt we proceed E. to the Markt-Platz (Pl. C, 3), in which rises the elegant Gothic ***Marien-Kapelle**, erected in 1377-1479; the perforated spire was rebuilt in 1856-8.

The Gothic sculptures on the three portals (Last Judgment, Annunciation, Coronation of the Virgin) date from the first half of the 15th century. The 11 statues on the buttresses (six replaced by copies; comp. p. 120) are from *Riemenschneider's* studio (1500-6). In the interior, which was restored in 1856-7, are the tombstone of a knight (1499) and wooden *Statues (SS. Dorothea and Margaret) by *Riemenschneider*.

To the E. of the Marien-Kapelle is the *Haus zum Falken*, with fine rococo decoration (ca. 1735). From the E. end of the Markt Platz we follow the Schönborn Strasse (Pl. C, 2) to the N. The *Sandhof* (restaurant), in the courtyard of No. 3, to the left, retains its picturesque Renaissance interior of 1596-1614. To the right in the Dominikaner Platz rises the **Augustiner-Kirche**, formerly the Dominican church (Pl. C, D, 2); the nave, erected in 1280, was rebuilt in 1743-62 by J. B. Neumann, while the choir dates from 1308-12; elaborate rococo altars and decoration.

The Schönborn Str. ends at the Julius Promenade (p. 118). To the left is the bronze statue (1847) of *Bishop Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (p. 118). Opposite rises the **Julius-Spital** (Pl. C, D, 2; wine-room, see p. 117), a large group of buildings begun in 1576 and rebuilt in the 17th-18th cent. (visitors admitted). The rear building ('Fürsten Bau'), completed in 1704 by Petrini, contains the quaint old *Apotheke*, with interesting ironwork over the dispensing table, by Oegg (1762). The central passage in the Fürsten Bau contains an old relief from a portal (1579). In the

garden are a fountain-group and a tasteful pavilion, erected in 1705 and used as an anatomical theatre from 1724 to 1853.

From the W. end of the Julius-Promenade, where there is an old *Crane* (1767) bearing the arms of its builder Bishop Seinsheim, the Kranen Kai (Pl. B, C, 2) descends the bank of the Main to the *Luitpold Bridge* (Pl. B, 1). Here, on the right, begins the Pleichach Ring (Pl. C, D, 1), which leads to the Bahnhofs Platz (*p.* 118) and contains most of the *Medical Institutes* of the university, the *Physical Institute* (No. 8; with a tablet to Prof. Röntgen, who discovered the Röntgen rays here in 1895), and the *Botanical Gardens* (interesting glass-houses). To the Steinberg, see *p.* 126.

From the Dom Str. (*p.* 122) the Augustiner Str. (Pl. C, 3, 4), passing the *Ehemannsches Haus* (No. 1½; frame-building of 1547 in the court), leads S. to the Neubau Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4), which affords a pretty view of the fortress (*p.* 125) and also contains ancient houses and courtyards (No. 2, on the right, with a timber façade of the early 17th cent.; No. 7, on the left, with rococo decoration). — On the left, farther on, is the —

Old University (Pl. D, 4; entr. Domerschul-Gasse 16), built by Wolfgang Beringer (?) in 1582-91, with a fine Renaissance quadrangle. The *University Church or Neubau Kirche*, restored in 1695, is built in a curiously mixed Gothic and Renaissance style. The tower (270 ft. high; altered by Petrini in 1701) is used as an *Observatory* (Sat. 2-4). The Old University now contains the *Psychological Institute*, the *University Library*, and the **Museum of Historical Art** (open free on Sun. from April to Nov., 10-1; at other times on application to the keeper, 9-1 and 2-6, 50 pf.).

First Floor. Pictures Gallery (catalogue in preparation). — Corridor I. Flemish masters of the 16th-18th centuries. Cabinet 1: *A. Willaerts*, Sea piece; *Jan Matsys*, Susanna at the bath. Cabinet 2: *Rubens*(?), Rape of Europa; Battle of Constantine (sketch); *L. de Vadder*, Landscapes. Cabinet 3: *D. Teniers the Elder*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *D. Ryckaert the Younger*, Kitchen. Cabinet 5: *Van Veerat*, Two portraits. — Corridor II. Dutch and French Masters. Cabinet 1: *P. Claesz*, Still life; *Molenaer*, Winter scene; *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. Cabinet 2: *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; *A. van der Neer*, Landscape; *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock fight; by the window, *W. van de Velde*, Sea piece; *Terburg*, Woman peeling apples. Cabinet 3: *Schalcken*, Portrait. Cabinet 4: *N. Poussin*, Bacchanal; *Cl. Lorrain*, Landscape. — Then three rooms with mediæval German works. First room: Battle piece of the S. German school (1511). Room to the left: Nuremberg tapestry with the Crucifixion (end of 15th cent.). Room to the right: *Riemenschneider*, Madonna, Pietà (relief); *School of Riemenschneider*, Statue of the Madonna, Baptism of Christ (relief), and St. John in Patmos (relief); *H. Schäufelein*, Portrait of Sixtus Ohlhafen; *M. Schongauer*, Baptism of Christ, St. John the Evangelist; small wood-carving of the Descent of the Holy Ghost (early 16th cent.). The adjoining room contains mostly Italian works: *Spinello Aretino*, Madonna with saints; *Andrea della Robbia*, Nativity (faïence relief); *Style of Ribera*, Two portraits. The following rooms contain 17th cent. German works (*Rembrandt, Reich, Feistenberger*); also *G. B. Tiepolo*, Mucius Scævola, Alexander the Great and the family of Darius,

Head of an Oriental; alabaster sculptures (17th cent.). In the next room are works by Franconian painters of the 18th cent. (*Fesel, Kath. Treu*) and by *Jan Zick* and *Kobell*; sculptures by *J. P. Wagner*. — The two last rooms contain modern paintings; in the second are works lent by the Pinakothek at Munich, incl. *K. Haider*, Evening landscape; *A. Stäbli*, Approaching storm; *J. Wenglein*, Scene on the Isar. Farther on are the Cabinet of Engravings, with drawings by *G. B.* and *D. Tiepolo*, *P. Wagner*, *M. von Wagner*, and *Urlaub*, and the Würzburg Room, containing armorial tapestry which originally belonged to the St. Kilian tapestry in the vestment-room (p. 121) of the cathedral (1687).

Second Floor. Plaster Casts. Marble Cabinet. Greek and Roman fragments, incl. a Centaur's head from the Parthenon (ca. 130 B.C.).

Third Floor. Egyptian Collection. Reliefs, small antiquities, Coptic textiles, etc. — Antiquarium. Large collection of Greek vases especially black-figure and red-figure; glass, gems, paste, terracottas, bronzes, and lamps. — Cabinet of Coins. Würzburg coins and medals.

The University Library possesses 390,000 vols. An important collection of MSS. from the 5th cent. onwards (some with ivory-carvings), early specimens of printing, book-bindings, and book-plates is exhibited on the ground floor. Adm. on application at the office.

On the E. the Old University is adjoined by the *Michaels-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), built in 1765 in the late-baroque style.

From the Neubau-Str. the Peter-Str. leads S. to the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4), originally Romanesque but in its present form baroque (1717-20), with a Gothic choir. Within is a fine rococo pulpit, ascribed to Balth. Esterbauer. To the E. are the *Government Offices* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. D, 4), formerly the Benedictine abbey of *St. Stephan*, the church of which, now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the classical style in 1782-9. The *Neuerer-Kirche* or *Carmelite Church* (Pl. C, 4), in the Sander-Str., a little to the S.W., is a baroque structure by A. Petrini (1662-9).

The Sander-Str. leads S. to the Sander Ring-Strasse, on the left of which rises the **New University** (Pl. D, 4), a modern Renaissance edifice by Horstig (1892-6), with a baroque and rococo interior (fine staircase). Between this and the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. D, 4), built in 1892-5, is a bust of *P. F. von Siebold*, **the traveller (1796-1866).**

A little S. of the Sander Ring, in the Weingarten-Str., is the *Adalbero Kirche* (Pl. D, 5), a Romanesque building by Denzinger (1894-9). The *Hutten-Schlösschen* (Pl. C, 5), Sander Glacis-Str. 50, an elegant little villa built by J. B. Neumann in 1725 for Bishop von Hutten, now belongs to the students' corps 'Rhenania'.

From the Sander Ring we may return to the Bahnhofs-Platz (p. 118) viâ the pretty gardens on the Rennweger Ring (Pl. E, F, 2, 3) and the Hauger Ring (Pl. D, E, 1). In the former are two *Hercules Groups* by J. W. van der Auvera (d. 1756).

The Dom-Str. (p. 122) leads to the **Alte Main-Brücke** (Pl. B, C, 3), 215 yds. in length, constructed in 1474-1607 and adorned with statues of saints. It commands a good view, with the Steinburg (p. 126) in the distance, to the right. On the left bank, straight

ahead, is the small *Hofspital-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), containing a woodcarving of the fourteen 'Nothelfer' (p. 135; ca. 1530). The fine Gothic *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), in the Zeller-Str., now used as a military warehouse, was built after 1280. A little to the N. is the *Schotten Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), now the garrison-church, a Romanesque basilica of 1146.

Pleasant walk along the Höchberger Str. (Pl. A, 3) to the (½ hr.) *Wittelsbacher Höhe* (restaurant), and the (25 min.) *Zeller Waldspitze*; thence through the municipal *Königs-Anlagen* (view-points) to (15 min.) *Zell* (p. 144). Return by railway, by tramway, or on foot (50 min.).

We now ascend the 'Erste Schloss-Gasse', a few paces to the right of the Hofspital-Kirche, and pass through the *New-Tor* (Pl. B, 3), a fine gateway of 1657, with the arms of the Schönborns, to (12 min.) the old fortress of **Marienberg** (875 ft.; Pl. A, B, 4), 425 ft. above the river. This was the ancient Castellum Virteburc (comp. p. 118), and from 1250 till the completion of the palace was the residence of the prince-bishops. It is now an artillery depot. Adm. on week-days 8-12.30 and 2-6 (Oct.-March 9-12 and 2-4), Sun. 8-6 (9-4); visitors apply at the guard-room and are escorted round the fortress (20 pf.). The most interesting points are the Eelter-Tor (1606), the Scherenberg-Tor (1482), and the Liebfrauen Kirche, the oldest church in Würzburg (lower story of the 8th cent.). The N.E. bastion ('Alarm-Batterie') commands a good view of the town.

In the Burkarder Str., to the left, 5 min. above the Alte Main-Brucke, rise the Gothic towers of **St. Burkard** (Pl. B, 4), the oldest church in Würzburg of intact exterior, erected in 1033-42 in the Romanesque style and altered in 1168, with a picturesque late-Gothic choir of 1492-5, beneath which the street runs. In the N. transept is a late Romanesque offertory-box, and in the S. transept a painted bust of the Madonna by Riemenschneider and a carved altar of 1591.

The Nikolaus Str., the second street to the right outside the *Burkarder Tor* (Pl. B, 4), ascends in a curve (short-cut on the left) to the (8 min.) garden-restaurant of *Nikolausberg* (view). A path with Stations of the Cross by J. P. Wagner and Van der Auvera goes on to (6 min.) the **Käppele** (Pl. B, 5) on the Nikolausberg, a pilgrimage-chapel built by J. B. Neumann in 1747-92. Beautiful *View of the town and its lights in the evening.

About 10 min. S. of the Käppele (path along the ridge, with views) is the *Schützenhof Restaurant*, whence we regain the town in ¼ hr.

On the top of the *Nikolausberg* (1085 ft.; Pl. A, 5; mountain-railway projected), 25 min. W. of the Käppele, is the **Frankenwarte**, a view-tower 90 ft. high, commanding a fine view of the Main valley, Frankenwald, Steigerwald, Spessart, and Rhön (adm. 10 pf.; restaurant). We may return through the *Anna-Schlucht* to the *Steinbach-Tal* (tramway, see p. 117), with its gardens and

restaurants. Hence we regain the (1 hr.) town by following the path to the left and crossing the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. B, C, 5; 1895).

Excellent views are obtained from the **Steinberg** (940 ft.; beyond Pl. D, 1), which is reached in ½ hr. by passing under the railway to the N. of the Pleicher Ring (p. 123) and turning to the W. beyond the gas works. At the top are the Restaurant Steinburg and a Bismarck Turm (1905). We may descend N. to (10 min.) *Unter-Dürrbach* (615 ft.; Hot. Adler, Stern), situated in the charming valley of the Dürrbach and much frequented in the vintage-season. Hence back to (3 M.) Würzburg by road.

About 5½ M. to the N. of Würzburg (motor-omn. from the Haupt-Bahnhof in 40 min., 50 pf.) is the village of **Rimpar,** with a Schloss of the late 16th cent. and a church containing a monument by Riemenschneider (1487). There is also a stone relief of the Crucifixion by Riemenschneider in the church of *Maidbronn*, 1¼ M. to the E. Motor omn. from Rimpar to (9½ M.) *Arnstein* (p. 114).

Motor omn. from Würzburg: to (20½ M.) *Marktheidenfeld* (p. 113), thrice daily in 2¾ hrs. (1 ℳ 65 pf.); to (20 M.) *Tauberbischofsheim* (p. 129), thrice daily in 2¼ hrs.

From Würzburg to *Bamberg*, see R. 21; to *Nuremberg* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 18; to *Heidelberg*, see R. 19; to *Stuttgart*, see R. 17; to *Munich* viâ Ansbach, see R. 30; to *Frankfort*, see R. 15.

17. From Würzburg *(Berlin)* viâ Heilbronn to Stuttgart.

112 M. Express in 3¼ 3½ hrs. (16 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 50, 6 ℳ 60 pf.). Through-train from Berlin in 12 hrs. (53 ℳ 10, 32 ℳ 60 pf., 21 ℳ).

From Würzburg viâ Lauda to (48½ M.) *Osterburken*, see pp. 129, 130. The line crosses the *Kirnach* and descends its valley. 51 M. *Adelsheim*, a little Baden town on the E. spurs of the Odenwald. We now follow the *Seckach-Tal*.

58 M. **Möckmühl** (Hot. Württemberger Hof), an old town at the confluence of the Seckach and *Jagst*, was stoutly defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519. At the N. end is the castle (restored), with the 'Götzen-Turm'.

From Möckmühl to Dörzbach, 21 M., branch-line in 2¼ hrs. 8½ M. *Jagsthausen*, with a castle supposed to be the birthplace of Götz von Berlichingen. 11 M. *Berlichingen*. — 12½ M. *Schöntal* (Hot. Post), with an old Cistercian monastery founded in 1156, now a Protestant seminary. The Catholic church, built in 1708-28 by J. B. Neumann (p. 118), has an effective interior. The cloisters contain the grave of Götz von Berlichingen (d. 1562). 21 M. *Dörzbach*. The church of *Stuppach*, 5 M. to the N. of Dörzbach and 3 M. to the S. of Bad Mergentheim (p. 36), contains the 'Madonna of Stuppach', by M. Grunewald (ca. 1520).

We follow the valley of the Jagst. 61½ M. *Züttlingen*.

72 M. *Jagstfeld*, and thence viâ Heilbronn to (112 M.) *Stuttgart*, see pp. 29-27.

18. From Frankfort viâ Würzburg to Ratisbon *(Vienna)*.

210 M. Express in $6^3/_4$-7 hrs. (28 ℳ 20, 18 ℳ 10, 11 ℳ 60 pf.); ordinary train in $13^1/_2$ hrs. (26 ℳ 20, 16 ℳ 10, 10 ℳ 60 pf.). This is the quickest route from Frankfort (Ostend) to Vienna (express in $14^1/_2$-15 hrs.). — From Würzburg to *Ratisbon*, express in $4^1/_4$ hrs. (17 ℳ 90, 11 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 30 pf.; by ordinary train 15 ℳ 90, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 30 pf.).

From Frankfort to ($84^1/_2$ M.) *Würzburg*, see R. 15. The railway follows the Bamberg line (R. 21) as far as ($89^1/_2$ M.) *Rottendorf*, and then turns S.E. in a wide curve. — From (93 M.) *Dettelbach* a branch-line runs in $^1/_4$ hr. to ($3^1/_2$ M.) the small walled town of that name (Hot. zum Adler), on the Main, with 2060 inhab. and a late-Gothic Rathaus (1512). The pilgrimage-church, 10 min. E., beyond the Falter-Tor, is a late-Renaissance edifice of 1608-13, with a late-Gothic choir. — We follow the ridge on the right bank of the Main.

99 M. **Kitzingen** (675 ft.; Hot. Rotes Ross, R. & B. 2-$2^1/_2$ ℳ; Fränkischer Hof, Schwan), a trading town on the Main with 9100 inhabitants. The chief relic of the town-walls is the imposing *Falter-Turm* (1496). From the station we go straight on for 4 min., turn to the left, then (3 min.) to the right along the Falter-Str., and after a few paces descend to the left by the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Str. to the (5 min.) *Rathaus*, a gabled structure in the early-Renaissance style (1561). Adjacent, to the E., is the lofty round *Markt-Turm* (15th cent.). A little to the S.E. is the Gothic *Catholic Church* (15th cent.), with a fine 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; 26 ft. high) on the left of the choir. About 12 min. N.W., above the station, is the *Schiesshaus*, which affords a fine view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald. A stone bridge with twelve arches (295 yds. long), dating from ca. 1500 but rebuilt in 1700, crosses the Main to the suburb of *Etwashausen* (see below). At the beginning of the bridge is the Catholic *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle*, by Balth. Neumann (1741-5).

About $2^1/_2$ M. below Kitzingen, on the right bank of the Main, lies *Sulzfeld*, with picturesque gate-towers, a Rathaus of 1609, and old houses with statues of saints.

From Kitzingen to Schweinfurt, 31 M., railway in $2^1/_2$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. — The line crosses the Main to ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Kitzingen-Etwashausen* (see above). 7 M. *Kleinlangheim*. About $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. (omn. thrice daily in $1^1/_2$ hr.) lies the pleasant village of **Castell** (1035 ft.; Hot. Grüner Baum, Krone), situated amid vine-clad hills on the W. verge of the Steigerwald, with a Schloss of Prince Castell-Castell (fine view from the castle-hill). 10 M. *Wiesentheid*, with a parish-church built by Balth. Neumann (1727-32). Omn. daily in $2^3/_4$ hrs. to Ebrach (p. 136), 10 M. to the N.E. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Prichsenstadt*, a small walled town. — We now skirt the W. slope of the *Steigerwald*. — $18^1/_2$ M. **Gerolzhofen** (755 ft.; Hot. Stern, Fränkischer Hof), a small town with 2560 inhabitants. In the parish-church (15th cent.) is a fine carved Virgin in a garland of roses, by Riemen-

schneider(?). Omn. daily in 2¼ hrs. to Ebrach (p. 136), 9½ M. to the S.E. Charming excursion viâ *Hundelshausen* to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Zabelstein* (1585 ft.), situated at the N.W. corner of the Steigerwald and affording a wide view. — 30 M. *Schweinfurt-Sennfeld.* — 31 M. *Schweinfurt-Hauptbahnhof* (p. 140).

The line crosses the Main. — 104½ M. **Iphofen** (870 ft.; Hot. Deutscher Hof), with 1670 inhab., is an excellent example of an old Franconian town, with its mediæval walls and three gates. The late-Gothic parish-church dates from the 16th cent., the Amtshaus from 1693, and the Rathaus from 1717. About 1 hr. N. is the *Schwanberg* (1550 ft.; view). — To the left, immediately beyond (113 M.) *Marktbibart*, we see *Schloss Schwarzenberg* (17th cent.), the ancestral seat of the princes of that name.

122½ M. **Neustadt an der Aisch** (945 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone; pop. 4500), with remains of old walls, has an important trade in hops. Branch-lines N.E. to (9½ M.) *Demantsfürth-Ühlfeld* and S.W. to Steinach (see p. 216). — Beyond (128 M.) *Emskirchen* we cross the *Aurach*. — 137½ M. *Siegelsdorf*. Branch-line to (11 M.) *Markt Erlbach*. — 140 M. *Burgfarrnbach*, with a Schloss of Count Pückler. We join the Bamberg line (p. 138) and cross the *Rednitz*. On the right is the Alte Feste (p. 189). — 143 M. *Fürth* (p. 189). — Near (145 M.) *Nürnberg-Doos* we cross the Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 146).

148 M. **Nuremberg** (p. 163). The line runs through woods. — 150 M. *Dutzendteich* (p. 188).

155½ M. *Feucht* (1185 ft.; Kur-Hotel Waldschlösschen).

Branch-lines W. to (3 M.) *Wendelstein*; E. to (7½ M.) **Altdorf** (1160 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a quaint little town with 2900 inhab., the seat of a university in 1623-1806. In the S. part of the town is the university building, erected in 1571-5 (now a training college). In the court is a tasteful fountain by Labenwolf.

From (158½ M.) *Ochenbruck* a pleasant walk leads into the *Schwarzach-Tal*, ½ hr. W., viâ *Schwarzenbruck*. — We cross the Ludwigs-Kanal. — 164½ M. *Postbauer*. To the left rises the *Dillberg* (1945 ft.), to the right the *Tyrolsberg* (1880 ft.).

170 M. **Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz** (1390 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Egner, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 50 pf.; Goldene Gans), a prettily situated town of 6400 inhab. on the *Sulz*, with chalybeate and sulphurous springs. The late-Gothic parish-church (early 15th cent.) and Rathaus (15th cent.) are interesting. The Schloss (ca. 1550) contains the law-courts. Views from the (20 min.) *Mariahilfberg* (1920 ft.) and the (1 hr.) ruin of *Wolfstein* (1905 ft.).

From Neumarkt to Dietfurt, 23 M., branch-line 3rd class only in 1¾-2 hrs. — We descend the Sulz valley, skirting the Ludwigs Kanal. — From (1½ M.) *Greisselbach* a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Freystadt* (Hot. zur Post; pop. 900, with a domed pilgrimage-church by G. A. Viscardi (1708-10; stucco-work by the brothers Asam). — 17 M. *Beilngries* (Hot. zur Post, R. 1-2 ℳ), a small town of 1850 inhab. at the confluence of the Sulz and *Altmühl*. The partly preserved town walls date from the late 15th century. In tombs close by antiquities of the Hallstatt and

stone periods have been found. About 20 min. W. lies *Schloss Hirschberg*, the summer-residence of the Bishops of Eichstätt (visitors admitted). Pleasant walk from Beilngries to Dietfurt (see below): either (2 hrs.) viâ *Ottmaring*, or (1¾ hrs.) viâ the *Arzberg* (1640 ft.; view). About 5 M. to the W. of Beilngries lies Greding (p. 139). From Beilngries up the Altmühl Tal to Kinding, see p. 226. — The line now descends along the Altmühl to (23 M.) *Dietfurt im Altmühl-Tal*, an ancient town of 1200 inhabitants. Omn. twice daily in 2½ hrs. down the Altmühl-Tal to (10½ M.) *Riedenburg* (p. 227).

The line crosses the broad *Sulz-Tal* and enters the wooded Franconian Jura. Beyond (176½ M.) *Deining* we cross the *Laber*. — 182½ M. *Seubersdorf*.

Omn. thrice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) **Velburg** (1695 ft.), a pleasant little town with 1120 inhab. and a castle-ruin. Close by is the *König Otto-Höhle*, over 100 yds. long, one of the finest stalactite caves in the Jura.

187½ M. *Parsberg* (1810 ft.), situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned by an old Schloss, now law-courts. Beyond (194 M.) *Beratzhausen* we cross the *Schwarze Laber*, the valley of which offers numerous picturesque views. 204½ M. *Etterzhausen*, to the left in the *Naab-Tal*. Close by is the *Räuber-Höhle*, a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line descends along the right bank of the Naab and crosses the *Danube*. — At (208 M.) *Prüfening*, on the right, is the old Benedictine monastery of that name, with a garden-restaurant. Its church (1119) has wall-paintings of ca. 1150 (?).

210 M. *Ratisbon* (rail. restaurant; p. 202).

19. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. Express in 3-3¼ hrs. (14 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 90 pf.); ordinary train in 5 hrs. (12 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 90 pf.).

Würzburg, see p. 117. The line follows the Munich line nearly to (3½ M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 216), diverges to the right, and ascends through a monotonous hilly region. 7 M. *Reichenberg*, in the valley to the left, overlooked by a Schloss. — Beyond (13½ M.) *Kirchheim* we cross the Baden frontier. The line now descends. Beyond (17½ M.) *Wittighausen* we follow the wooded valley of the *Grünbach*. — 22½ M. *Grünsfeld* (700 ft.), an old town with a pretty Rathaus and a Gothic church containing a monument to Countess Dorothea of Wertheim (d. 1503), by Riemenschneider. — 25½ M. *Gerlachsheim*, with a church in an exaggerated baroque style. The train crosses the *Tauber*, and turns to the left.

26½ M. **Lauda** (595 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhof-Hotel), a small town with 2600 inhab. and a bridge of 1510.

From Lauda to Wertheim, 19½ M., railway in ¾ hr. (views to the right). We follow the smiling *Tauber-Tal*, which produces an agreeable light wine. — 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (585 ft.; Hot. Badischer Hof; pop. 3600), a pleasantly situated little town, with interesting Gothic

castle, church, and chapel. Motor-omn. to Würzburg, see p. 126. — We cross the Tauber. — 12 M. *Gamburg*, with an old castle. — 15 M. *Bronnbach*. The old Cistercian abbey, with an interesting church (1222), now belongs to Prince Löwenstein. The cloisters are transitional, the choir-stalls and the rooms of the old abbey are in the rococo style. The picturesque little town of *Külsheim*, 3½ M. to the S., possesses an old castle (ca. 1200). — 17 M. *Reicholzheim*. — 19½ M. *Wertheim* (p. 113).

From Lauda to *Crailsheim*, see pp. 37, 36.

28½ M. **Königshofen** (660 ft.; Hot. zur Eisenbahn), a small and ancient town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, where the Crailsheim line (p. 37) diverges. We leave the Tauber and turn S.W. into the Umpfer-Tal. — 34 M. *Boxberg Wölchingen*. The well restored church of Wölchingen, in the transitional style, has handsome portals, interesting Romanesque capitals, and Romanesque and Gothic tombs.

Omn. twice daily in 3¼ hrs. (back in 3 hrs.) to *Krautheim*, on the Jagst, 12 M. to the S., with remains of town walls. Of the castle, a fine early Gothic building of the early 13th cent., the keep and chapel still survive. The adjoining Schloss (17th cent.) contains an art collection.

We proceed along high embankments. — 41 M. *Eubigheim*. — Then through the *Kirnach-Tal* to (48½ M.) **Osterburken** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Kanne, at the station, R. 1 ℳ 50 1 ℳ 80, B. 50 pf.), an ancient town of 1500 inhab., on the site of a Roman castrum. Railway to Jagstfeld, see p. 126.

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line and traverses pleasant wooded and grassy valleys. — 50½ M. *Adelsheim*, ¼ hr. from the town (p. 126). The line now runs through the *Seckach-Tal*. — 53 M. *Seckach*. Branch line to Aschaffenburg, see pp. 112, 111. — 57 M. *Oberschefflenz*. Branch line to (5½ M.) *Billigheim*, with a Romanesque church (late 12th cent.). — The line now follows the *Elz*.

66 M. **Mosbach** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Prinz Karl, Krone), an old town on the Elz, with 4300 inhab. and numerous old frame houses. In the church is the bronze monument of the Countess Palatine Johanna (d. 1444). Branch line via (3½ M.) *Lohrbach*, with a mediæval castle now belonging to Prince Leiningen, to (17½ M.) *Mudau*.

67½ M. **Neckarelz** (435 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Klingenburg), at the influx of the Elz into the *Neckar*, on the right bank of the latter. Opposite rises the *Neuburg*. Branch line to (20 M.) Meckesheim (p. 31). Neckarelz is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 31), which we follow as far as (80 M.) *Eberbach* (p. 31), where we diverge to the W. along the Neckar. Farther on the Gammelsbacher Tal (p. 31) opens on the right. — 85 M. *Hirschhorn* (Hot. Naturalist, Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof), a quaint old town picturesquely situated at the foot of the castle of that name (collection of antiquities). — To the left, on a wooded hill, rises the old stronghold of *Dilsberg*.

89½ M. **Neckarsteinach** (415 ft.; Hot. Schwalben-Nest, good; Harfe, with a garden on the Neckar), with 1700 inhab. and four old castles of the Landschaden ('land scourges') of Steinach. One of them, the *Mittelburg*, has been restored in the mediæval style. Pretty view from the castle of *Schauteck* or *Schwalben Nest*. Beyond a tunnel the train crosses the Neckar.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** (405 ft.; Hot. Pfalz, with garden on the Neckar, R. 2½-3, B. 1 *M.*; Kredell, Hirsch), a town of 2750 inhab. at the mouth of the *Elsenz*. Railway up the Elsenz-Tal to Meckesheim and Jagstfeld, see pp. 31 29. 95½ M. *Schlierbach*. On the right bank are *Ziegelhausen* and, farther on, the abbey of *Neuburg*. 97½ M. *Heidelberg-Karlstor*. The train then passes through a tunnel below the castle to the (99 M.) main station of *Heidelberg* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

20. From Leipzig viâ Bamberg and Nuremberg to Munich.

a. Viâ Saalfeld.

323½ M. (viâ Naumburg or Gera and viâ Ingolstadt or Augsburg). Express viâ Naumburg in 8½ 9½ hrs., viâ Gera in 9 11½ hrs. (39 *M.* 90, 25 *M.* 30, 16 *M.* 10 pf.; comp. R. 32); viâ Halle and Naumburg in 9 10½ hrs. (40 *M.* 20, 25 *M.* 40, 16 *M.* 20 pf.). From Leipzig to *Nuremberg*, 266½ M., express viâ Naumburg in 5½ 6¼ hrs., viâ Gera in 6-7 hrs. (27 *M.* 10, 17 *M.* 40, 10 *M.* 90 pf.); viâ Halle and Naumburg in 6-7 hrs. (29 *M.* 20, 18 *M.* 70 pf., 12 *M.*).

From Leipzig viâ *Naumburg* or *Gera* to Saalfeld, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

87 M. **Saalfeld** (770 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Roter Hirsch, Thüringer Hof, Bahnhof-Hotel), a factory town of 14,400 inhab. in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, with remains of town walls, is picturesquely situated on the *Saale*. The Rathaus, in the market place, dates from 1526-37. A little N. is the Gothic St. Johannis-Kirche, rebuilt in 1389-1456, with a fine W. portal and stained glass of 1544.

We traverse the E. part of the *Thüringer Wald*, at first skirting the Saale; fine rocks on the left. 93 M. *Eichicht* (770 ft.).

We descend the *Loquitz-Tal*. 102½ M. **Probstzella** (1130 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Meininger Hof), a village with slate quarries.

We cross the Bavarian frontier. 105 M. *Lauenstein* (1310 ft.). On the right (20 min.) is the castle of that name (1805 ft.; adm. 50 pf.), once the seat of the Counts of Orlamünde, destroyed in 1290 and rebuilt in the 14th-16th cent. (Hôt.-Pens. Burgfried, good). 107 M. *Ludwigsstadt* (1500 ft.; Hot. zum Löwen). Branch line E. to (5 M.) *Lehesten*, with slate quarries. Near (110½ M.) we cross the *Rennsteig*, the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, and descend into the valley of the *Hasslach*. 118½ M. *Rothenkirchen*. 122 M. *Stockheim* (1130 ft.), with coal-mines.

127 M. **Kronach** (1015 ft.; Hot. Sonne, R. from 1½ *M*; Goldener Wagen), a busy town of 5400 inhab. at the confluence of the Hasslach and *Rodach*, with well-preserved 16th cent. walls. The painter *Cranach the Elder* (Lucas Müller; 1472-1558) was born in the house called the 'Scharfes Eck' (hotel). At the S. end of the town is the Gothic parish-church (14th-16th cent.). Overlooking the town on the N. is the well-preserved stronghold of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.), dating from the 16th cent., with a 13th cent. keep (small museum, 30 pf.; rfmts. in summer). — We now follow the pretty Rodach-Tal. 131 M. *Küps*, a village with a porcelain factory and a Schloss. — Near (136½ M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* we join the line from Hof. Thence to Nuremberg and Munich, see pp. 135-140.

b. Viâ Hof.

317½ M. (viâ Ingolstadt or Augsburg). Express in 10-13 hrs., viâ Bayreuth and Nuremberg (pp. 190, 189) in 10-10¼ hrs., viâ Marktredwitz and Nuremberg (pp. 228, 191-189) in 11 hrs.; fares as viâ Saalfeld (R. 20a). Comp. also R. 32. — From Leipzig to *Nuremberg*, 223½ M., express in 6½-7¼ hrs., viâ Bayreuth in 6½ hrs., viâ Marktredwitz in 6¼ 7 hrs. (27 *M* 10, 17 *M* 40, 10 *M* 90 pf.).

From Leipzig viâ *Altenburg* to Plauen, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

76 M. **Plauen** (1348 ft.; Hot. Deil, Wettiner Hof, Plauener Hof; American consul; pop. 121,000), on the *Weisse Elster*, is the capital of the *Vogtland* and the centre of the Saxon lace and embroidery industry. Above it rises the old Schloss Hradschin.

From Plauen viâ Eger to Wiesau, 62 M., railway in 2¾-4¼ hrs. — The line crosses the *Syratal-Brücke* (105 ft. high) and leads through the picturesque Elster-Tal, with numerous factories. 20½ M. *Adorf*. Branch-line to Asch, see p. 133. — 22½ M. *Bad Elster* (Hot. Wettiner Hof, Hôt. de Saxe, etc.), with alkaline and saline springs. — We cross the watershed between the Elster and the Eger. — At (37½ M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined. — 42 M. *Franzensbad* (1475 ft.; Hot. Königsvilla, Grand, Post, Bristol, Hubner; Erzherzogin Gisela, opposite the station), a watering-place with fourteen mineral springs for drinking and bathing and mud baths, is the junction for Hof (p. 133). — 46 M. *Eger* (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Kaiser Wilhelm, at the station; Zwei Erzherzoge, Neuberger), an old town of 28,000 inhab., situated on a hill on the right bank of the Eger, is known as the scene of Wallenstein's assassination on Feb. 25th, 1634, in the present town hall. The Kaiserburg has been in ruins since 1742. From Eger to *Carlsbad*, *Prague*, and *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's Austria*; to *Nuremberg*, see R. 26. — Beyond Eger the train leaves Austrian territory. 53½ M. *Waldsassen* (Hot. Bayrischer Hof, Zum Kloster), with an old Cistercian abbey handsome baroque church, 1681-1704; fine carving in the library. — 59 M. *Mitterteich*. To the right is the Kosseine (p. 159). — At (62 M.) *Wiesau* (p. 228) we join the line from Hof.

The line turns to the W. in wide curves. 82½ M. *Mehltheuer*. Beyond (91½ M.) *Reuth* we enter Bavaria. The Fichtel Gebirge (p. 155) become visible on the left.

105½ M. **Hof.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — HOTELS. *Kaiserhof*, R 1½-7 *M*, *Wittelsbacher Hof*, at the station; *Central-Hotel*, Sonnen-Platz, R. 2-2½ *M*; *Fränkischer Hof*, Bismarck-Str. 21, R. 1½-2½ *M*. — TRAMWAY from the station to the cemetery viâ the Bahnhof-Str., Bismarck-Str., Altstadt, Ludwig-Str., Vorstadt, and Schleizer Landstrasse.

Hof (1610 ft.), a town of 41,100 inhab. on the left bank of the *Saale*, is the head-quarters of the woollen and cotton industry of Upper Franconia and the junction of the line to Munich viâ Ratisbon (R. 32). On the W. side of the Ludwig-Str., ½ hr. from the station (tramway, see above), is the *Rathaus*, built in 1563-6 and altered in 1823, with a lofty tower. Opposite is the *Michaels-Kirche*, consecrated in 1299, but also subsequently altered. On the *Theresienstein*, 12 min. from the Rathaus (from the tramway station in the Schleizer Landstrasse to the right along the 'Sand', then to the left), is the Stadt-Park (restaurant); ⅔ M. farther to the N.E. is the *Labyrinthenberg* (1865 ft.), with a ruin and a belvedere.

Branch-line viâ (12 M.) *Naila* (to Schwarzenbach, see below) and (15 M.) *Höllen-Tal* to (17 M.) **Bad Steben** (1905 ft.; *Königliches Kur-Hotel, R. 2-8, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 60-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 7-12, omn. ½ *M*; Bayrischer Hof), loftily situated chalybeate and mud baths, managed by government and well fitted up (visitors' tax 15 *M*; bath 1 *M* 70 pf.-3 *M*). The two chalybeate springs are used both for bathing and drinking. New Kurhaus, with a colonnade. In 1796-7 Alexander von Humboldt was mining superintendent here (tablet). Excursions to the *Höllen-Tal* (Adam's inn), which extends from the village of Hölle (station, see above) almost to (¾ hr.) *Lichtenberg*, whence we may walk back to Bad Steben in 1 hr.; to the *Langenauer Tal* (rfmts. at the forester's), with the (1½ hr.) Max-Marien-Quelle (chalybeate spring); and to (1½ hr.) *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the Saale.

FROM HOF TO EGER, 37½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 3½ M. *Oberkotzau* (see below). — 8½ M. *Rehau*. On the right rises the Grosser Kornberg (p. 228). — 15½ M. *Selb-Plössberg*. Branch-line to (2½ M.) *Selb* (pop. 11,000), whence another line proceeds to (13½ M.) Holenbrunn (p. 228). — 20½ M. **Asch** (2100 ft.; custom-house examination; Hot. Geyer, R. 2-4 *K*; Post), a Bohemian town 1¼ M. to the N. of the station, with 22,000 inhab. and important weaving industry. Fine view of the Fichtel-Gebirge and the Böhmer-Wald from the tower on the *Hainberg* (2455 ft.), ½ hr. N. Branch-line viâ (2 M.) Asch-Stadtbahnhof to (18 M.) *Adorf* (p. 132). — From Asch viâ (33 M.) *Franzensbad* to *Eger*, see p. 132.

The line follows the winding Saale. — 109½ M. *Oberkotzau* (rail. restaurant), where the line to Eger (see above) diverges on the right, and that to Ratisbon and Munich (R. 32) on the left.

121 M. **Münchberg** (1830 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Harttig), an industrial town with 6600 inhabitants.

Branch-line N.W. to (6 M.) *Helmbrechts* (2020 ft.; inn), whence the **Döbraberg** (2605 ft.), the highest point of the *Frankenwald*, may be ascended in 1½ hr. (view-tower; extensive panorama). Descent W. to (1½ hr.) *Schwarzenbach am Walde* (2200 ft.; Hot. Lamm), a summer resort with 1600 inhab., terminus of a line to (6 M.) *Naila* (see above). From Schwarzenberg a picturesque forest-path leads viâ *Geroldsgrün* to (2½ hrs.) *Steben* (see above).

Branch-line from Münchberg S. (Map, see p. 155) to (6 M.) *Zell in Oberfranken* (2020 ft.; Hot. Rotes Ross, Leupold), whence the **Grosser Waldstein* (p. 158) may be ascended direct in 1 hr., or in 1½ hr. (guide useful) viâ the *Source of the Saale* (2315 ft.) and the *Bärenfang* (p. 158).

127½ M. *Stammbach* (1945 ft.). On the left rise the Waldstein, Schneeberg, and Ochsenkopf, the highest points of the Fichtel-Gebirge. Comp. the Map, p. 155. — 131 M. *Falls.* Branch-line E. to (3 M.) *Gefrees* (p. 156), whence motor-omn. run to Bayreuth and to Markt-Redwitz (see p. 155). — 134 M. *Marktschorgast* (1660 ft.; Hot. Goldener Löwe), in the valley to the right. Road through the Knoden-Tal to Berneck (p. 156; 3½ M.). — The engineering of the line here is interesting (gradient at first 1 : 40); cuttings, embankments, and bridges follow one another in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is the Abbey of Himmelkron (p. 155).

138½ M. *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (1150 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hotel), junction for Bayreuth and Bischofsgrün (pp. 151, 155). About ½ hr. N.E. is *Wirsberg* (1470 ft.; Hot. Werner), a summer resort. — 142½ M. *Untersteinach*, 3 M. to the N. of which (omn.) lies the health-resort of *Stadtsteinach* (1155 ft.).

146½ M. **Kulmbach** (1005 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone, Lange Gasse, R. 2-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Goldener Löwe, Bahnhof-Str.), a town of 10,700 inhab. on the *Weisser Main*, famed for its beer, has remains of the old town-walls. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str., after 3 min. cross the 'Kressenstein' to the left, and follow the Lange Gasse to the right to the (5 min.) market-place, in which stand the *Vereinshaus* and (behind, to the right) the *Rathaus*, with a façade of 1752. A little to the W., in the Graben-Str., is the small *Luitpold-Museum* (adm. 20 pf.), containing the Pörbitsch treasure silver vessels of the early 17th cent. and other antiquities. We proceed E. to the Obere Stadt-Str., at the end of which we ascend to the left to the *Petri-Kirche*, a late-Gothic church (15th cent. with a baroque altar. Returning to the Obere Stadt-Str., we ascend the Rentamts-Gässchen, to the right, past the *Rentamt*, a baroque building of 1694, to the *Plassenburg* (1391 ft.; restaurant), formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. The main part of the building was erected in 1559-69. In the outer court is the arsenal, with a portal of 1607, adorned with a relief of Margrave Christian on horseback. The inner court is surrounded on three sides with Renaissance arcades. The castle is open on week-days 8-12 and 2-6 (Nov.-Feb. 9-12 and 2-4), on Sun. 9-12 and 1-5; adm. 10 pf., incl. the apartments in the interior 20 pf. Good view from the 'rondell' to the W. of the castle.

Branch-line S. to (10 M.) *Thurnau*, with a Schloss of Count Giech and a parish-church (ca. 1700) with a fine stucco ceiling. Thence to Bayreuth, see p. 151.

Near (150 M.) *Mainleus* (995 ft.) the *Weisser* and *Roter Main* unite to form the *Main*. — 156½ M. *Burgkundstadt* (920 ft.), with a timbered Rathaus (1689). — We are joined on the right by the line from Saalfeld (p. 132). — 160½ M. *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (885 ft.; rail. restaurant).

165½ M. **Lichtenfels** (880 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone, in the market-place, R. 1½-2 *M*; Bahnhofs-Hotel, Anker), with 4450 inhab. and a basket-weaving school, is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach; see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Lichtenfels to Banz, 1¼ hr.'s walk (carr. 6 *M* there and back). From the station we walk straight on, turning to the right after 2 min. into the Bamberger Str. In 9 min. more we take the avenue to the right, pass under the railway to the left, and cross meadows, leaving *Reundorf* on the left, to (40 min.) the ferry at *Hausen*. We cross the river (5 pf.) to the Restaurant Fährhaus, on the right bank, and follow the Main to the porcelain-factory; opposite the bridge we ascend through the wood to (20 min.) Banz.

The once celebrated Benedictine abbey of ***Banz** (1380 ft.), founded in 1069, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings, beautifully situated on a wooded height 525 ft. above the Main, date mostly from the 18th cent. and now belong to the widow of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria. The interior (visitors shown round in ½ hr.; gratuity) contains a collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood (fine saurians, ammonites, etc.). The Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver in the chapel, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Cellini. The interior of the baroque abbey-church (1710-18) is arranged for picturesque effect (best view at the entrance, whence no windows are visible). The terrace on the S. side of the abbey affords a delightful view, with Vierzehnheiligen and the Staffelberg in the foreground. Good hotel (P. 4-5 *M*). — From Banz we may descend viâ *Unnersdorf* to *Staffelstein* station (p. 136) in ¾ hr. (up in 1 hr.).

Opposite Banz, on the left bank of the Main, 1 hr. from Lichtenfels (ascending to the left at a cross beyond *Seubelsdorf*, to the S. of Lichtenfels; carr. viâ *Grundfeld* 4½ *M* there and back), is the abbey-church of **Vierzehnheiligen** (1270 ft.; Hot. Hirsch, R. 80 pf.-1½ *M*), visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually. It was begun in the rococo style in 1743 by J. B. Neumann (p. 118) and completed in 1772. The interior is even more bizarre than that of the Banz church (see above). The Gnaden-Altar in the centre of the nave marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothelfer' ('helpers in need', *i.e.* patron-saints against various diseases and other evils) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1445, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. Festival on the 4th Sun. after Easter.

Farther S. rises the **Staffelberg** (1775 ft.), ascended from Vierzehnheiligen in 1½ hr. (finger-posts), from Staffelstein station (p. 136) in 1¼ hr. by a steep and rough path. Its steep limestone cliffs rise in terraces ('Staffeln') to a height of 920 ft. above the Main. On the top are a chapel of St. Adelgundis and a hermitage (refmts.). Prehistoric implements have been found here. The fine view has been celebrated by Scheffel: to the N. lie the Thüringer Wald, with the fortress of Coburg in the foreground, and the Frankenwald; to the E. stretch the Fichtel-Gebirge (with the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf) and the Franconian Jura; to the S. we see the Altenburg near Bamberg, with the Steigerwald behind it; and to the W. are the valley of the Main, with Banz, and the Grabfeldgau and Rhön-Gebirge beyond.

The train leaves Vierzehnheiligen and the Staffelberg to the left, and the Abbey of Banz to the right. — 169 M. **Staffelstein** (865 ft.; Hot. zur Post). The ancient town of that name (Hot. Grüner Baum, Bär), with 1850 inhab., lies 1/4 hr. S.E., at the foot of the Staffelberg (p. 135). It was the native place of Adam Ries (1492-1559), the arithmetician, and has a Scheffel museum. To Banz, see p. 135. — To the left, near (173 M.) *Ebensfeld*, rises the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and ruined castle. — 180 M. *Breitengüssbach.* On a height to the left stands the ruin of Giech (p. 151).

185 M. **Bamberg** (rail. restaurant, good; p. 145). The line from Schweinfurt (Kissingen; R. 21) joins ours on the right. — We now traverse pine-plantations and hop-gardens. The railway, high-road, Ludwigs-Kanal, and Regnitz run parallel as far as Fürth. — 189 1/2 M. *Strullendorf.*

From Strullendorf to Schlüsselfeld, 20 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. — We follow the valley of the *Rauhe Ebrach* to (5 M.) *Frensdorf*. To Ebrach, see below. — Beyond (7 1/2 M.) *Wingersdorf* we follow the valley of the *Reiche Ebrach*. — 10 M. *Steppach-Pommersfelden*. To the S. of the village of Pommersfelden and 1/2 hr. from the station is Count von Schönborn's ***Schloss Weissenstein,** built by Joh. Dientzenhofer in the baroque style in 1711-18, and accounted one of the finest châteaux of the 18th century. Magnificent staircase and banqueting-hall (open in summer on Sat. and Sun., in winter daily). Large park. About 4 1/2 M. to the S. lies Höchstadt (p. 137). — 20 M. *Schlüsselfeld.*

From Strullendorf to Ebrach, 23 M., railway in 2 hrs. — To (5 M.) *Frensdorf*, see above. — Beyond (8 1/2 M.) *Unterneuses* we follow the valley of the *Mittel-Ebrach*. — 23 M. **Ebrach** (Hot. Steigerwald, Wilz), with a celebrated *Cistercian Abbey* founded in 1127, now a prison. The church, originally built in 1200-82, was at one time the finest early-Gothic structure in Germany, but near the end of the 18th cent. its interior was entirely remodelled in the baroque style by Bossi. The extensive conventual buildings were rebuilt by Leonh. Dientzenhofer in 1687-98 and enlarged by B. Neumann in 1716. Omn. to Wiesentheid and to Gerolzhofen, see pp. 127, 128.

195 1/2 M. *Eggolsheim.* To the left rises the *Jägersburg* (1185 ft.; view), once a hunting-lodge of the Bishops of Bamberg (1730).

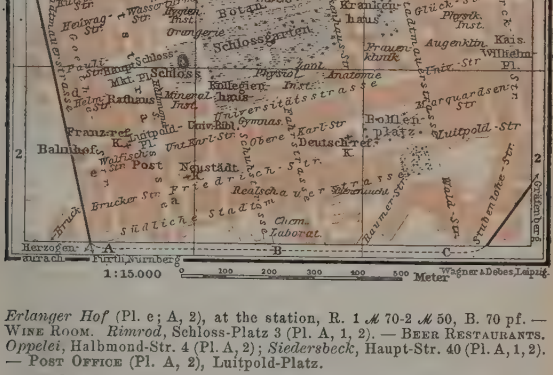
200 M. **Forchheim** (870 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zur Eisenbahn, Zettelmaier, R. 1-2 1/2 *M*, both at the station), a town of 9150 inhab. on the *Wiesent*, near its confluence with the Regnitz, and on the Ludwigs-Kanal, was already of some importance in the time of Charlemagne. It carries on weaving, spinning, and paper-making. Remains of the fortifications are still extant, including the Nürnberger Tor (1698), a little S. of the Parade-Platz. At the station we turn to the right, after a few paces turn to the left along the Eisenbahn-Str., cross the canal, and then follow the Kloster-Str. to the Parade-Platz. Farther on we take the main street to the right to (1/4 hr.) the Rathaus-Platz. Here, to the left, stands the *Rathaus* (14th-16th cent.). Behind it is the Gothic parish-church of *St. Martin*, with eight scenes from the Passion, of Wohlgemut's school, on the pillars of the nave. A little to the W., on the site

of the Carlovingian palace destroyed in 1246, rises the *Palace* of the Bishops of Bamberg (late 14th cent.). On the first floor is a museum, with prehistoric antiquities; on the ground and second floors and in the Kapellen-Saal are retouched mural paintings of the 14th cent. (adm. 1 *M*; attendant opposite the portal).

Railway to *Ebermannstadt* (Franconian Switzerland), see p. 160.

Branch-line W. to (14½ M.) *Höchstadt an der Aisch*, an old walled town of 1900 inhab., with a Schloss (now offices).

209½ M. **Erlangen.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Tröger's Bahnhof-Hotel; Schwan* (Pl. a; A, 2), Haupt-Str. 12, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf.-1 *M*; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; A, 2), Goethe-Str., near the station, R. 1½-3 *M*;



Erlanger Hof (Pl. e; A, 2), at the station, R. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 50, B. 70 pf. — Wine Room. *Rimrod*, Schloss-Platz 3 (Pl. A, 1, 2). — Beer Restaurants. *Oppelei*, Halbmond-Str. 4 (Pl. A, 2); *Siedersbeck*, Haupt-Str. 40 (Pl. A, 1, 2). — Post Office (Pl. A, 2), Luitpold-Platz.

Erlangen (920 ft.), with 24,900 inhab. (one-third Catholics), owes its prosperity mainly to French Protestants, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), and to German Protestants who took refuge here when the French devastated the Palatinate. The *University* (1200 students) was founded in 1743 by Margrave Frederick Alexander of Brandenburg-Bayreuth.

From the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. A, 2) we walk straight on, passing the French Reformed church (1692), to the Luitpold-Platz (Pl. A, 2), with a monument to *Professor Herz* (1816-71). To the left the

Haupt-Str. leads N. to the old *Schloss* (Pl. A, 1, 2) of the margraves, built in 1700-4. In front is a statue of the founder of the university (p. 137) by Schwanthaler (1843); opposite rises the *Pauli Fountain* (1889), with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. The beautiful *Schloss-Garten*, behind the palace, contains an unfinished statue in sandstone of the Great Elector (1703) and a fountain with statuettes of the first French refugees (1706). The garden is surrounded by handsome buildings, mainly university institutes. In the S.W. corner is the *Kollegienhaus* (Pl. B, 2), erected by Scharf in 1889. Behind it is the *University Library* (Pl. B, 2), containing 246,000 vols. and several rarities, including a MS. Bible of the 12th cent.; also a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15th-16th cent. (perhaps collected by Sandrart, p. 188), including sketches by Dürer (20) and Peter Flötner. On the N. side of the garden are the *Botanical Gardens* (Pl. B, 1; open in summer 6-12 and 1.30-6, Sun. 8-1; closed on Sat. at 4), on the W. side of which is a miniature reproduction of the Jura. Farther W. is the *Orangery* (Pl. A, B, 1; 1704), with the royal picture-gallery, containing 125 works by old masters (open free on Sun. 11-1; at other times through the keeper, gratuity; catalogue 20 pf.).

Pleasant walks on the *Ratsberg* (belvedere and restaurant), to the N.E., and the *Burgberg*, to the N. of the Altstadt, a spur of the Jura, at the foot of which a fair is held at Whitsuntide.

Branch-line E. viâ (12 M.) *Eschenau* (p. 189) to (17½ M.) **Gräfenberg** (1425 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a little town with a Schloss, prettily situated at the foot of the *Eberhartsberg* (1755 ft.; view). About 5 M. to the N. (omn. in 1½ hr.) is the *Egloffstein* (p. 161). — Another branch-line runs W. from Erlangen to (7½ M.) *Herzogenaurach*, 3 M. to the W. of which is *Münchaurach*, with a 12th cent. church.

Beyond (212 M.) *Eltersdorf*, to the left, lies *Schloss Grossgründlach*, formerly the convent of Himmelsthron, burial-place of the 'White Lady' (p. 155). — The line crosses the Ludwigs-Kanal to (215 M.) *Vach* and then crosses the Regnitz. — Before reaching the bridge over the *Rednitz* we join the Würzburg line (p. 128); to the right rises the Alte Feste (p. 189). Comp. the Map, p. 189. — 218½ M. *Fürth* (p. 189). We cross the Ludwigs-Kanal to (220½ M. *Nürnberg-Doos* (p. 128).

223½ M. **Nuremberg** (p. 163).

The railway to Munich again crosses the Ludwigs-Kanal, leaves the Ansbach and Stuttgart line on the right, and turns towards the S. — Beyond (229½ M.) *Reichelsdorf*, with a large summer beer-garden, the Rednitz is crossed.

234 M. **Schwabach** (1120 ft.; Hot. Goldener Engel, R. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; Schwarzer Bär), a town with 11,200 inhabitants. From the station we walk straight on to (13 min.) the late-Gothic Protestant *St. Johannis-Kirche*, erected in 1469-95. In the interior (verger in

the Kirch-Platz, in the small house to the left of the bookseller's) is a large altar-piece with *Carving by Veit Stoss and paintings from Wohlgemut's studio (1506-8). In front of the choir, to the left, is a fine Gothic 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; 1505), 40 ft. high. In the Rosenberg chapel, to the left of the choir, are paintings by Martin Schaffner (?; Virgin in a garland of roses) and others. The *Schöner Brunnen* in the market-place dates from 1716. 'Schwabach type' is an old-fashioned Gothic printing-type. The 'Articles of Schwabach' form the Protestant creed adopted in 1528-9.

The line ascends the Rednitz. — Near (240 M.) *Roth am Sand* (1110 ft.; Hot. Goldene Krone) is *Schloss Ratibor* (late 16th cent.).

From Roth am Sand to Greding, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line leads through the *Rot-Tal* to (7 M.) *Hilpoltstein* (1255 ft.), a prettily situated little town with 1500 inhabitants. We then traverse a wooded hill-country. — Beyond (21 M.) *Höbing* the train follows the valley of the *Schwarzach* to (24 M.) *Greding* (1265 ft.), a pleasant village. Thence to *Kinding* or *Beilngries*, see pp. 226, 129.

Motor-omn. thrice daily from Roth to the W. viâ (6 M., in 1 hr.; 50 pf.) *Abenberg* (1440 ft.; Hot. zur Post), with a Schloss (15th cent.; now a veterans' home), to (12½ M.) *Windsbach* (p. 37; 1¾ hr.; 1 ℳ 20 pf.).

Near (245 M.) *Georgensgmünd* the *Schwäbische* and *Fränkische Rezat* unite to form the Rednitz.

Branch-line W. to (4½ M.) *Spalt* (1170 ft.; Hot. Post, Krone), a small town of 1800 inhab., prettily situated on the Fränkische Rezat, the centre of the Franconian hop-district. It was the birthplace of G. Spalatin (1484-1545), the friend of Luther and Melanchthon.

The line now ascends the course of the Schwäbische Rezat.

251 M. **Pleinfeld** (1215 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zur Krone), junction for the Nuremberg and Augsburg line (p. 191). On a wooded eminence 1 hr. N.E. rises *Schloss Sandsee* (1495 ft.), the property of Prince Wrede. — 254 M. *Ellingen* (Hot. Römischer Kaiser), an old town with 1660 inhab., formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. At the entrance to the town is the large Schloss of Prince Wrede, rebuilt in the 1st half of the 18th century. Fine Rathaus of 1746 and other rococo edifices.

256½ M. **Weissenburg am Sand** (1380 ft.; Hot. Rose, R. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3 ℳ; Adler, Post), a picturesque old town of 7200 inhab. on the W. slope of the Franconian Jura, was a free city of the empire from 1306 to 1806. We follow the Schanz-Str. and then the Spital-Str. to the left, with the Spital-Tor, to the market-place, on the N. side of which rises the handsome late-Gothic Rathaus, with a portal of 1474. Close by, to the right, is the late-Gothic Carmelite church (15th cent.). The adjacent Ellinger Tor has a well-preserved 'Zwinger' (enclosure between the walls). The 'Limes' fort of Biriciana (comp. p. 214), immediately behind the station, and the collection of antiquities in the grammar-school deserve notice.

On a hill-spur ¾ hr. E. is the convent of *Wülzburg* (2060 ft.; rfmts.), now a convalescent home for veterans, commanding a fine view. It was founded in the Carlovingian era, annexed by the Margraves of Ansbach in 1540, and fortified in 1589-99.

259½ M. *Grönhart.* To the right of the station is the *Fossa Carolina*, the remains of a canal begun by Charlemagne.

262 M. *Treuchtlingen* (1030 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Poujol), junction for the Würzburg and Munich line (p. 224). Thence to (347½ M.) *Munich*, see pp. 224-227.

21. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen.

62 M. Express in 1¾-2 hrs. (8 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 70 pf.); ordinary train in 3 hrs. (7 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ 20 pf.). From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, see p. 111. From Würzburg to Kissingen in 2-3 hrs. (5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 30, 2 ℳ 20 pf.; express 5 ℳ 60, 3 ℳ 80, 2 ℳ 15 pf.).

Würzburg, see p. 117. The Bamberg line runs E. to (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 127) and then turns N. — 10½ M. *Seligenstadt.*

From Seligenstadt to Volkach, 7 M., branch-line in 40 min. — 5 M. *Vogelsburg*, an old convent (rfmts.). — 6 M. *Astheim* has an old abbey-church with a Renaissance portal. — 7 M. *Volkach* (Hot. zur Post), an ancient town on the left bank of the Main. About ½ hr. upstream is the pilgrimage-church on the Kirchberg, with a Madonna by Riemenschneider (1521). *Gaibach*, 1¼ M. from Volkach, has a 17th cent. Schloss and a church built in 1710-45 by Balth. Neumann (p. 118).

14½ M. *Bergtheim* (995 ft.). — 20 M. *Waigolshausen*, junction for Gemünden (p. 114). About ½ hr. N. is *Werneck* (Hot. Krone-Post, 5 min. from the station), a little S. of which is an old summer-residence of the Bishops of Würzburg, built in 1731-47 by B. Neumann (p. 118), with fine gates by J. G. Oegg. It is now a lunatic asylum. — The line approaches the *Main*.

26½ M. *Schweinfurt-Hauptbahnhof* (rail. restaurant; horse-tramway to the town), junction for the lines to Kissingen and Meiningen (pp. 141, 145), Gemünden (p. 114), and Kitzingen (p. 127).

28½ M. **Schweinfurt.** — Hotels. *Krone*, Rückert-Str. 22, R. 1½-3 ℳ; *Central*, R. from 1½ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, Brücken-Str. 37, R. 1 ℳ 50-2 ℳ 30, B. 60 pf., D. 1½ ℳ; *Rabe*, Markt 21, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 2 ℳ. — Wine at *Gösswein's*, Fischerrain 67. — *Café Schneider*, in the market-place.

Schweinfurt (715 ft.), with 27,000 inhab., on the *Main*, was a free town of the empire until 1803. It is noted for its steel ball factories and dye-works ('Schweinfurt green'), and a large cattle-market is held every fortnight. From the station we turn to the left, and beyond the bridge over the Marienbach we turn to the right. We then follow the Rückert-Str. to the left to the (10 min.) market-place, which contains a statue of *Friedrich Rückert*, the poet (1788-1866), by Rümann. At the corner of the Rückert-Str., to the right, is the house in which Rückert was born. The handsome *Rathaus*, on the left, erected by N. Hoffmann in the German Renaissance style in 1570-72, is one of the best buildings of its kind. It contains the *Museum* of art-objects and curiosities (adm. 9-12 and 2-5; ticket 50 pf., available also for the Altes Gymnasium).

Theresien-Hospital
Hammerich-Spit.
Engl. K.
Bet. Amt
N. Kath. K.
Post
Theater
Kurhaus
Konversations-haus
Trinkhalle
Kasino
Prinzregent Luitpold Bad
Neuen
Kurpark
Par
Zollamt
Bahnhof
Ballingen
KISSINGEN
1:11400
Meter

A little to the N. is the late-Romanesque Protestant *Johannis-Kirche*, spoiled by rebuilding in the 14th century. To the N. of the church is the *Altes Gymnasium*, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus; on the first floor are the Rückert Room and the Schuler Collection of birds and birds' eggs (adm., see p. 140; key at Kirch-Platz 6).

View towers on the *Peterstirne*, 1/4 hr. N.E. of the town, and on the W. side of the *Hainwald*, 1/4 hr. farther on. From the Peterstirne a path, affording good views, leads viâ the *Wilhelmsruhe* to (40 min.) Mainberg (see below).

The line follows the Main as far as Bamberg. Near (31 1/2 M.) *Schonungen*, on a hill to the left, is *Schloss Mainberg*. — 39 M. *Obertheres*. To the left is *Schloss Theres*, founded as a seat of the Babenbergs before 900 and converted in 1043 into a monastery, which was dissolved in 1803.

42 M. **Hassfurt** (740 ft.; Hot. Post), an old town of 2700 inhab., with the Gothic *Marien-Kapelle* or *Ritter-Kapelle* (15th cent.). On the outside of the choir are the armorial bearings of the members of a noble brotherhood, who contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (226 in all).

Branch line N. in 3/4 hr. to (10 M.) *Hofheim*, viâ (5 M.) *Königsberg* (Hot. Goldener Stern; pop. 860), in the Duchy of Coburg, birthplace of the mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (1436-76). The Marien-Kirche, dating from 1397-1432, was restored in 1904.

46 1/2 M. *Zeil* has a chapel on a hill, with two towers. — 49 1/2 M. *Ebelsbach*. To the right, on the left bank of the Main, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the castle of *Waldburg*. — 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is crossed. To the left is the ruin of Giech (p. 151).

62 M. *Bamberg* (p. 145).

From Schweinfurt to Kissingen, 14 1/2 M., railway in 35-60 min. The trains start from the Haupt-Bahnhof (p. 140). — 8 1/2 M. *Ebenhausen* (Bahnhof-Hotel, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*). To Meiningen, see p. 145. We skirt wooded hills, pass the ruin of Bodenlaube (p. 143), and enter the valley of (14 1/2 M.) *Kissingen*.

Kissingen and its Environs.

Hotels (several closed in winter). **Kurhaus* (Pl. C, 3; open April-Oct.), Kurhaus-Str. 1, with baths, R. from 5, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, board 9 *M*; **Palast Hotel Sauer* (Pl. d; C, 5), R. (some with baths) from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4 1/2, P. from 12 *M*, **Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 4, P. from 11 *M*, †*Viktoria & Kaiserhof* (Pl. b; C, 4), R. from 4 1/2, B. 1 1/2, P. 12 *M*, all three in the Kurhaus-Str.; **Englischer Hof* (Pl. c; C, 3), Theater-Str. 6, P. 8 1/2-12 *M*; **Hôt. & Villa Diana* (Pl. o; A, 4), Bismarck-Str. 10, P. from 11 1/2 *M*, **Métropole* (Pl. m; A, 3), R. 3-12, B. 1 1/2, P. from 10 *M*,

**Regina* (beyond Pl. A, 3, 4), Schörnborn-Str., R. 3½-10, B. 1½, D. 3-4, P. 9-15 *M*, **Bristol* (Pl. i; A, 3), P. from 8½ *M*, these four beyond the Saale; **Zapf* (Pl. l; D, 4), near the station. — *Wittelsbach* (Pl. f; B, 2), Markt-Platz 1, R. from 3, B. 1 *M* 40 pf.; *Büdel* (Pl. n; C, 3), Prinzregenten-Str. 2, R. 3-5, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., P. 8-11 *M*; *Park-Hotel* (Pl. p; C, 6), Kurhaus-Str. 21, near the station, new; *Preussischer Hof* (Pl. h; C, 2), Ludwig-Str. 10, R. 2-4 *M*; *Hôt.-Rest. Federbeck*, Hartmann-Str. 27 (Pl. C, D, 2); *Herzfeld*, Max-Str. 4 (Pl. B, 2), Jewish.

Hôtels Garnis. *Grand-Hôtel Garni*, Kurhaus-Str. 32 (Pl. C, 4), near the Neuer Kur-Park; *Will*, Kurhaus-Str. 26, near the Kur-Garten; *Ballinghaus*, Theater-Str. 3 (Pl. C, 3), with garden; *Villa Elsa*, Prinzregenten-Str. 9 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Herramhof*, Schloss-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 4), P. 20-35 *M* per week; *Villa Bauer*, Balling-Str. 1 (Pl. C, D, 3); *Weinberger*, Ring-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4), board 8 *M*; *Rieger*, Kurhaus-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 3, 4). — Beyond the Saale: *Fürstenhof*, Bismarck-Str. 21, P. from 10 *M*; *Bismarckhaus* (p. 113); *Bergschlösschen*, Altenberg 8, P. 7-12 *M*. — Numerous Lodgings.

Restaurants. *Kursaal*, at the Konversations-Haus (Pl. B, 3); *Casino* (p. 143); *Messerschmitt*, to the N. of the Kur-Garten; *Federbeck*, *Büdel* (see above); *Frühlings-Garten*, Frühling-Str. 9-11 (Pl. D, 3); *Löwenbräu*, at the Preussischer Hof (see above); *Schweizerhaus* (Pl. A, 2); *Schweizerhäuschen* (Pl. A, 4), on the Altenberg. — Wine Rooms. *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, Markt-Platz 16 (Pl. B, 2), D. 2-2½ *M*; *Ratskeller*, Markt-Platz 11; *Karch*, Wein-Gasse 1 (Pl. B, 2).

Cabs. From the station to the town 1, for 2 pers. 1½, for 3-4 pers. 2 *M*; with two horses 1½, 2, 3, or (5 pers.) 4 *M*. By time: 1-4 pers. for ¼ hr. 1 *M*, for each ¼ hr. more 60 pf.; with two horses 1½ *M* and 80 pf. — Carr.-and-pair (there and back; gratuity extra: to the Salinen-Bad in the forenoon 3½-4½, in the afternoon 4½-5½ *M*; to Bocklet 11 *M* (with 1 hr.'s wait); to Bad Brückenau 30 *M*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2, 3), Ludwig-Str. 12.

Theatre (Pl. C, D, 3), for comedies and operettas. Band in the Kur-Garten. — Reading Rooms at the Konversations-Haus (Pl. B, 3).

Visitors' Tax (season April 1st-Oct. 15th). 1st class 30 *M*, for the second member of a family 14, for each member more 9 *M*; 2nd class 24, 9½, and 4½ *M*; 3rd class 14, 6 and 3 *M*. Municipal tax ½ 1 *M*.

Baths (1½-5 *M* at the Kurhaus (p. 141), the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Bad, and the Salinen-Bad (p. 143; *Kurmittel-Haus* (Pl. B, 2), Salinen-Promenade. — Sanatoria. *Dr. Dietz*, Schloss-Str. 5-6 (Pl. C, 4); *Dr. Dapper* (Pl. D, 4), Ring-Str. 1; *Dr. Pick* (English), Kurhaus-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 3, 4).

Inquiry Office in the pavilion by the Ludwig-Brücke.

Motor Omnibus several times daily to (6 M.) *Bocklet* p. 111 in ¾ hr. (1 *M* 10 pf.); viâ (12½ M.) *Gerolda* and (17 M.) *Römershag* (p. 115) to (20½ M.) *Brückenau* p. 111) in 2¼ hrs. (3 *M* 20 pf.). — Omnibus to *Hammelburg* (railway under construction, see p. 111.

Sport. *Golf Links* (9 holes), on the Euerdorf road (beyond Pl. A, 6); *Tennis Courts* (Pl. B, 6), in the Lindesmühl-Promenade.

English Church (*All Saints'*; Pl. C, 1); services in summer.

Kissingen (660 ft.; pop. 5800) lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The curative properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection. Though at the beginning of the 19th cent. it was still a mere village, Kissingen is now the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria, with 35,000 patients annually (many English and Russians). The waters are efficacious in affections of the heart and digestive organs. — The gardens in front of the station (Pl. C, 6) contain a war monument in the shape of a pretty fountain.

Geograph. Anstalt v. Prenusch — Neustadt a. d. S. — Wagner & Debes, Leipz.
Frauenroth
Bocklet
Windheim
Aschach
Bauersberg
Stellberg
Mühlbg.
Eichelberg
Grossen Brach
Mühlberg
Stralsbach
Fränk. Saale
Haard
Kl. Brach
Klaushöhe
Hausen
Pfaffenberg
Königsstuhl
Lehen
Nüdlingen
Klauswald
Goldberg
Ilgenberg
BAD KISSINGEN
Staffelshöhe
Ostenberg
Winkels
Seehof
Ludwigsturm
Schiesshalle
Altenberg
Stationsbg.
Garitz
Finsterbg.
Reiterswiesen
Auracer Wald
Rempelbg.
Sommerberg
Hartberg
Arnshausen
Aura
Stufenberg
Scheinberg
Hörnel
Wirmsthal
Eltingshausen
Haarberg
Euerdorf
Siebenberg
Brücheman
Kilometer

The extensive **Kur-Garten** (Pl. B, C, 3, 4), the principal promenade, shaded by maples and chestnuts, is bounded by the old *Kurhaus* (p. 141) and the *Konversations-Haus* or *Regenten-Bau*, rebuilt in 1911-13 by Max Littmann (p. 244). In front of the latter are a statue of King Louis I., by Knoll (1891), and the 'Quellengruppe', by M. Arnold. On the S. side of the garden is the *Wandelhalle*, also by Littmann (1910-11); at its N. end are the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* and the *Pandur*, containing iron, carbonic acid, and salt. On the N. side of the garden is the *Max-Brunnen*, resembling Selters water, with a small Greek temple.

In the *Neuer Kur-Park*, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the *Prinzregent-Luitpold-Bad* (Pl. B, 4), a large edifice with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen). The central block contains the *Casino*, with a restaurant, in front of which rises a statue of King Max II., by Arnold. — A tablet on the *Bismarck-Haus* (Pl. A 3) commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874. — In the Wein-Gasse is the small *Municipal Museum* (Pl. B, 2; open Wed. and Sat. 10-12). — A little to the E. of the Marien-Kapelle (Pl. D, 2) is a marble statue of *Germania Mourning*, by Arnold, commemorating the engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians near Kissingen in 1866.

The **Saline Springs**, with extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Kur-Garten, are reached by steamer (every 20 min., except from 12 to 2; fare 30, there and back 50 pf.). In the waiting-room of the *Salinen-Bad* is the *Salinen-Sprudel*, an artesian well over 300 ft. deep (2 % of salt; 61° Fahr.), which alternately rises and falls in its glass-covered reservoir. Adjoining the baths is a café-restaurant. Near it is a statue of *Prince Bismarck*, who frequently resided at the *Obere Saline*, 5 min. farther on (open daily 3-7 p.m.; 50 pf.). — At the village of *Hausen*, $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, is the *Schönborn-Sprudel*, above which rises a tower, 105 ft. in height (adm. 4-6 p.m.). — About 20 min. N.E. of Hausen, near the village of *Kleinbrach*, is the *Luitpold-Sprudel*.

A pretty walk, beginning beyond the first house in the Hain-Str. (Pl. D, 5) and ascending the steps to the left, leads to (25 min.) the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (1130 ft.), the N. tower of which commands a fine view (restaurant below the ruin). We may return by the road viâ *Unterbodenlauben*, with its old lime-tree. — Fine view also from the *Ludwigs-Turm* (1265 ft.; 147 steps; rfmts.), 25 min. N.W. The path ascends near the Schweizerhaus (Pl. A, 2), keeps to the left at (10 min.) the fork, and leads past the *Jagdhaus* (right) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the tower. — Above the station, on the E., is the *Balling-Hain*, with a monument to Dr. Balling (d. 1875). — Well-kept paths lead to the *Stationsberg* (1150 ft.; restaurant), 20 min. S.E., beyond the theatre; to the *Lindes-Mühle*, 10 min. S.; to the *Altenberg*, $^1/_4$ hr. S.W.; to *Garitz* (p. 114), $^1/_4$ hr. S.W., and the monastery of

Aura (p. 114), 1¼ hr. farther on; to the *Scheinberg* (1315 ft.), 1½ hr. S., with the Wittelsbach-Turm, 110 ft. high (panorama); to the *Altenburger Haus*, ¾ hr. N., at the mouth of the *Kaskaden-Tal*; to the *Klaushof* (restaurant), 1¼ hr. N., in the woods, reached by the Brückenau motor-omn. and also by omn. (1½ *M* return), and to the *Klaus-Höhe* (1340 ft.), 20 min. farther on.

Ascent of the *Kreuzberg* (see below): (1) viâ *Bischofsheim*, see p. 115; (2) viâ *Aschach* (see below), and thence viâ *Premich* and *Waldberg* or viâ *Sandberg* (school of wood carving), in 6-7 hrs. (road as far as Waldberg or Sandberg).

Bocklet (690 ft.), with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths, is prettily situated on the Saale, 6 M. to the N. of Kissingen (motor-omn. and carr., see p. 142), in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills. Rooms at the *Royal Kurhaus*, in *Plank's Hotel*, and in various villas. Between the Kurhaus and the *Badhaus* with its *Trinkhalle* is a small park with fine old trees.

About ¼ hr. S. of Bocklet, on the Saale, lies the village of **Aschach** (station of the motor-omn. from Kissingen to Bocklet), with the Schloss of Count Luxburg, well restored in the mediæval style. It contains a collection of old drinking-vessels, wood-carvings, etc. (adm. in the absence of the proprietor; gratuity). — Attractive excursion from Bocklet through the Saale valley to (3 hrs.) Neustadt (p. 145).

The third of the Franconian baths, 20½ M. to the N.W. of Kissingen (motor-omn. and carr., see p. 142), is —

Bad Brückenau. — Hotels. **Königliches Kur-Hotel*, with nine dépendances, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. from 2, P. 6½-11 *M*; **Schloss-Hotel*, R. 2-3 *M*; *Flüglein*, R. 1 *M* 20 pf. 3 *M*, B. 1, board 3½-4 *M*; *Pension Simmtalhof*, P. 5½-7½ *M*; *Villa Heil*. *Dr. Schlagintweit's Sanatorium*. — Visitors' Tax (season May 15th-Sept. 15th; first three days free) 18 *M*, second member of a family 8, each member more 4 *M*.

Bad Brückenau (985 ft.) lies in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills. In front of the *Kursaal* (restaurant) is a figure of King Louis I., by F. von Miller (1897). A band plays thrice daily in the Kur-Garten. The Stahl, Wernarzer, and Sinnberger springs, charged with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of kidney disease, female complaints, etc. (4000 patients annually).

Beautiful walks in the environs. Shady paths lead N. through the *Hartwald* to (1½ hr.) *Kloster Volkersberg* (refmts.); W. to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenfels*, with its old castle; S. viâ the *Sinnberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Dreistelzberg* (2165 ft.), with a view-tower (carriage-road as far as the Dreistelzhof, ½ hr. from the top).

The town of **Brückenau** (Hot. Bayrischer Hof or Post, Krone; pop. 1800), ¾ hr. E. of Bad Brückenau, has three mineral springs and a bath-house (visitors' tax 15, second member of a family 5, each member more 3 *M*).

Fine excursion to the top of the **Kreuzberg** (3060 ft.), the highest but one of the *Rhön* hills, 1½ hrs. N.E. We may take the railway (p. 115) to *Wildflecken* and walk up by a forest path (blue and white way marks) in 1¼ hr. Or we may follow the road along the Sinn to 6 M. *Oberbach* (railway also to this point, see p. 115); thence we follow a path with red and white way marks to the (2½ hrs.) Franciscan convent (quarters

A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
Hallstadter Str
Friedhof
Würzbg. Hof
Bahnhof
Gasfabrik
Gasfabrik Str.
Magerins-Str.
Maximilians-Brücke
Regnitz
Schützen-Str.
Blumen-Str.
Hornthal-Str.
Weide
Weiße Markus Löwen-Str.
Abtsberg
Krankenhaus
Hain
Mittelgasse
Mittel G.-Str.
Lorenz. G.
Heiligegrab-Str.
Post
Josephs-Str.
St. Gangolphs-K.
St. Gangolphs Pl.
Ludwigs-Brücke
Hauptwache
Elektrotechn. Fabr.
Industrie
Tivoli
Kaserne
Bremer Str.
Starkenfeld-Str.
Schwarzenberg-Str.
Nürnberger Str.
Weiher-Str.
Sophien-Br.
Schmitt-Str.
Trimberg-Str.
Hegerstr.
Kunigunden-Damm
Heinrichs-Damm
Luitpoldhain
Prof. Luitpold-Str.
Theresien-Str.
Ehrlich-Str.
Malzfabr.
Wunderburg
Mariahilf-K.
Kapellen Str.
Holz Str.
Kappenzipfel Str.
Hirten-Str.
Marien-Str.
Seehof-Str.
Fleischbank-Str.
Judenbräu
Justiz Geb.
Hauptpost
Schönleins-Platz
Kgl. Fil.-Bank
Theater
Neues Gymnas.
Altes Gymnas.
Frauenkirche
Dom
Alte Kapelle
Residenz
Neue Residenz
Kranzmarkt
Grüner Markt
Obere Karolinen-Str.
Untere Karolinen-Str.
Franz Ludwigs-Str.
Ludwigs-Str.
Brückenau-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Schützen-Str.
Theresien-Str.
Hain-Straße
Hain-Str.
Lange Straße
Schönbornstr.
Schönborn-Str.
Schützenhofen Str.
Schützenhofen-Str.
Karmeliten Kloster
St. Stephans-K.
Hochreservoir
Schullehrer-Semin.
Sternwarte
Kreisarchiv
Villa Remus 260 m
Altenburg 370 m
Nürnberg
1. St. Martinskirche B.2.
2. Obere Pfarrk. B.3.
3. Priesterseminar B.C.2.
4. Lyzeum B.2.
5. Kgl. Bibliothek u. Natural-Kabinet B.2.
6. Kaserne B.3.
7. Rathaus B.3.
8. Irrenhaus A.2.
9. Realschule B.2.
10. Bürgerspital A.2
11. Haupt-Zollamt C.2.
12. Verwalt.-Geb. B.3.
13. Max-Brunnen B.2.
14. Neptuns-Br. B.3.
15. Erthals Standb. B.3.
16. Luitpold-Dkm. B.3.
BAMBERG
1:21.300
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter

for both sexes) and Braun's inn, 330 ft. below the top, which is marked by a wooden cross. Extensive view of N. Franconia to the W. as far as the Taunus, to the E. as far as the fortress of Coburg and the Fichtel-Gebirge. The Steigerwald closes the view to the S., the Thüringer Wald and the hills of Fulda to the N. Descent to *Kissingen*, see p. 114; to *Bischofsheim*, see below. — For details of the Rhön district, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

From Brückenau to Jossa, $10^1/_2$ M., local railway in 1 hr. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Sinntalhof* (p. 144). — 2 M. *Bad Brückenau* (p. 141). Then along the *Sinn* to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Jossa* (p. 113).

From Brückenau to Wildflecken, $8^1/_2$ M., local railway in $^3/_4$ hr. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Römershag*. — 6 M. *Oberbach* (p. 141). — $8^1/_2$ M. *Wildflecken*. Thence to the Kreuzberg, see p. 144.

From Kissingen to Meiningen, 46 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. — To ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Ebenhausen*, see p. 111. We diverge here to the N. from the Schweinfurt line. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Rottershausen*. Branch-line to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Stadtlauringen*. — 15 M. **Münnerstadt** (Hot. Fränkischer Hof, Adler), an old town of 2230 inhab. on the *Lauer*. The late-Romanesque and late-Gothic parish-church contains a modern altar incorporating four statues from the old altar (early works of Riemenschneider) and a relief of the Crucifixion, ascribed to Veit Stoss. — 22 M. **Neustadt an der Saale** (Hot. Goldener Mann, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, B. 60 pf., good; pop. 2160), $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of the station, is prettily situated above the Saale and enclosed by a wall with towers. On the hill to the E. is ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Salzburg*, an ancient palace in the Romanesque style, probably built by Charles Martel, now one of the largest ruins in Germany. View from the keep (10 pf.). At the foot of the hill ($^1/_4$ hr. E. of Neustadt) lies *Bad Neuhaus* (Schloss-Hotel & Kurhaus, P. $4^1/_2$-6 *M*), with salt and carbonic acid springs. Branch-lines, see below. — We leave the Saal-Tal and turn to the left into the valley of the *Streu*. At ($36^1/_2$ M.) *Rentwertshausen* we cross the low watershed between the Saale and Werra, and descend to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (46 M.) *Meiningen* (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

From Neustadt (see above) to Bischofsheim, 12 M., branch-line in $1^1/_4$ hr. — The line follows the wooded valley of the *Brend*. — $^1/_2$ M. *Brendlorenzen*, with a Romanesque church. — 12 M. **Bischofsheim vor der Rhön** (Hot. Rhönlust, Adler, Löwe), an ancient town with 1300 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the Kreuzberg (p. 144), which may be ascended hence viâ *Hasselbach* in $1^3/_4$-2 hrs.

From Neustadt to Königshofen, $14^1/_2$ M., branch-line in $1^1/_4$ hr. through the attractive valley of the *Fränkische Saale*. — **Königshofen im Grabfeld** (Hot. Schlundhaus) is a quaint old town with 1800 inhab. and an interesting late-Gothic church (1442-96).

From Kissingen viâ *Hammelburg* (railway under construction) to *Gemünden*, see p. 114.

22. Bamberg.

Hotels. *Bellevue* (Pl. c; C, 3), Schönleins-Platz 4, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, good; *National* (Pl. g; C, 1), Luitpold-Str. 37, R. $1^3/_4$-$3^1/_2$ *M*, B. 90 pf., D. 1 *M* 70 pf.; *Drei Kronen* (Pl. d; B, 3), Lange Str. 12-14, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$-3 *M*, good; *Erlanger Hof* (Pl. c; C, 1), Luitpold-Str. 51, near the station. — *Luitpold* (Pl. f; C, 2), Luitpold-Str. 11; *Baumann* (Pl. a; C, 1), Luitpold-Str. 15; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b; C, 2), Obere König-Str. 4, R. 1 *M* 60 pf.-3 *M*; *Eisenbahn-Hotel*, Ludwig-Str. 8, to the right of the station.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Hot. Bellevue*, *National*, *Luitpold*, see above; *Eckenhüttner Näle*, Franz-Ludwig-Str. 5a (Pl. C, 2, 3); *Schützenhaus*

Schönleins-Platz 1 (Pl. C, 3); *Münchener Hof*, Hauptwach-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 2), with garden; *Schönlein*, Friedrich-Str. 6 (Pl. C, 3). — Wine Rooms. *Messerschmitt*, corner of Lange Str. and Promenade-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, Kessler-Str. 19 (Pl. B, C, 2, 3). — Beer Gardens. *Hofbräu-Keller* (view of the Regnitz-Tal), *Polarbär*, etc., on the Stephansberg (Pl. B, 4); others on the Jakobsberg (Pl. A, 3).

Cabs (stands at the station, Maximilians-Platz, and Schönleins-Platz). From the station to the town (level ground) 50-75 pf., with two horses 80 pf.-1 *M* 20 pf.; to the Jakobsberg 1 *M* or 1 *M* 80 pf.; to the Michaelsberg 1½ or 2 *M*; to the Altenburg (two horses) 5 *M*. By time, within the town: ¼ hr. 50, with two horses 80 pf.; ½ hr. 1 *M* or 1 *M* 60 pf.; 1 hr. 2 *M* or 2 *M* 40 pf.

Tramways (no cars after 10 p.m.). From the *Station* (Pl. D, 1) viâ the Hauptwach-Str. and Grüner Markt to the *Schweinfurter Str.* (Pl. A, 1). — From the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. E, 1) viâ the station, Luitpold-Str., Sophien-Str., Schönleins-Platz, Obstmarkt, and Hauptwach-Str. to the *Hallstadter Str.* (beyond Pl. B, 1). — From the *Schönleins-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Hain-Str.* (Pl. C, 3, 4; Theresienhain).

General Post Office (Pl. C, D, 3), Wilhelms-Platz 3. Poste restante letters and parcels are obtained at the post office by the station (Pl. D, 1).

Baths. *Stadtbad*, Geierswörth-Str. 3 (Pl. B, 3); *Theresienhain* (p. 150), with river-baths.

Chief Sights (5 hrs.): Cathedral, Palaces, Michaelsberg with the view-terrace, Theresienhain. Excursion to the Altenburg (p. 151; 2 hrs.).

Bamberg (785 ft.), a town with 48,000 inhab., first mentioned in 973, was erected into a bishopric by Emperor Henry II. in 1007 (archbishopric since 1817), and since 1802 has belonged to Bavaria. It also possessed a university from 1648 to 1802. Bamberg lies in the mild and fertile valley of the *Regnitz* (here separated into two branches), 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The *Ludwigs-Kanal*, which connects the Main with the Danube (comp. p. 212), joins the Regnitz above the town. The *Prinz-Ludwig-Hafen* (1912), on the right branch of the Regnitz, to the N. of the town, marks the limit of navigation on the Main. The chief industries of Bamberg are cotton-spinning, brewing, and market-gardening.

The Luitpold-Str. leads from the station to the town (to the cathedral ½ hr.). On the left is the church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. C, 1, 2), founded in 1063, originally Romanesque with a Gothic choir, but much altered. — We next follow the Obere König-Str. to the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. C, 2), and then the Hauptwach-Str. to the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2), in which rises the *Maximilian Fountain* (Pl. 13), by F. von Miller (1880), with bronze statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emperor Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and Emperor Conrad III.

Farther on is the Grüner Markt (Pl. B, 2, 3). On the right is the *St. Martins-Kirche* (Pl. 1), built in the baroque style in 1686-93. The nave has waggon-vaulting; the crossing is adorned with deceptive architectural painting in the style of Andrea Pozzo. The tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. Adjoining the church is the *Royal Lyceum* (Pl. 4), built in 1696-1719, formerly the university (see above) and Jesuit college. The entrance,

Jesuiten-Str. 2, leads into a court, at the back of which are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (on the right; shown at 10 and 11 on Sun. from May 1st to Oct. 10th; at other times gratuity) and to the **Royal Library** (Pl. 5, B 2; on the left).

The library, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains over 300,000 vols., 3400 incunabula, and 4500 MSS. It also comprises the Heller collection of 30,000 drawings, water-colours, and engravings, incl. works by Dürer and Cranach. The exhibition-room (open free on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, on Sun. from May to July 10-12, from Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th on week-days 11-12 only; closed on Sat. afternoons; apply at the reading room, 1st floor) contains engravings (near the entrance); fragments of a MS. of Livy (5th cent.; left row); fine parchments from the library bequeathed by Emperor Henry II. to the chapter of Bamberg (from 6th cent. onwards), incl. the '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours ca. 800 (Case XV), and the prayer-books of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 6th cent. (?; Case XVI); also valuable bindings and miniatures.

Farther on in the Grüner Markt, to the left, rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('Gabelmann'; Pl. 14, B 3), erected in 1698. The Obstmarkt leads thence to the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. B, 3), a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, completed in 1456, with a view downstream of the old fishermen's houses ('Little Venice'). On the right is a stone Crucifix of 1715. On a artificial island half-way across the bridge stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 7), built in 1746-54 and adorned externally with allegorical frescoes by J. Anwander. The old tower above the entrance to the bridge is adorned with two rococo balconies. — The Karolinen-Str. ascends thence to the Karolinen-Platz, a square enclosed by the cathedral and the palaces. At the E. end of the cathedral stands an equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* (Pl. 16), by F. von Miller (1899). In front of the old palace is a statue of the prince-bishop *Franz Ludwig von Erthal* (d. 1795; Pl. 15), by Widnmann (1865).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3), with its four conspicuous eight-storied towers (265 ft. in height), is one of the grandest Romanesque edifices in Germany. The original building was a flat-roofed basilica, founded by Emperor Henry II. in 1004 and destroyed by fire in 1081. The present church was erected on the old foundations in 1237. The two towers at the E. end are Romanesque, but the open-work turrets on the two W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style, which is also apparent in the W. choir (completed at the end of the 13th cent.) and the transept. The spires of the four towers date from 1767. The interior of the cathedral is 312 ft. long, 93 ft. wide, and 83 ft. high. The *Sculptures are among the best examples of German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods. Comp. p. xix.

The recessed *Fürsten-Portal*, or main portal, on the N., facing the Karolinen-Platz, resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral; its sculptures represent the Last Judgment (above the architrave), the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures

of the Church (left) and Synagogue (right; with its eyes bandaged). The two portals on the E. choir are also embellished with sculptures: on the left (S.) portal ('Adams-Pforte') are figures of St. Peter, Adam, and Eve (right; the first nude statues executed since the classical period), and of Henry II., Kunigunde, and St. Stephen (left; ca. 1240); the right (N.) portal ('Gnaden-Pforte') has columns with elaborate capitals, with the Virgin worshipped by saints above the architrave (ca. 1200?).

The ***Interior** (open 5.30-12 and from 2 till the Angelus) was restored under King Louis I. in 1832-7. The sacristan, who shows the choir screens, crypt, and treasury, lives at the S.W. corner, by which we enter the church (for 1-3 pers. 1 *M*, for each pers. more 30 pf.).

In the centre of the Nave is the **Tomb of Henry II.* (d. 1024) *and Kunigunde* (d. 1038), executed by Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 118) in 1499-1513. On the ornate limestone sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over lifesize, in the costumes of the 15th century. Reliefs on the sides: (1) The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares; (2) She pays the workmen employed in building the church of St. Stephen; (3) Death of the Emperor; (4) The Archangel Michael weighing the soul of the Emperor; (5) The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict.

By the pillar to the left of the steps leading to the St. George's or E. Choir is an **Equestrian Figure of Emperor Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1152 and was buried in the cathedral (or of Stephen, King of Hungary, who is said to have been baptized here; or of one of the Magi); on the pillar to the right is a relief of the Annunciation. The choir contains, on the right, the tombstone of *Prince-Bishop George II.* (d. 1505), from Peter Vischer's studio, and the sarcophagi of *Bishop Günther* (d. 1065; 13th cent.) and *Bishop Otho II.* (d. 1196; Romanesque). The bronze Christ over the altar was designed by Schwanthaler. — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with *Sculptures of the 13th cent., revealing French influence. In six niches on the S. side are figures in relief of the twelve Apostles, while in the seventh niche is St. Michael and the Dragon. In similar niches on the N. side are twelve Prophets. On the intervening pillar are three beautiful figures of the Madonna, *St. Elizabeth (left; also identified as St. Anne or a sibyl), and the Angel of the Annunciation (right; 'The laughing angel'). — The Crypt, below the E. choir, is severely Romanesque; the vaulting is borne by 14 round and octagonal columns. It contains the simple *Sarcophagus of Emperor Conrad III.* and a well.

In the St. Peter's or W. Choir is the low marble sarcophagus of *Pope Clement II.* (d. 1047), once Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs of the 13th cent.(?). On the walls are the tombstones of the prince bishops *Schaumburg* (d. 1475; No. 34, right), *Gross-Trockau* (d. 1501; No. 36, left), *Pommersfelden* (d. 1503; No. 37, right), the last two being from Peter Vischer's studio, and *George III. of Limburg* (d. 1522), on the left wall, by Loy Hering, in marble. The choir-stalls date from the late 14th century. — On the wall of the S. transept, to the left, adjoining the W. choir, is a Byzantine ivory crucifix presented by Henry II. in 1008.

The Antonius-Kapelle, in the S. transept, contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (?), representing the rosary, with saints and portraits of Emperor Max I., Pope Leo X., and other princes of that period. — A door in the S. transept leads to the Heilige Nagel-Kapelle, added in the 15th cent., which contains 61 brasses of canons (1414-1540), and a carved reredos of the 15th cent.: it is divided into two aisles by three columns and two pillars. — The adjacent Treasury (adm., see above), especially rich in Romanesque objects, contains four imperial mantles, 11th cent., the skulls of Henry II. and Kunigunde in costly mountings, the Emperor's crown, sword, drinking-horn, and knife, an Alexandrian glass vessel (1st cent. A.D.), the enamelled head of St. Otho's crozier, the shroud of Bishop Günther (d. 1065), with a representation

of the East and West doing homage to Constantine, a tall Romanesque Easter-candlestick in bronze, vestments, liturgical ivory combs, reliquaries, portable altars, etc.

On the W. side of the Karolinen-Platz is the **Alte Residenz** (*Alte Hofhaltung;* Pl. A, B, 3), with a lofty gable and handsome oriel-window and gateway, built ca. 1570 on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which the Lombard king Berengar died in captivity in 966 and Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew Emperor Philip of Swabia in 1208. The courtyard is bounded on the W. by the old offices, picturesque frame-buildings with galleries and exterior staircases (15th cent.). — The N. side of the Karolinen-Platz is occupied by the handsome **Neue** or **Königliche Residenz,** erected by L. Dientzenhofer under Bishop von Schönborn in 1695-1704. Here, on Oct. 6th, 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. The palace is open (entr. by the left portal; 50 pf.) 10-12 and 2-5 (Oct.-April 2-4), Sun. 10-12 only. In the E. wing (right portal) is the *Museum of the Historical Society* (Sun. 10.30-12; 20 pf.).

The Dom-Str., with the old canonries, leads W. from the old palace to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. A, 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica (1073-1109), with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a baroque façade. To the Altenburg, see p. 151.

Short of the Jakobs-Kirche the Michaelsberg-Str. leads to the right to the *Michaelsberg (Pl. A, 2), with the conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a large mediæval convent, though the present buildings are later than 1696. A staircase ascends to the **St. Michaels-Kirche,** a Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions. The façade dates from 1700; the interior was altered in 1725-48 in the baroque style and renovated at the end of the 19th century.

The Interior contains many tombs of bishops (16th-18th cent.), of little artistic value, transferred hither from the cathedral. Fine 18th cent. pulpit. Below the choir, under the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent.; on the lid is a figure of the saint. The statue at the back, in an earlier style, is also said to represent the saint. Handsome rococo choir-stalls. On the ceiling are curious botanical paintings.

The S. wing of the abbey-building (in the court, to the right) contains the **Municipal Art Gallery** (open daily 10-12 and 2-5, in winter 2-3, 50 pf.; free on Sun. morning; catalogue 50 pf.).

The Picture Gallery begins to the right of the entrance. Room I. S. German school of 1480-1520. — R. II and III. Early German schools of 1500-80, including paintings by *M. Wohlgemut, Hans von Kulmbach, Hans Baldung Grien, B. Strigel,* and *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (3. SS. Willibald and Walburg adored by Bishop Eib of Eichstätt). — R. IV-VIII. Dutch and Flemish masters of the 16th-18th centuries. — R. IX and X. Italian schools of 1450-1780. — R. XI. Spanish works of the 16th-17th centuries. — R. XII. French school of the 17th-18th centuries. — R. XIII.

Various schools. — R. XIV. Objects of art and designs. — R. XVI. German schools of 1580-1780. — R. XVII. German schools of the 19th century. — R. XVIII. Works of early and modern masters. — R. XIX. Bamberg Room, with paintings in oil and on porcelain. — The rooms to the left of the entrance contain the *Ethnographical Collection* (in R. XXIV and XXV objects from Japan).

On the N. side of the courtyard, to the right, adjoining the church, is the old abbey, now the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. 10; almshouse); to the left are the secular buildings, with a brewery. Passing the garden of the latter, we reach the terrace behind the Michaels-Kirche, where an avenue of limes affords charming views of the town. Good café, much frequented in the afternoon.

From the Michaelsberg we go to the W., through the St. Getreu-Str. and near a crucifix to the left to (6 min.) the *Villa Remeis* (beyond Pl. A, 3), now a restaurant. — From the Michaelsberg the Aufsees-Str., Elisabethen-Str., and Obere Sand-Str. descend to the Rathaus (p. 147), passing fine Stations of the Cross, by a sculptor of the same type as Adam Krafft. From the Michaelsberg to the Altenburg, see p. 151.

From the Obere Brücke (p. 147) we may ascend to the left (S.W.) to the Pfahl-Platz and the Kaulberg. On the Unterer Kaulberg, to the left, stands the Gothic **Obere Pfarr-Kirche,** or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. 2; B, 3), erected in the 14th century. The interior of the nave was altered in the baroque style in the 18th century. On the N. side is the Braut-Tür, with an elegant porch and figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins. In the S. aisle is a finely carved altar by Veit Stoss (1523). To the Altenburg, see p. 151.

From the Pfahl-Platz (see above) we may go to the S. through the Alte Juden-Str., with the old *Prellsches Haus* (No. 14), in the richest baroque style, and the Concordia-Str. to the *Concordia* (Pl. 11; B, 4), a picturesque club-house on the river, with terraces (best view from the 'Mühlwörth' opposite, Pl. B 4). We then ascend the Stephansberg (Pl. B, 4), with its beer-gardens, and take the Sternwarten-Str. to the left to the *Observatory* (Sternwarte; Pl. B, 4), with its two towers (fine view).

In the new quarter to the W. of the old town is the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; 1900-3) and the *General Post Office* (1905-8). Close by, in the Urban-Str., is the *Synagogue* (1910). — Beyond the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. D, 3) lies the suburb of *Wunderburg*, with barracks and market-gardens.

The ***Theresienhain** (Pl. C, 4; tramway, see p. 146), with its old oaks, affords pleasant walks. A little to the S. of the river-baths is a statue of *King Louis II.* in his coronation robes, by Kittler (1910). In the middle of the wood is a café-restaurant. Pleasant walk along the river to (1½ hr.) the village of *Bug*, at the S. end of the park.

BAYREUTH
1:27.500
0 200 400 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Graser B 4
2 Jean Paul B 4
3 Maximilian II. B 4
4 Harmonie B 4
5 Herzogspalais B 4
Kirchen:
6 Kathol. Kirche B 4
7 Protest. Kirche B 4
8 Schloß, altes B 4
9 Schloß, neues BC 4
A
B
C
D
Siegesturm
Hohe Warte
Spitzigen Stein
Schießhaus
Bürgerreuth
Louisenburg
Hertelsgut
R. Wagner-Festspielhaus
Wendelhöfen
Kreis-Irrenanstalt
Zuchthaus
ehem. Kapitelhaus
ST. GEORGEN
Orleans-K.
Stift-K.
Roter Main
Münchberger Str.
Spinnerei
Markgrafenallee
Brandenburger Str.
Bahnhof
Post
369
Stuckberg
Herzog-Keller
Städt. Krankenhaus
Amtsger.
Hospital
Kath. Pfarrhof
Raths-Str.
Post
Oberr. Cab.
Richard Wagner-Str.
Städt. Badeanst.
Mistelbach
Luitpold-Str.
Jean Paul-Str.
Kaserne
Kaserne
Roter Main
1
2
3
4
5

Three pleasant routes lead to the Altenburg. By the first (35 min.; steep) we ascend the Unterer Kaulberg (p. 150), passing the *Carmelite Convent* (Pl. A, B, 4), with its interesting Romanesque cloisters (gratuity to the porter; ladies not admitted); we then follow the 'Knöcklein' to the right and the Altenburger Str. (Pl. A, 4) to the left direct to the castle. The second route (45 min.; good road) ascends from the Jakobs-Kirche (p. 149) along the 'Jakobsberg' and its continuation (keep to the left at the top). A third route, still longer, but affording extensive views of the Main valley, leads from the Michaelsberg (p. 149) along the St. Getreu-Str., lastly through a wood up the hill, where we turn to the left and ascend the ravine. The

***Altenburg** (1265 ft.), probably founded in the 10th cent., was a stronghold of the prince-bishops from 1251, and was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, but was afterwards partly restored. The new building of 1902 is occupied by a restaurant (with beds). Fine view from the tower (165 steps; 10 pf.; afternoon light best). The 15th cent. chapel, restored in 1834, contains 16th cent. monuments and old stained glass.

Branch-line from Bamberg (3rd class only) in $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. to *Schesslitz* (1015 ft.; pop. 1300), 8$^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. About 2 M. to the S. of it lies **Peulendorf** (1310 ft.), a summer resort with the old episcopal hunting-seat of *Giech*, now a sanatorium (P. from 5 ℳ). Excursions may be made hence to *Pünzendorf*, $^1/_2$ hr. E., near the 'Krippenfelsen'; viâ *Weingarten* to (1$^1/_4$ M.) the ruined *Schloss Giech* (1745 ft.; rfmts. in summer; fine view), and then on to the pilgrimage-chapel of *Gügel*, $^1/_4$ hr. S.E.; to the *Stammberg* (1835 ft.), 1 hr. S., a plateau with a forester's house (rfmts.) and good points of view.

Other interesting excursions from Bamberg to *Banz* (p. 135), *Schloss Weissenstein* (p. 136), *Ebrach* (p. 136), and the *Franconian Switzerland* (p. 159).

From Bamberg viâ *Hof* or *Saalfeld* to *Leipzig*, see R. 20; to *Nuremberg* and *Munich*, see R. 20; to *Würzburg*, see R. 21.

23. From Neuenmarkt viâ Bayreuth to Weiden. The Fichtel-Gebirge.

49 M. Railway to *Bayreuth*, 13 M. in 20-40 min.; from Bayreuth to *Weiden*, 36 M. in 2 hrs. Express from Bayreuth to *Munich* in 5$^1/_2$-6$^1/_2$ hrs. (23 ℳ 50, 15 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 70 pf.).

Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg, see p. 134. — 3 M. *Trebgast*, on the *Weisser Main*. — 10$^1/_2$ M. *Bindlach*, with a church illustrating the transition from the rococo to the classical style. Near Bayreuth the Wagner Theatre (p. 153) is seen on the right.

13 M. **Bayreuth.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels (charges raised everywhere during the Wagner performances). At the station: *Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. e; C, 3), R. 1$^1/_2$-5, B. 1, D. 1$^1/_2$ ℳ, *Post* (Pl. g; C, 3), R. from 2 ℳ, B. 80 pf., D. 1$^1/_2$ ℳ, both well spoken of; *Bayrischer Hof*, R. from 1$^1/_2$ ℳ. — In the town: *Reichsadler* (Pl. b; B, 4), Maximilian-Str., R. 2-3, B. 1 ℳ, *Goldener Anker* (Pl. d; C, 4), Opern-Str. 6, R. from 1$^1/_2$ ℳ, both well spoken of; *Schwarzes Ross* (Pl. e; B, 4), Ludwig-Str.; *Traube*

(Pl. f; C, 4), Richard-Wagner-Str. 11, R. 1-2 *M.* — During the Wagner performances lodgings may be advantageously obtained through the Wohnungs-Komitee, at the station.

Restaurants. *Restaurant beim Festspielhaus* (Pl. C, 2), *Riebenstahl*, Richard-Wagner-Str. 55 (Pl. C, 4), with tasteful rooms, both open during the Wagner performances only; at the *Grand-Hôtel*, *Post*, and *Schwarzes Ross*; *Vogel*, Luitpold-Platz 11 (Pl. B, 4); *Kolb's Hannickel*, Luitpold-Platz, D. 1½ *M.*; *Eule*, Kirch-Gasse 8, near the Rathaus (Pl. B, 1); *Sonne*, Richard-Wagner-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Streil*, Ludwig Str. Pl. B, 1). Wine Rooms. *Markgrafenhof*, Luitpold-Platz 2 (Pl. B, 1); *Bärenhäuter*, Bad-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4); *Parsifal*, Maximilian-Str. 15. — Cafés. *Habsburg*, Luitpold-Platz; *Metropol*, Wölfel-Str.; in the *Röhrensee-Anlagen* (Pl. B, 5).

Post & Telegraph Offices at the station (Pl. C, 3; poste restante) and in the Kanzlei-Str. (Pl. B, 4; main telegraph office).

Baths. *Wagner-Bad*, *Städtisches Bad*, Bad-Str. 11 and 15 (Pl. C, D, 1).

Inquiry Office, Opern-Str. 3 (Pl. B, C, 4).

Cabs. Per drive in the town (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses, 1-2 pers. 70, 3-4 pers. 90 pf. To the Wagner Theatre 2 *M.* (3 pers. 2 *M.* 70 pf.), with two horses 3 *M.*; from the theatre to the town at night 3 or 4½ *M.* To the Bürgerreuth, Rollwenzelei, or Geigenreuth (a dairy adjoining the Fantaisie-Park) 2 or 3 *M.*; to the Eremitage 3 or 4-5 *M.* (during the Wagner performances 4 or 5-6 *M.*); to the Fantaisie 4 or 5-6 *M.*; to the Waldhütte 8 or 12 *M.* No charge for return; the fares include 1 hr.'s wait (during the Wagner performances ½ hr., at the Waldhütte 2 hrs.; each ¼ hr. more 50 pf. Double fares at night. No gratuities. — Motor Cabs (during the Wagner performances only). In the town for ¼ hr. 1½ *M.*; to the Wagner Theatre for 1-2 pers. 4, over 2 pers. 6 *M.*; to the Eremitage and back (½ hr.'s wait) 5 or 7 *M.*

Porter for 45 lb. 20 pf. per ¼ hr., over 45 lb. 25 pf.

Bayreuth or *Baireuth* (1120 ft.), with 34,500 inhab., the capital of Upper Franconia, in the broad valley of the *Roter Main*, was the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach from 1603 to 1769, and has been Bavarian since 1810. It is mainly indebted for its present appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great. Bayreuth is famous for its association with Richard Wagner, who lived here from 1872-83, and for the performances of his operas in the theatre specially built for the purpose.

At the end of the street ascending to the right as we leave the station is seen the Wagner Theatre (p. 153). To the left the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the Luitpold-Platz. Farther on, to the left, is the Opern-Str., with the *Opera House* (Pl. C, 4; 1744-8), richly decorated in the interior in the Italian baroque style (adm. 11-1; 30 pf.). The Opern-Str. ends at the Maximilian-Platz, whence the Maximilian-Str. diverges to the W., the Ludwig-Str. to the S., and the Bad-Str. and Richard-Wagner-Str. to the E. *Wagner's House*, Richard-Wagner-Str. 48 (adm. to the front garden only), built in 1874 by Wölfel, bears the inscription: 'Hier, wo mein Wahnen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt' (I call my house Wahnfried because here my aspirations first found peace). Above is a sgraffito representing Wotan as a wanderer. Wagner

(d. Feb. 13th, 1883) is buried behind the house (apply to the gardener; gratuity). At the corner of the Wahnfried-Str. and Liszt-Str. is the house (No. 1; Pl. C, 5) in which *Franz Liszt* (see below) died in 1886. Opposite is an entrance to the Hof-Garten (see below).

From the Maximilian-Platz (p. 152) the Ludwig-Str. leads S. to the Residenz-Platz, in which is the *New Palace* (Pl. 9), erected in 1754-73 in the baroque style. The left wing contains the collections of the Kunst-Verein and the Historical Society (shown on application). Behind the palace is the *Hof-Garten*, laid out in the French style (military band on Sun.). The large *Fountain* (1700) in front of the palace bears an equestrian statue of *Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712). At the S. end of the Ludwig-Str. rises Schwanthaler's statue of the humorist *Jean Paul Richter* (Pl. 2; see below), whose house is in the Friedrich-Str. (No. 5; Pl. B, 4, 5).

From the N. end of the Friedrich-Str. the Kanzlei-Str. leads to the right to the Maximilian-Str. and the old palace. The Protestant *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. 7; B, 4), built in the Gothic style in 1438-68, contains a fine high-altar of 1615. Beneath the church is the Fürsten-Gruft, in which most of the princes from ca. 1600 to 1750 are interred.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 8), begun in 1454 and rebuilt after a fire in 1758, is occupied by public offices. The octagonal tower in the inner court (1603), with a spiral staircase and fine balustrade, affords a good survey of the town and environs; key in the sacristy of the Catholic church (see below) or in the Catholic clergy-house (Pl. C, 4; gratuity). In front of the palace is a statue of *King Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3).

The *Catholic Church* (Pl. 6), adjoining the palace, formerly the palace-church, contains the tomb of Margrave Frederick and his consort Wilhelmine (p. 152). — The Maximilian-Str. (market-place) is embellished with three fountains. Some of the houses have tasteful oriel-windows. — In the cemetery to the W. of the town (Erlanger Str.) are the graves of *Jean Paul* (d. 1825) and *Franz Liszt* (see above).

About ¼ hr. N. of the station, on a hill, stands the *Wagner Theatre* or *Festspielhaus* (Pl. C, 2; 1245 ft.), built by Semper in 1872-6, where the 'Nibelungen-Ring' was first performed in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. The theatre, which has a concealed orchestra, contains 1650 seats (25 *M* each). — About 5 min. higher up is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant with a fine view. About ¼ hr. above the Bürgerreuth rises the *Hohe Warte* (1525 ft.; Pl. B, 1), with the Sieges-Turm (55 ft. high), commanding an extensive view.

To the N.E. of Bayreuth, beyond the railway, lies **St. Georgen,** commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', a suburb founded by Margrave George William (p. 152). On its N. side, 20 min. from the station, is the former *Chapter House* (Pl. D, 2) of the 'Ordre de

la Sincérité', instituted in 1712 by Margrave George William. The meetings of the order were held in the neighbouring *Ordens-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1705-11. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767.

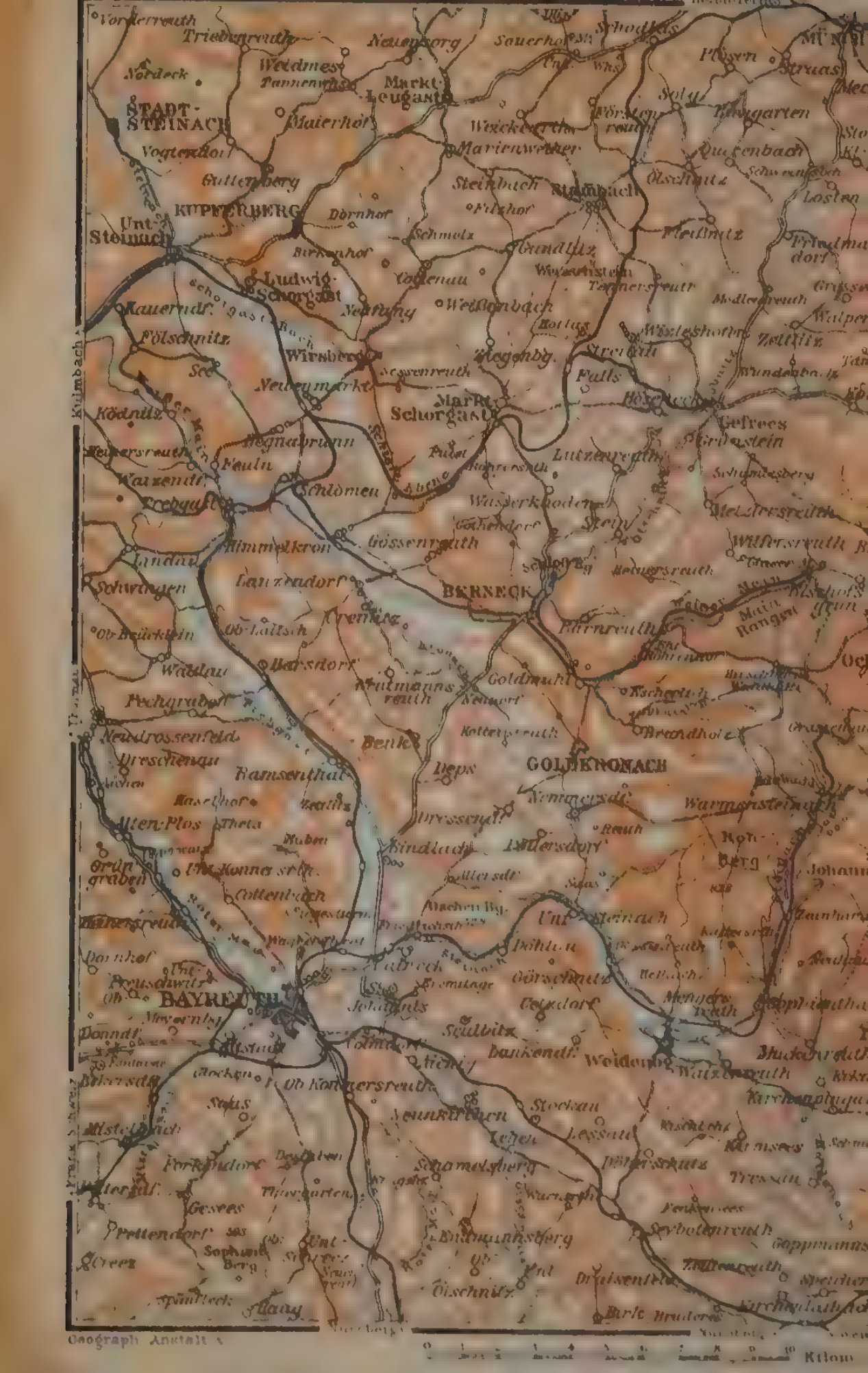
The Eremitage may be reached on foot in 1 hr. (carr., see p. 152) by following the avenue (Pl. D, 5 past the *Rollwenzel Inn* (half way), where a room often occupied by Jean Paul is shown (gratuity). Or we may take the Weiden railway to (2½ M.) *Eremitage* station (p. 155), whence we walk to the right (N.) through the village of *Eremitenhof* and ascend straight on to (8 min.) the S.W. corner of the park; we then follow the arboured walk, which ends at (6 min.) the above-mentioned avenue, opposite the Sonnen-Tempel. The **Eremitage,** with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was begun by Margrave George William in 1715. It is situated on a hill (1250 ft.) washed on three sides by the Roter Main. From the avenue we pass through an archway into a courtyard with the offices (restaurant). A little to the W. is the *Oberes Schloss* (adm., as for the Unteres Schloss, 9-12 and 2-5; 50 pf.; visitors ring), containing a handsome rococo music-room and a number of family-portraits, incl. Frederick the Great as a child and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine (p. 152), who wrote her memoirs here. The *Unteres Schloss* is a crescent-shaped colonnade with rooms behind it, encircling the 'Grosses Bassin' (see below). The small central building is called the 'Sonnen-Tempel'. The walls and pilasters are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. In the interior are portraits of Margravine Wilhelmine, Frederick the Great as a young grenadier, and the Countess of Orlamünde (p. 155). The temple contains handsome columns of striped marble. The *Fountains* comprise the 'Grosses Bassin', an imitation of that at Versailles, a second basin a little lower down, and a grotto. They are set in motion on week days for 50 pf. per person, on Sun. for 20 pf. per person (minimum 2 *M*); gratis on Sun. about 6 p.m. (notice given by the ringing of a bell).

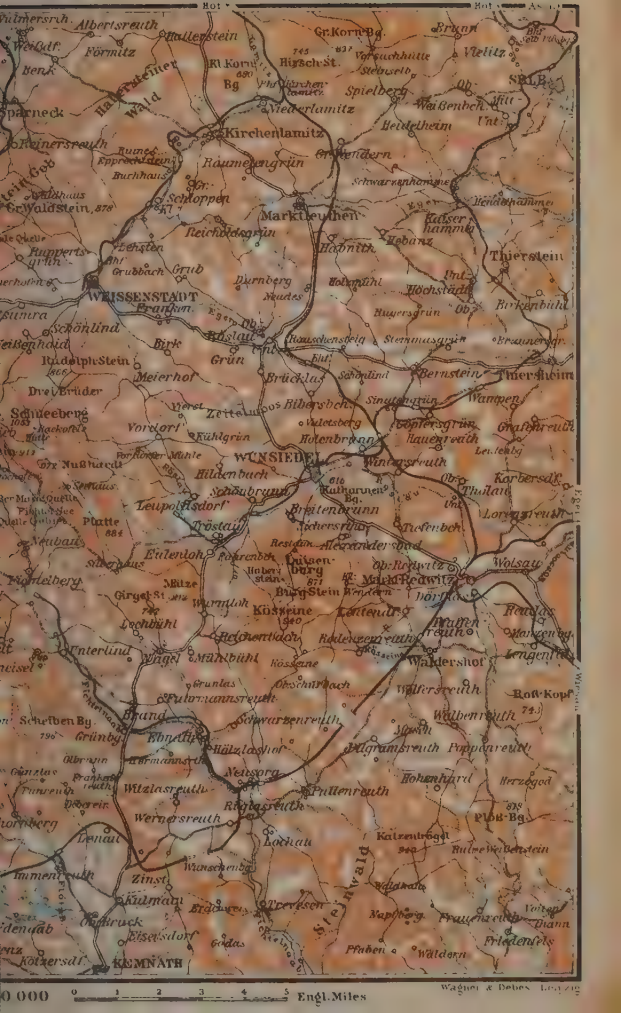
About 1¼ hr. W. of Bayreuth (carr., see p. 152 lies *Donndorf* (good inn), with the **Fantaisie,** a country seat built in 1765, now private property (no adm.). The pretty park is entered from the Hotel Fantaisie. By descending through the park we reach (20 min.) Fantaisie-Eckersdorf station (see below; few trains). — From Donndorf we may go on viâ *Oberwaiz* to (2 hrs.) the forester's house of *Waldhütte* (rfmts.; carr. from Bayreuth in 1½ hr., see p. 152), near which is the wild ravine of the *Dühlbach* with the 'Teufels-Loch'.

From Bayreuth to Hollfeld, 20½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — We describe a wide curve to the S. round the town. — 3 M. *Bayreuth Altstadt* (see below). — 5 M. *Fantaisie-Eckersdorf* (see above). From (9½ M.) *Mistelgau* (1390 ft.) a pleasant walk leads viâ *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to (3 hrs.) *Burg Rabenstein* (p. 162). Or we turn to the right at Volsbach and follow the Waischenfeld road for 25 min., ascending to the left at a lime-tree just before the road dips into the Zeubach-Tal. From the ridge we have a view of the Franconian Switzerland. Thence we go on viâ *Hannberg* to 3 hrs. from Mistelgau *Waischenfeld* (p. 163). — We descend the *Truppach-Tal* to 13 M.) *Oberaspach*. — 15½ M. *Plankenfels*. Omn. to (10½ M. *Heiligenstadt* (p. 160 in 2¾ hrs.; to Waischenfeld, see p. 160. — We ascend the left bank of the Wiesent. — 20½ M. *Hollfeld* (1275 ft.; Hot. Adams), a town of 1100 inhab., with a church of 1774-7, containing paintings by Auwander.

From Bayreuth to Warmensteinach, 14½ M., local railway in 1½ hr. through the *Steinach-Tal*. — 8½ M. *Weidenberg* (1115 ft.), prettily situated at the foot of the *Bocksleite* (1875 ft.; ½ hr.; view). 11½ M. *Warmensteinach*, and thence to the Ochsenkopf, see p. 157.

Branch-line from Bayreuth to (16 M.) *Thurnau* (p. 134 in 1½ hr., diverging from the Hollfeld line (see above) at 3 M.) *Bayreuth-Altstadt*.


Vorderreuth
Triebenreuth
Neuenberg
Sauerhof
Weidmes
Pannenhof
Markt Leugast
STADT STEINACH
Nordeck
Maierhof
Wickenreuth
Marienweiher
Vogtendorf
Guttenberg
Steinbach
Mainbach
Oschnitz
KUPFERBERG
Dörnhof
Unt. Steinach
Pilzhof
Schmelz
Grunauer
Birkenhof
Ludwig Schorgast
Colleneau
Weissenstein
Tennersreuth
Kauerndf.
Neuhang
Weissenbach
Hollau
Wirsberg
Streitau
Falls
Neuenmarkt
Markt Schorgast
Gefrees
Schlömen
Wasserkhoden
Gössenreuth
Himmelkron
Schwingen
Lanzendorf
BERNECK
Ob. Laitsch
Wahlau
Hutmannsreuth
Goldmühl
Pechgrub
Neudrossenfeld
Dreschenau
Ramsenthal
Benk
Deps
GOLDKRONACH
Ober-Plos
Theta
Rudeu
Grün-graben
Kottenbach
Bindlach
Unt. Steinach
Dibitzen
Dörnhof
Prenschwitz
BAYREUTH
Johannis
Donndf.
Seulbitz
Weidenberg
Ob. Konnersreuth
Stockau
Neunkirchen
Lessau
Forkendorf
Thiergarten
Gesees
Preitendorf
Unt. Steinach
Oschnitz
Kilometer


Albersreuth
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Spielberg
Hartensteiner Wald
Niederlamnitz
Weißenbach
Spareneck
Kirchenlamitz
Heidelheim
Reinersreuth
Raumeltengrün
Schloppen
Marktleuthen
Schwarzenhammer
Grün
Reichelsgrün
Hohnith
Thierstein
Grubbach
Dürnberg
Hohestadt
WEISSENSTADT
Fichtelgeb.
Schönlind
Birkenbühl
Rudolphstein
Meierhof
Brücklas
Bernstein
Tiersheim
Schneeberg
Zeitelmoos
Vorderort
Kühlgrün
Hohenbrunn
Grafenreuth
Nußhardt
WUNSIEDEL
Wintersreuth
Hildenbuch
Karbersdf.
Schaubrunn
Leupoldsdorf
Breitenbrunn
Thulland
Tröstau
Fichtenbach
Lorenzreuth
Platte
Neubau
Alexandersbad
Eulendorf
Rehau
Wolsau
Hardtberg
Mitterteich
Girgel
Küstrine
Eulenbühl
Rauhen
Dechbühl
Reichenbach
Rudolzendreuth
Hahnberg
Unterlind
Engel
Mühlbühl
Waldershof
Langenau
Grunlas
Ullmannsreuth
Roth-Kopf
Schurbenbg.
Brand
Schwarzenreuth
Wolfenreuth
Grünby
Ebnath
Hölzlasgehöft
Pilgramsreuth
Poppenreuth
Ullmannsreuth
Neusorg
Hohenhard
Wiesau
Pullenreuth
Flur-Bg.
Wernersreuth
Reuth
Katzentrögel
Denau
Lochau
Zinst
Wunschendf.
Kulmain
Tirschen
Napperg
Frauenreuth
Eisersdorf
Pfaben
Waldern
KEMNATH
Engl. Miles

Railway to *Schnabelwaid* (Nuremberg), see p. 190.

Motor-omn. from Bayreuth (near the station) viâ *Berneck* (p. 156; 90 pf.), *Gefrees* (p. 134), *Weissenstadt* (p. 157; 2 M 10 pf.), *Röslau* (p. 228). *Wunsiedel* (p. 158; 3 M), and *Alexandersbad* (p. 158) to *Markt-Redwitz* (p. 191; 3½ M); the omn. run all the way (36½ M., in 4 hrs.) once or twice daily from May to Oct., at other times on Sun. and holidays only; more frequent service on certain sections.

To the left, as we leave Bayreuth, are St. Georgen and the Ermitage. — 2½ M. *Eremitage* (p. 154). — 25 M. **Kirchenlaibach** (rail. restaurant), junction for the Nuremberg and Eger line (p. 191). — 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt* (1475 ft.). On the right rises the *Rauher Kulm* (2240 ft.; view-tower), to which forest-paths ascend in ¾ hr.; on the left are the S. spurs of the Fichtel-Gebirge. We descend along the *Haidenaab*. — 40 M. *Schwarzenbach*. Then through large pine-forests (*Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald*). — 42 M. *Parksteinhütten*, 1¼ hr. N.E. of which lies *Parkstein* (1950 ft.), on the summit of a hill of beautifully formed columnar basalt. — 49 M. *Weiden* (p. 229).

The Fichtel-Gebirge.

The *Fichtel-Gebirge*, situated mainly in the N.E. part of Upper Franconia, consists principally of granite, gneiss, and crystalline slates, and forms an important watershed between the affluents of the Elbe (Eger, Saale), the Rhine (Weisser Main), and the Danube (Naab). It abounds in pleasant valleys, massive crags amidst fine forest-scenery, and heights commanding beautiful views. — Granite and other quarries have now taken the place of the old tin and gold mining and charcoal-burning industries.

The most convenient approaches are from *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (p. 131; branch-line to *Bischofsgrün*), *Bayreuth* (p. 151; branch-line to *Warmensteinach* or motor-omn. to Berneck, etc., see p. 154 and above), *Hof* (p. 133; railway viâ Münchberg to *Zell*, viâ Kirchenlamitz to *Weissenstadt*, and viâ Holenbrunn to *Wunsiedel*), and *Markt-Redwitz* (p. 191). — Two days, with Neuenmarkt as starting-point, may be spent as follows. 1st day: Railway to Berneck and (1¼ hr.) Bischofsgrün; then on foot viâ the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to (6 hrs.) Weissenstadt. [Or railway from Bayreuth to (1½ hr.) Warmensteinach, then on foot viâ the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to (7 hrs.) Weissenstadt.] 2nd day: Walk to the top of the Waldstein and back (2½ hrs.); motor-omn. from Weissenstadt, or on foot viâ Birk in 2½ hrs., to Wunsiedel; in the afternoon ascend the Luisenburg with guide and descend to (2½ hrs.) Alexandersbad. Thence by motor-omn. to Markt-Redwitz (p. 191), or on foot viâ the Katharinenberg back to (40 min.) Wunsiedel. — The paths are well provided with guide-posts and way-marks.

From Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg (p. 134) to Bischofsgrün, 13 M., branch-line in 1 hr. 20 min. — We diverge to the left from the Bayreuth line and enter the valley of the *Weisser Main*. — 3 M. *Himmelkron* (1090 ft.), with an old Cistercian nunnery, known for the legend of Countess Kunigunde of Orlamünde, the 'White Lady', supposed to be buried here (comp. p. 138). Remains of late-Gothic cloisters and burial-vault.

7 M. **Berneck.** — Hotels. *Bube*, R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., with garden-restaurant, *Hirsch*, R. 1½-2½ *M*, both good; *Post*, R. 1-1½ *M*; *Stadt Bayreuth*, unpretending. — Visitors' Tax (3 days free) 5 *M*, 2 pers. 8 *M* (half-price up to 7 days). — Motor Omnibus to Bayreuth and Markt-Redwitz, see p. 155.

Berneck (1235 ft.), a small town of 1950 inhab., picturesquely situated at the mouth of a narrow valley watered by the *Ölschnitz* or *Ölsnitz*, is a favourite summer resort. In the main street is the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room, restaurant, and garden. On the slope of the Schlossberg, in the Ölschnitz valley, is the new colonnade (band daily). We may ascend thence to the castle of *Wallenrode* (1550 ft.), destroyed by the Hussites in 1431. From the upper ruin a path leads past the ruined chapel to the lower ruin (fine view from the tower, open about mid-day). From the 'Kapf' (view; ascended from the church), a spur of the *Kirchleite*, we may follow the crest of the hill to the 'Rothersfelsen', with a view of the castle-ruins. On the hill-slope to the S.E. of the town is the 'Rothersberg' promenade. — Panorama from the tower on the *Köslar-Höhe* (1960 ft.), reached from Berneck viâ the *Rimlasgrund* in 1½ hr. (viâ the *Schafberg* in 1 hr.).

Pleasant walk from Berneck along the Ölschnitz to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of *Stein* (1765 ft.). Thence we may walk through the valleys of the Ölschnitz and *Lübnitz*, past the ruin of *Grünstein*, to (¾ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 131). — Pearl-mussels (Unio margaritifer) are found in the Ölschnitz; the shells are opened and the pearls removed every 6-7 years by a government official. — From Berneck to Marktschorgast, see p. 131.

The railway crosses the Weisser Main and then follows it up the *Goldmühl-Tal* to (8 M.) *Goldmühl* (1350 ft.; Hot. Grampp).

Road thence to (½ hr.) *Goldkronach* (1520 ft.; inn), with deserted gold-mines. Thence to the Fürstenstein (see below), 1 hr. — From Goldmühl to the *Ochsenkopf* (see below) viâ *Brandholz* (see below) and the forester's house of *Hirschhorn*, 3 hrs.; viâ *Warmensteinach*, see below.

We now rapidly ascend the beautiful contracting valley of the Weisser Main. — 13 M. **Bischofsgrün** (2125 ft.; Hot. zum Main-Tal). The village (2230 ft.; Hot. Löwe, R. 1-1½, P. 3-4 *M*, good; Post, R. 1-1½ *M*; Pens. Villa Helene, P. 4-4½ *M*; Pens. Herrenhaus, at Fröbershammer), with an old glass-bead industry, lies 18 min. from the station, at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf. The Schneeberg (p. 157) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide-posts).

From Bischofsgrün a good forest-path, steep at one place only, ascends the (1¼ hr.) **Ochsenkopf** (3360 ft.). At the top it traverses blocks and steps of granite, leaving on the left the 'Schneeloch', in which snow sometimes lies till June. The view from the tower extends to the Thüringer Wald. About 3 min. S. is the 'Aussicht', commanding a view of Warmensteinach.

From Goldmühl (see above) viâ Warmensteinach to the Ochsenkopf, 4-4½ hrs., attractive. We follow the road up the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz* (1715 ft.), ¾ hr. above which is the *Fürstenstein*, affording a fine panorama. At Brandholz we ascend the path diverging to the right from the road to the Hirschhorn (see above),

follow the (3/4 hr.) road to the right, and at the next bend turn to the left viâ the *Hohe Wacht* (view to the left) to (1 hr.) **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; Hot. Krug, above the station, R. 1-1 1/2 *M.*; Zur Eisenbahn, at the station; Trassl, below the church), prettily situated, the terminus of the line from Bayreuth (p. 154). Bead-making and glass-polishing. — The Ochsenkopf (p. 156) may be reached hence either by the direct path viâ *Fleckl* (2 hrs.), or through the *Löchlegrund* (inn at the entrance to the ravine) and the *Moosbach-Tal* to (1 hr.) *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; inn), before which we pass the *Ludwigs-Quelle* on the left; thence to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit by a path with white way-marks.

From Warmensteinach a road leads E. to (2 hrs.) *Fichtelberg* (2245 ft.; Hot. Post, Zur Eisenbahn, Grüner Baum), terminus of a line from Neusorg (p. 191). Attractive path hence viâ *Neubau*, the Weissmainfelsen, and the source of the Weisser Main (see below) to the (2 hrs.) *Ochsenkopf*.

From the Ochsenkopf to the Schneeberg, 2 1/4 hrs. We descend E. along the saddle which connects the two hills, passing (1/4 hr.) the *Source of the Weisser Main* (2910 ft.), with its stone parapet, above which is a portion of the earlier parapet with the arms of the Bavarian Electors. After 12 min. we reach the *Weissmainfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of rocks with a view of the Schneeberg and Nusshardt. We then descend to (25 min.) the forester's house of *Karches* (2410 ft.; rfmts.). Thence to the S.E. stretches the peat-moor of *Seelohe*, once the *Fichtel-See*, a small relic of which lake still survives 1/2 hr. farther on. [From Karches roads lead N.W. to (1 1/4 hr.) Bischofsgrün (p. 156), S.E. to (1 1/2 hr.) Silberhaus (p. 159), and S. to (1 1/4 hr.) Fichtelberg (see above).] We again ascend through woods to (1 1/4 hr.) the *Nusshardt* or *Nossert* (3190 ft.), huge blocks of granite; the round hollows on the top are called the 'Druiden-Schüsseln' (druids' dishes). Thence to Seehaus, Silberhaus, etc., see p. 159. We now ascend the (1/2 hr. N.) **Schneeberg** (3455 ft.), the highest summit of the Fichtel-Gebirge. At the top are a group of rocks, 23 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* (oven) and a shelter-hut (no rfmts.). The view includes the distant Erz-Gebirge on the N.E., Weissenstadt and the Waldstein to the N., the Thuringian hills and the Gleichberge to the N.W., and the Ochsenkopf to the S.W. Descent to Bischofsgrün, see p. 156.

From the Schneeberg to Weissenstadt, 1 3/4 hr. We descend to the N.E. through woods to (40 min.) the *Drei Brüder* (2735 ft.), three lofty granite rocks. Then (7 min.) the **Rudolfstein** (2840 ft.), a huge group of granite slabs, formerly crowned by a castle, with 'Druiden-Schüsseln' (see above). View from the highest point. We descend for 1/2 hr. more through the forest, then follow a path to the right, past several rock-cellars, to (1/2 hr.) **Weissenstadt** (2065 ft.; Hot. Löwe, Reichsadler or Alte Post, R. at both 1-1 1/2 *M.*), a small town with 2800 inhab. on the *Eger*, which rises 2 M. to the S.W. Motor-omn. to Bayreuth, see p. 155; to Wunsiedel and Alexandersbad, see p. 155. Railway to (7 1/2 M.) *Kirchenlamitz* (p. 228).

From Weissenstadt to the Waldstein, 1 hr. At the station the road diverges to the left into the woods; after 3/4 hr. (finger-

post) we ascend to the left to (¼ hr.) the Waldstein. A shorter footpath starts at the W. end of the village. The ***Grosser Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is a group of granite rocks, made accessible by paths and steps. On the highest point, to the S.E., stands the 'Schüssel', an iron pavilion commanding an extensive view. The robbers' stronghold of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. Adjacent is the finely situated *Waldhaus* (2830 ft.; rfmts.).

From the Waldstein to *Zell in Oberfranken*, see p. 133. On the direct route to Zell, 200 paces N.W. of the Waldstein, is the *Bärenfang*, a 17th cent. stone building.

From the Waldhaus a marked forest-path, running first N.W., then E., and crossing the road from Weissenstadt to Sparneck, leads to the (1¾ hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2620 ft.), with a ruined castle and a view; thence to *Buchhaus* station or (fatiguing) to *Epprechtstein* station (p. 228), 1½ hr.

From Weissenstadt to Wunsiedel. The shadeless road (8½ M.) viâ (6 M.) *Röslau* (p. 228) is unattractive to walkers (motor-omn. in summer in 65 min., to Alexandersbad in 80 min., comp. p. 155; carr. to Alexandersbad in 1½ hr., 7-8 ℳ). The path viâ *Birk* (2½ hrs.) is preferable. From Holenbrunn (p. 228) to Wunsiedel, 2¼ M., branch-line in 10 min.

Wunsiedel. — Hotels. *Kronprinz von Bayern*, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf., D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Grüner Baum*, with garden, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.-2 ℳ; *Pens. Einhorn*, R. 1-2 ℳ. — Restaurants. *Zur Wartburg*, with garden; *Porsch* beer); *Fr. Opel* (wine). — Carriage to Alexandersbad 3 ℳ, with two horses 5 ℳ.

Wunsiedel (1800 ft.), a town with 5850 inhab. on the *Rösla* or *Röslau*, was the birthplace (1763) of *Jean Paul* (p. 153), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born (now a school), adjoining the Protestant church. The Altes Lyceum contains a local museum (ticket at Dressel's bookshop in the market-place, 20 pf.). The *Katharinenberg* (2020 ft., 20 min. S.E., with a ruined church, commands a pretty view. To the Luisenburg or the Kösseine, see p. 159. — An avenue of lime and chestnut trees leads S.E. from Wunsiedel to (2 M.; motor-omn. in ¼ hr., see above).—

Alexandersbad. Hotels. *Kurhaus*, open May 15th-Oct. 1st, R. 1-4, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; *Weber*, R. 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 50 pf.; *Lang*; *Zur Mühle*, in Dünkelhammer. — Visitors' Tax, 5 days free 10 ℳ, for 2 pers. 15, for more than 2 pers. 18 ℳ. — Chalybeate bath 1½ ℳ.

Alexandersbad (1935 ft.), a pleasantly situated health-resort, is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth (1783). Besides the two chalybeate springs, which are used both for drinking and bathing, Alexandersbad has pine-needle and mud baths. To the Kösseine direct, see p. 159.

FRÄNKISCHE SCHWEIZ
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Sachsendorf
Neuhaus
Tiefenlesau
Hochstahl
Reckendorf
Burggrub
Teuchatz
Zoggendf.
Stücht
Neudorf
Zochenreuth
Traindf.
Draisendf.
Siegritz
Volkmannsreuth
Eggolsfeld
Frankendf.
Tiefen-Stürmig
Dürrbrunn
Stückendf.
Görendf.
Leinleiter
Eschlipp
Drügendf.
Dreuschendf.
Schloss B.
Langen B.
Mirsberg
Weigelshofen
Neuses
Kauernhofen
Poxstall
Banzendf.
Reitenbach
Reifenberg
Buckenreuth
Wolkenst.
Leutzdf.
Ursprung
Morschreuth
Hartenreuth
Sachsendf.
Stadelhofen
Wichsenstein
Schweinthal
Betzelsdf.
Forchheim
Reuth
Seibach
Poppendf.
Sattelmühle
Allersdorf
Kirchenbirkig
Trägweis
Kleingesee
Kühlenfels
Regenthal
Wannberg
Neudorf
Lüisas
Willenbg.
Altstadt
Willenreuth
Pegnitz
Rosenhof
Körbeldf.
Buchau
Kl. Kulm
Gr. Kulm
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Mostanel
Gschwand
Affalterthal
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Stierhof
Eyrichsteinerhütte
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Unt. Unt. Wolkenstein

The most striking point in the environs is the ***Luisenburg** (2570 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of Alexandersbad and $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Wunsiedel. It was first made accessible in 1790 and derives its name from the visit of Queen Louise of Prussia in 1805. A few traces of the old castle of *Luchsburg* may be seen.

The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge fantastic blocks of granite are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed with pines and bushes. — At the entrance is a *Hôtel-Restaurant* (2255 ft.; R. 2 *M*, B. 60 pf., P. from 8 *M*). Numerous inscriptions on the rocks. The rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk of about 2 hrs. (guide, not essential, 2 *M*. to the Kösseine 4 *M*). Near the S. summit, between the 'Teufels-Treppe' and the 'Kreuz' (view), 1 hr. from the hotel, a path leads to the (10 min.) *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Felsen* (2675 ft.), a huge block affording a view. The **Burgstein** (2860 ft.), a group of rocks 25 min. farther on, commands an open view to the E., N., and W. The *Haberstein* (2790 ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, consist of four lofty rocks, of which two form the Grosser Haberstein and two the Kleiner Haberstein (the latter inaccessible). The view is similar to that from the Burgstein. On the highest rock are 'Druiden-Schüsseln' (p. 157).

The ***Kösseine** (3085 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. S. of the Habersteine ($1^1/_2$ hr. direct from Alexandersbad, 2 hrs. from Wunsiedel), commands the finest and most extensive view in the Fichtel-Gebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate to the S. At the top is a belvedere; a little below it is a shelter (11 beds at $1^1/_2$ *M*). Good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side.

From the Kösseine a path leads viâ the *Mätze* (2665 ft.) and the *Girgelstein* (2435 ft.), passing the *Prinz-Leopold-Warte* (left), to the (2 hrs.) *Silberhaus* (2335 ft.; good rfmts.), whence we may ascend viâ (1 hr.) the forester's house of *Seehaus* (3125 ft.; rfmts.) to the *Nusshardt* and the (1 hr.) *Schneeberg* (p. 157). — From the Kösseine we may descend viâ *Kösseinehäuser* to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Ebnath* (p. 191), to (2 hrs.) *Neusorg* (p. 191; white waymarks), or viâ *Rodenzenreuth* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Waldershof* station (p. 191).

Motor-omn. from Alexandersbad in summer in 25 min. viâ *Sichersreuth* to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Markt-Redwitz*, on the lines from Hof to Ratisbon (p. 228) and from Eger to Nuremberg (p. 191). The footpath (not much shorter) leads partly through woods.

24. Franconian Switzerland.

The small hilly district dignified with this title, forming the N.E. portion of the Franconian Jura, lies nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bayreuth. It consists of a tableland 1600-1900 ft. above the sea-level, with pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent* and its tributaries, and offering curious and varied scenery. Its wooded heights are crowned with old castles. The picturesque 'Jura' limestone and dolomite rock-formations occasionally assume the most grotesque shapes; in the N.E. district, between the Aufsess valley and Bayreuth, the plateau has a surface of sandstone. The *Stalactite Caves* contain remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe.

Carriage 10-12 *M* per day, 6-8 *M* per half-day; with two horses 20 and 10 *M*. — The paths are maintained and provided with guide-posts by the *Fränkischer Schweiz-Verein*.

The following excursion of two days from Ebermannstadt is recommended. 1st day: On foot viâ (1 hr.) *Streitberg* (with the *Bing-Höhle*, 1/2 hr.) to (50 min.) *Muggendorf* and the (1 1/2 hr.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (with a détour of 1/4 hr. to *Gössweinstein*), and on to (1/4 hr.) *Behringersmühle* and (1 1/2 hr.) *Pottenstein*. — 2nd day: Cross the plateau to (2 hrs.) *Rabenstein*, visiting the *Sophien-Höhle* (1 1/2 hr.); thence proceed to (50 min.) *Rabeneck* and (40 min.) *Doos*, and viâ the *Riesenburg* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Muggendorf*, whence we return by carr. or omn. to (1 1/4 hr.) Ebermannstadt. A good run for cyclists is from Ebermannstadt to (14 1/2 M.) Pottenstein and (9 1/2 M.) Pegnitz.

From Forchheim (p. 136) to Ebermannstadt, 9 1/2 M., railway in 3/4 hr. — The line leads in a wide curve to the E. into the pleasant *Wiesent-Tal*. — 2 M. *Pinzberg* (1010 ft.; Hot. zur Terrasse, good), 10 min. from the station. — About 3/4 hr. E. of (3 1/2 M.) *Wiesenthau* is the *Ehrenbürg* or *Walberla* (1745 ft.), a view-point with a chapel, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. — 5 1/2 M. *Kirchehrenbach* (Hot. Frey), at the mouth of the *Ehrenbach-Tal*. — From (7 1/2 M.) *Pretzfeld* a road leads S.E. through the *Trubach-Tal* to (6 M.) Egloffstein (p. 161). It passes (2 M.) *Waimbach*, whence a road leads to (6 M.) Gössweinstein (p. 161). — 9 1/2 M. **Ebermannstadt** (955 ft.; Hot. zur Eisenbahn, R. 1 1/2, B. 1/2 *M*, Goldener Engel, both plain), with 800 inhabitants.

Omn. twice daily from Ebermannstadt in 3 1/2 hrs. viâ Behringersmühle to (14 1/2 M.) *Pottenstein* (p. 162; omn. thence twice daily in 2 3/4 hrs. to (9 1/2 M.) *Pegnitz* (p. 190). — Another omn. plies daily in 6 hrs. viâ Behringersmühle to (17 1/2 M.) *Waischenfeld* (p. 163); omn. thence twice daily in 1 hr. to (5 M.) *Plankenfels* (p. 154).

From Ebermannstadt to Behringersmühle, 10 1/2 M. (4 hrs.' walk). The road ascends along the right bank of the Wiesent.

1 1/2 M. *Gasseldorf*, at the foot of the Hunnenstein (see below). We may ascend the picturesque narrow *Leinleiter-Tal* viâ (1 hr.) *Unterleinleiter*, with a Schloss of Baron von Seckendorff, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Heiligenstadt* (p. 154; railway from Ebermannstadt projected).

3 M. **Streitberg.** — Hotels. *Altes Kurhaus*, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 80 pf., *Goldener Löwe*, with garden, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, both well spoken of; *Brandenburger Haus*; *Schwarzer Adler*, plain. — *Dr. Dieckhoff's Sanatorium.* — Visitors' Tax 2, family 4 *M*.

Streitberg (1045 ft.), picturesquely situated on a hill-slope at the mouth of the *Schauer-Tal*, is frequented as a summer resort. Above the village, 12 min. W., is the ***Bing-Höhle**, with fine stalactites, the most interesting cave in Franconian Switzerland, lighted by electricity (54 Fahr.; adm. 1 *M* each, with minimum of 3 *M*; visit lasts 40 min.). About 10 min. higher up is the *Prinz-Ruprecht-Pavillon* (fine view). — To the E. of the village a good path leads in 10 min. to the *Muschel-Quelle* and *Brocks-Anlage*. — Other view-points are the old ruin of *Streitburg*, 1/4 hr. N.; the ruin of *Neideck* (1255 ft., 1/2 hr. S.E., on the opposite side of the valley: the *Hunnenstein* or *Hummerstein* (1550 ft.), 3/4 hr. W., and the *Guckhüll* (1643 ft.), 40 min. N.E.

The road continues along the right bank of the Wiesent. — $5^1/_2$ M. **Muggendorf** (1065 ft.; Kurhaus & Hot. Schüler, D. 2, P. from $5^1/_2$ *M*, good; Goldener Stern, Sonne, Türkei; Restaurant Rosenau, Kohlmann; A. Feiler's wine-room), a pleasant summer resort and good centre for excursions (visitors' tax 2, family 4 *M*, first week free). Shady promenades on the left bank of the Wiesent.

To the N.W. ($^1/_4$ hr.) is the *Rosenmüllers-Höhle* (1625 ft.), containing fine stalactites, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide lives in house No. 26; for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*, magnesium light 50 pf.). The *Oswalds-Höhle* ($^1/_2$ hr. E.; open) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wunders-Höhle* and *Witzen-Höhle*. The latter contains what is said to be a heathen sacrificial altar. The *Koppenburg*, near the Rosenmüllers-Höhle, the *Hohenstein* and *Hohe Wacht*, above the Oswalds-Höhle, and the *Adlerstein*, $^3/_4$ hr. S.E., beyond Engelhardtsberg (p. 162), are good points of view. The village of *Wichsenstein* (1930 ft.), commanding an extensive panorama, may be reached from Muggendorf in $2^1/_2$ hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubach-Tal*, 1 hr. S. of Wichsenstein, is the picturesque *Schloss Egloffstein* (1150 ft.); thence to Pretzfeld, see p. 160, to Gräfenberg, see p. 138.

From Muggendorf to Burg Gailenreuth, $1^1/_4$ hr. We follow the Behringersmühle road (see below) for $^1/_2$ hr., cross the Wiesent, and take the road ascending the hill, whence a path to the left leads to *Burg Gailenreuth* (1560 ft.; rfmts.). The forester here shows the adjoining **Gailenreuther Zoolithen-Höhle** (1-3 pers. 1 *M* each, 4-6 pers. 50 pf. each, larger parties 25 pf. each; light 5-10 pf. each), which is famous for the investigations of Esper, Rosenmüller, Cuvier, and Goldfuss, but is now little visited by tourists. It consists of four stories, one above the other, each containing chambers which were filled with remains of bears, wolves, hyænas, etc. From Burg Gailenreuth to *Gössweinstein* (see below), $1^1/_2$ hr.; to *Wichsenstein* (see above), $1^1/_4$ hr. (marked path).

From Muggendorf viâ the *Riesenburg* to *Doos*, see p. 162.

From Muggendorf the road leads S.E. through the Wiesent-Tal (shady path on the left bank), past Burg Gailenreuth (see above; to the right, on the hill), to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Stempfer-Mühle* (restaurant, with beds), with the *Drei Quellen*, whence Gössweinstein (see below), on the height to the right, may be reached in 15-20 min. About $^1/_4$ hr. farther on is —

$10^1/_2$ M. **Behringersmühle** (1120 ft.; Hot. Post, Behringersmühle, Stern, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., all three very fair), a frequented summer resort, charmingly situated at the junction of the Wiesent-Tal, Asbach-Tal, and Püttlach-Tal. The *Pfaffenstein*, $^1/_2$ hr. W., commands a fine view. To Doos and Rabenstein, see p. 162.

The road crosses the Wiesent and divides, the left branch leading to ($4^1/_2$ M.) Pottenstein (see p. 162). The road to the right ascends rapidly to ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Gössweinstein** (1620 ft.; Kurhaus Faust, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2, P. 4-$4^1/_2$ *M*, with garden, well spoken of; Hot. Distler, with garden, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., P. $3^1/_2$-4 *M*; Fränkische Schweiz, R. 1 *M* 20 pf., P. 4 *M*; Sonne, Traube, Rose, these three unpretending), a village with 600 inhab. and a large pilgrimage-church built by J. B. Neumann in 1730-39. The clergy-house (1747) was formerly a summer-residence of the Bishops of Würzburg. The

Castle, on a high rock, the property of Baron von Sohlern, has been restored in the Gothic style (adm. 40 pf.). The castle, the *Kreuz* behind the church, and the *Wagners-Höhe* command a view of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland. Through the grounds in the government-forest we descend in 25 min. to the Stempfer-Mühle (p. 161). About 1½ hr. W. of Gössweinstein is the **Gailenreuther Höhle (p. 161).**

From Behringersmühle to Pottenstein, 4½ M. (1½ hr.'s walk). The road leads through the romantic *Püttlach-Tal* to (½ hr.) **Tüchersfeld** (Hot. zum Püttlach-Tal), a village curiously situated on lofty dolomite rocks. — **Pottenstein** (1180 ft.; Hot. Distler, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf.; Anker, Krone), beautifully situated, has a simple Schloss (adm. 30 pf.) built on a lofty rock (1430 ft.; 366 steps). Omn. to Pegnitz, see p. 160.

Pleasant excursion to the S. through the romantic **Weiher-Tal**, past the (¾ hr.) *Schüttlers-Mühle* (good inn; close by are the *Teufels-Höhle*, 110 yds. long, and the forester's house of *Altenhof*, with refmts.), to (¼ hr.) *Kühlenfels*. Thence we walk W. viâ *Kirschenbirkig* back to **(1¼ hr.) Pottenstein.**

From Pottenstein to Rabenstein (see below) over the plateau, 2 hrs. We turn to the left at the post office, ascend the road on the left, and walk straight on, leaving (½ hr. *Wendmannsgesees* and 35 min.) *Kleinlesau* on the left, to (10 min.) *Zaupperberg*. We then descend into the valley of the Asbach (view), to the (¼ hr.) *Neu Mühle* (p. 163).

From Muggendorf (p. 161) to Doos, 1¼ hr. The direct road crosses the hills to the E. (left). Just beyond Muggendorf we diverge by a road to the right to (¾ hr.) *Engelhardtsberg* (key of the Riesenburg). About 10 min. S. rises the bold *Adlerstein* (1745 ft.; 10 pf.; view), and 10 min. farther on is the *Quackenschloss*, a jagged greywacke rock. The road leads on N. to (¼ hr.) the ***Riesenburg**, a wild group of dolomite rocks with natural arches and towers, rendered accessible by hand-rails and bridges (adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 25 pf. each, over 4 pers. 20 pf. each). Charming view of the Schotter-Tal (see below). We descend into this valley and turn to the left to (¼ hr.) **Doos** or *Toos* (1120 ft.; key of the Riesenburg), an inn at the mouth of the *Aufsess-Tal*.

From Behringersmühle (p. 161) to Doos, 1 hr. The road leads N. through the beautiful *Schotter-Tal* or *Schauder-Tal*, watered by the Wiesent. About half-way is the *Schotters-Mühle* (inn, R. 1-1½, P. 4-5 *M*; key of the Riesenburg).

From Doos to Burg Rabenstein, 1½ hr. We ascend at first the picturesque *Rabeneckcr Tal*, watered by the Wiesent. We leave the road (which goes on in ¾ hr. to Waischenfeld, p. 163) at (35 min.) a mill, and beyond the Wiesent ascend to the right to the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*. Thence we continue to the E. across the plateau, past 25 min. *Schönhof*, straight on to (½ hr.) **Burg Rabenstein** (1455 ft.), a pinnacled castle belong-

A
B
C
D
Johannis Vorstadt
Sündersbühl
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Spittlertor
Hauptzollamt
Güterbahnhof
Johannis Kirchhof
Deutschherrnwiese
Schweinauer Hauptstr.
Leibnitzstr.
Ludwigskanal
Rothenburgerstr.
Pirkheimerstr.
Frauenthorgraben
Siemens Werke
Melanchthon Pl.
Jakobs Kirchpl.
Korn-Mkt
Haupt Mkt
Justizgebäude
Kgl. Kreisarchiv
Kreis Landwirtschaftsschule
Kreis Oberrealschule
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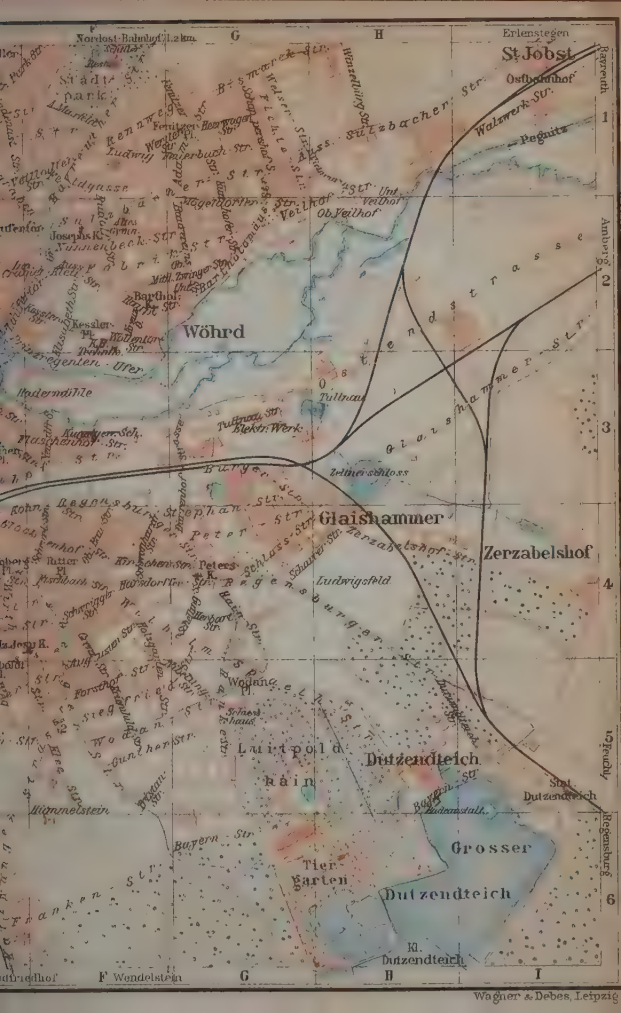
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H
Nordost-Bahnhof 1.2 km.
Erlenstegen
St. Jobst
Stadt Park
Wöhrd
Glaishammer
Zerzabelshof
Dutzendteich
Grosser Dutzendteich
Tier Garten
Lauf
Bayreuth
Amberg
Regensburg
Nürnberg
1
2
3
4
6
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

ing to Count Schönborn and partly restored, looking down on the valley of the Asbach, 160 ft. below. At the foot of the hill lies the *Neu-Mühle* (rfmts., with beds). The custodian of the castle has the key of the (1/4 hr.) **Sophien-Höhle** or *Rabenstein-Höhle*, an interesting cave with bones of diluvian animals (cave-bear, elk, etc.) and fine stalactites. The visit takes 3/4 hr. (guide and lights for 1-4 pers. 2 *M* 40 pf., each pers. more 60 pf.; magnesium light 50 pf.).

From Rabenstein a road leads through the pleasant *Ailsbach-Tal*, or lower valley of the Asbach, past *Ober-* and *Unter-Ailsfeld* (to Tüchersfeld, p. 162, 1 hr.), to (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühle* (p. 161).

From Rabenstein to *Pottenstein*, see p. 162; to *Mistelgau* (Bayreuth), see p. 151. — Those whom time permits may cross the hill to the N. of Rabenstein, which separates the *Ahorn-Tal* (upper valley of the Asbach) from the Wiesent-Tal, and descend viâ *Langenloh* to (3/4 hr.) **Waischenfeld** (1140 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a small town pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, with a ruined castle on the hill. The *Försters-Höhle* (20 min. E.; key at Lang's; adm. 1 *M*, for a party 50 pf. each) is a dome-shaped vault with fine stalactites. — From Waischenfeld by omn. to *Ebermannstadt* or *Plankenfels*, see p. 160; on foot viâ Volsbach to *Mistelgau*, see p. 154.

25. Nuremberg.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 3, *II*; good restaurant), on the S. side of the old town; *Ludwigs-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 3; *II*), in the Plärrer, for the local line to Fürth; *Nordost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*), for Eschenau (p. 189). — Porter for 1/4-1/2 hr. 33 lb. 20-35 pf., 110 lb. 40-60 pf.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. b, E 3; *II*), Bahnhof-Str. 1, R. from 3, B. 1 1/2, D. 4, P. 10-15 *M*; **Württemberger Hof* (Pl. a, E 3; *II*), Bahnhof-Platz 2, R. from 4, B. 1 1/2, D. 4-6, P. from 10 *M*; *Goldner Adler* (Pl. c, D 3; *II*), Adler-Str. 15, in a quiet situation, R. from 3, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3 1/2, S. 2 1/2 *M*, omn. 60 pf.; **Wittelsbach* (Pl. d, D 3; *II*), Pfannenschmieds-Gasse 22, with café and variety theatre (p. 165); **Victoria* (Pl. e, E 3; *II*), at the Frauen-Tor, near the Haupt-Bahnhof, R. 3-4, B. 1 1/4, D. 3 3/4-2 1/2 *M*; **Kaiserhof* (Pl. f, D E 3; *II*), *Roter Hahn* (Pl. g, D 3; *II*), R. 2 1/2-8, B. 1 *M* 60 pf., both with restaurants, **Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. h, E 3; *II*), R. 3-5, B. 1 *M* 20, D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. from 7 *M*, *Monopol* (Pl. i, D 3; *II*), with café, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1 *M*, *Bamberger Hof* (Pl. k, E 3; *II*), good, all five in the König-Str. — *Maximilian* (Pl. l, E 3; *II*), Lorenzer Str. 31, R. 2-3 *M*; *Nürnberger Hof* (Pl. m, E 3; *II*), R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*, *Föttinger* (Pl. n, E 3; *II*), with wine-restaurant, R. 2-2 1/2 *M*, B. 80 pf., *Drei Raben* (formerly Herzog Max; Pl. o, E 3, *II*), *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. p, E 3; *II*), all four in the König-Str., near the Haupt-Bahnhof; *Luitpold* (Pl. r, E 3; *II*), Luitpold-Str. 3, R. 2-3 *M*; *Weisser Hahn* (Pl. s, D 3; *II*), adjoining the Roter Hahn, R. 2-3 1/2, B. 1 *M*; *Schneider* (Pl. q, E 3; *II*), Johannes-Gasse 20, R. 2-3 *M*; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. t, D 3; *II*), Frauentor-Graben, near the Stadt-Theater, R. 2-6, B. 1 1/4 *M*, with café-restaurant. — *Christliches Hospiz*, Tafelhof-Str. 8, near the Stern-Tor (Pl. D, 3; *II*), R. 1 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 1 1/2, P. 4 1/2-8 *M*, good; *Martha-Haus*, Wolfs-Gasse 4 (Pl. E, 2; *II*), for ladies only, R. 1 *M* 75-2 *M* 30 pf. — Hôtel Garni. *Stauffer*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 3; *II*), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*. — Pension. *National*, Luitpold-Str. 11 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), P. 6 1/2-10 *M*.

Restaurants. **Café-Restaurant Kusch*, Karolinen-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), D. 2-3, S. 2 *M*; **Hot. Victoria*, **Roter Hahn*, *Kaiserhof*, *Wittelsbach*, *Bamberger Hof*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Deutscher Hof*, see above; *Zum Losunger*, Am Lauferschafturm 6 (Pl. E, 2; *II*), D. 1 1/2-2 *M*; *Café-*

Restaurant Künstlerhaus (p. 168); *Krokodil*, Weintrauben-Gasse 2 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), D. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Ludwigstorzwinger*, at the Ludwigs-Tor (Pl. C, 3; *II*), *Marientorzwinger*, at the Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*), two popular garden-restaurants.

Wine Restaurants. **Rathaus-Keller*, in the Städtisches Amts-Gebaude (p. 172), entr. from the Rathaus-Gasse or the Obstmarkt, D. 1 *M* 70 pf.; *Goldenes Posthorn*, Glöcklein-Gasse 4, near the Moritz-Kapelle (Pl. D, 2; *II*), dating from 1498; *Nassauer Keller*, in the Nassauer Haus (p. 170), D. 1½ *M*; *Waizen-Stüblein*, Rathaus-Gasse 4 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Herren Keller*, Theater-Gasse 19 (Pl. E, 3; *II*); *Hot. Föttinger* (p. 163).

Beer Restaurants. *Kranich*, Karolinen-Str. 15 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Mohren Keller*, König-Str. 34 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Sebaldusklause*, Schulgässchen 1, S. of the Sebaldus-Kirche (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Leistlein*, Karl-Str. 14 (Pl. D, 2; *II*). For Nuremberg sausages: *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 175), at the back of the Moritz-Kapelle (Pl. D, 2; *II*), quaint, closed at 9 p.m.; *Bratwurst-Röslein*, Obst-Gasse 3-7 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Bratwurst-Herzle*, Herz-Gasse 9 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), open 3-9, Sun. 5-9 p.m. — *Automatic Restaurants:* König-Str. 70 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), Karolinen-Str. 9 (Pl. D, 3; *II*), and in the Haupt-Markt, corner of the Tuch-Gasse (Pl. D, 2; *II*). — Restaurants at *Dutzendteich* and the *Tiergarten*, see p. 188.

Popular Resorts. **Stadt-Park* (p. 188), D. 1½-3 *M*, band (30 pf.) in the afternoon and evening on Sun., Tues., and Thurs.; *Rosenau* (Pl. C 3, *II*; p. 187), D. 1½-3 *M*; *Industrie- und Kultur-Verein* (Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 187), band on Sun.

Cafés. *Impérial*, König-Str. 70 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Kusch* (p. 163); *König*, König-Str. 56; *Bristol*, Josephs-Platz 19, 1st floor (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *National*, Plobenhof-Str. 10, 1st floor, corner of Haupt-Markt (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Wittelsbach* (p. 163); *Monopol* (p. 163); *Habsburg*, König-Str. 72, 1st floor (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*); *Theater-Café*, Lorenzer Platz 14 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*). — **Confectioners.** *Eisenbeiss*, König-Str. 2 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*) and Bayreuther Str. 33, near the Stadt-Park (Pl. F, 1; *I*); *Autenrieth*, Rathaus-Gasse 8 (Pl. D, 2; *II*); *Scheuermann*, Schuster-Gasse 3 (Pl. D, 2; *II*), behind the Sebaldus-Kirche; *Gossner*, König-Str. 76 (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breite Gasse 91 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); *Wildbad*, Hintere Insel Schütt 15 (Pl. E, 2; *II*); *Ottobad*, Otto-Str. 13 (Pl. C 3, *II*; no swimming-bath). — River Baths at the Wohrder Wiese, to the E. of the old town. Dutzendteich, see p. 188.

Cabs. *Taximeter:* Inside the town, 1-2 pers. 1000 metres 50 pf., each 500 m. more 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. 750 m. 50 pf., each 375 m. more 10 pf.; at night (9-6) 1-4 pers. 500 m. 50 pf., each 250 m. more 10 pf. *Ordinary Cabs* ('Fiaker'): For ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; each ¼ hr. more 50 or 60 pf.; with two horses 80 pf. or 1 *M*, each ¼ hr. more 60 or 70 pf.; double fares at night; small articles free, trunk 20 pf. — *Motor Cabs:* for 600 m. 90 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night 100 m. 90 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.

Circular Drives through the town in motor cars, starting at 9 a.m. from the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau (p. 165). Also in brakes (3 hrs.; incl. visit to castle and Rathaus) starting at 9.15, 2.15, and 5.15 from the Luitpold Str. and Hall Platz (1 *M*).

Tramways (fare within the city 10 pf., incl. two changes of car; to Furth from the Plarrer 10, from the Haupt Bahnhof 15 pf.; cars run till midnight). **1.** From *Maxfeld* (Stadt-Park; Pl. F 1, *I*) viâ the Laufer-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*), Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Haupt Bahnhof (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), Plarrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*), and Further Str. (Pl. C-A, 3, 2; *I*) to *Fürth* (p. 189). **2.** From the *Plärrer* (Pl. C, 3; *II*) viâ the Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*) and Marien-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*) to *Dutzendteich* (Pl. I 5, *I*; p. 188; 20 min.; 10 pf.). **3.** From the *Nordost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*) viâ Maxfeld (Stadt-Park; Pl. F 1, *I*), Rathaus (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Plarrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*), and Schlachthof (Pl. B, 4; *I*) to *Schweinau* (Pl. A, 6; *I*). **4.** From the *Bucher-Str.* (Gartner Str.;

Pl. D, 1, *I*) viâ the Haller-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*), Tafelfeld-Str. (Pl. D, 4; *I*), and Allersberger Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5; *I*) to *Luitpoldhain* (Wodan-Platz; Pl. G 5, *I*). — **5** (circular route). From *Maxfeld* to the Haupt-Bahnhof as by No. 1, then viâ the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*), Haller-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*), and Pirkheimer-Str. (Pl. D-F, 1; *I*) to *Maxfeld*. — **6.** From the *West-Friedhof* (Pl. A, 1; *I*) viâ the Johannis-Kirchhof (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; *I*), Haller-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Rathaus (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Laufer-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*), and Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. I, 1; *I*) to *Erlenstegen* (beyond Pl. I, 1; *I*). — **7.** From the *Höfener-Str.* (Fürth; p. 189) viâ the Fürther Str. (Pl. A-C, 2, 3; *I*), Plärrer (Pl. C, 3, *II*), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 3; *II*), and Scheurl-Str. (Pl. F, 4; *I*) to *Luitpoldhain* (Pl. G, 5; *I*). — **8.** From the *Lorenz-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3; *II*) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Aufsess-Platz (Pl. E, 4; *I*), Christus-Kirche (Pl. D, 4; *I*), and Katzwanger Str. to the *Süd-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. E, 6). — **9.** From *Gibitzenhof* (Pl. C, 6; *I*) viâ the Zeltner-Str. (Pl. D, 4, 3; *I*), Hall-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Königs-Tor (Pl. E, 3; *II*), and Allersberger Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5; *I*) to the *Tiergarten* (Pl. G, 6, *I*; p. 188). — **10.** From the *Viktoria-Str.* (Pl. H, 1; *I*) viâ the Laufer-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 3; *II*), and Tafelfeld-Str. (Pl. D, 4; *I*) to the *Franken-Str.* (Pl. E, 6; *I*).

Post Offices. Bahnhof-Platz 1 (Pl. E 3, *II*; poste restante); Karolinen-Str. 32-36 (Pl. D, 3; *II*); Theresien-Str. 11 (Pl. D, E, 2; *II*); etc. — **Telegraph Offices.** Haupt-Bahnhof, Karolinen-Str. 36, etc.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), Frauentor-Graben, for operas, operettas, and plays (closed in summer); *Intimes Theater* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), Johannes-Gasse 4-6, for modern pieces; *Apollo-Theater*, at the Hot. Wittelsbach (p. 163), Pfannenschmieds-Gasse 22 (operettas in summer, variety entertainments in winter).

Shops. NUREMBERG TOYS: *Wahnschaffe*, Josephs-Platz 18; *C. Quehl*, An der Fleischbrücke 5, corner of the Kaiser-Str., — ARTISTIC GOODS: *Eysser*, in the Peller-Haus (p. 178), Egidien-Platz 23; *Leykauf*, corner of the König-Str. and Karolinen-Str. — ANTIQUITIES: *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 2; *Wohlbold*, Augustiner-Str. 11; *F. Neumann*, Trödelmarkt 31. — IVORY CARVINGS: *F. G. Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37. — BOOKS (old engravings): *Schrag*, König-Str. 15; *Edelmann*, Haupt-Markt 3. — LEBKUCHEN (a kind of gingerbread): *Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6, König-Str. 56, Haupt-Markt 25, and Rathaus-Gasse 6; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and 53, Winkler-Str. 35, and Ludwig-Str. 34; *Goess*, Ludwig-Str. 75; etc.

Tourist Offices. *Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau* (Cook's agents), at the Haupt-Bahnhof, E. side. — INQUIRY OFFICE. *Fremden-Verkehrsverein*, at the Haupt-Bahnhof, E. side (open on week-days 8-6, Sun. 8-12).

English Church Service in summer.

British Consulate, Peunt-Gasse 4 (office-hours 2.30-4.30). — **American Consul,** *James C. McNally*, Fürther Str. 6a (office-hours 10-12 and 2-4).

Chief Sights. *Albrecht-Dürer-Verein* (p. 168), week-days (except Sat.) 10-1 and 3-5 (Oct.-March 2-4), Sun. 10-1; adm. 50 pf.; closed in August.

Art Collection, Municipal (p. 168), daily (except Sat.) 10-1; adm. free; at other times on application to the keeper (round the corner).

Dürer's House (p. 175), week-days 9-1 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 50 pf.

Germanic Museum (p. 181), week-days 10-3, Sun. 10-12; adm. 1 *M*, 4-5 pers. 3 *M*, free on Sun. (and Wed. in winter). A member's ticket (3 *M*) admits at any time with family. Cloak-room 10 pf. The museum is closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, Ascension Day, and Christmas Day. For permission to inspect the textiles, coins, medals, seals, and the carriages and artillery exhibited in the adjoining Frauentorzwinger, apply to the director. The library, archives, and engravings (entr. Untere Grasers-Gasse 18) are open free on week-days 10-12 and 2-4.

Kaiserburg p. 176, daily 7.30-1 and 2-6 (Oct.-April 9-4 and 2-4; adm. 50 pf.

Landes-Gewerbeanstalt p. 179; industrial art collections and exhibition of machinery daily 9-12 and 2-5 Oct. 15th-April 15th 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12.30; library and collection of models 8-12 and 2-6 winter 9-12 and 2-9, Mon. till 4, Sat. till 6, Sun. 10-12.30. Adm. free, to the industrial art collections on Thurs. and Fri. 50 pf.

Library, Municipal p. 175, week days 9-12 and 3-6.

Natural History Museum (p. 179, Sun. 10-12, free.

Rathaus (p. 172, 20 pf. Adm. to the dungeons and subterranean passages **1 M, for 3-5 pers. 70 pf. each.**

Tiergarten (p. 188), daily 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.; adm. 80, Sun. 50, after **7 p.m. 30 pf.**

Verkehrs Museum (p. 179, open free on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. from May to Oct., 9-12 and 3-5, in winter 10-1, Sun. 10-12.

The **Churches** may be visited at any time except during service.

Egidien Kirche (p. 177), gratuity 20 pf.; ring at the Tetzel Kapelle **at the back of the church.**

Heiliggeist Kirche (p. 178, gratuity 20 pf.; sacristan at Spital-Platz 1.

Jakobs-Kirche (p. 180), gratuity 20 pf.; ring at the N.W. door.

Katharinen-Kirche (p. 179), gratuity; key at No. 3, on the S. side **of the church.**

Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 171), adm. by ticket 20 pf.) obtained in the sacristy, at the S.E. corner of the church; sacristan at Vorderer Spitalhof **9, 2nd floor.**

Lorenz-Kirche (p. 169, closed on week-days 12.30-2, on Sun. 12-2 and after 4; adm. 20, for 3-4 pers. 50 pf., free on Sun. morning from May to Sept.; knock at the S. or N. door; sacristan at Lorenzer Platz 7.

Sebaldus Kirche (p. 172, adm. 20, 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; knock at the N.W. portal; sacristan at Burg Str. 6 Pl. D, 2; *II*.

When time is limited (1½ day). 1st day: In the morning, Lorenz Kirche (p. 169), Liebfrauen Kirche (p. 171, Haupt Markt (p. 170, Sebaldus Kirche (p. 172; in the afternoon, Burgberg (p. 175, walk round the town walls (p. 186, Stadt-Park or Tiergarten (p. 188). 2nd day: Germanic **Museum (p. 181).**

Nuremberg, German *Nürnberg* Pegnitz 960 ft., castle 1150 ft.), a free city of the empire down to 1806, has since belonged to Bavaria and is the head quarters of the 3rd Bavarian army corps. Pop. 360,000 (115,000 Catholics, 7800 Jews). Nuremberg lies in a sandy plain, partly clothed with fir-trees and intersected by the *Pegnitz*, which divides the old town into two nearly equal parts, the Lorenz and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. There is no city in Germany so suggestive of the prosperity and artistic taste of a 'city of the empire'. The Altstadt, dominated by the citadel, is still enclosed by a wall, towers, and a broad, dry moat. Nuremberg is also the chief commercial and manufacturing town in S. Germany. Machinery, toys, metal-ware, lead pencils, and beer are among its chief products. The local line to Fürth (p. 188, opened in 1835, is the oldest railway **in Germany.**

History. The first historical mention of the castle of Nuremberg occurs in a document of 1050. In 1105 the fortress afforded protection for two months to Emperor Henry IV. against his rebellious son, afterwards Henry V. It subsequently passed by inheritance to the Hohenstaufens, Frederick and Conrad, and in 1127 successfully defied the attacks of the Emperor Lothair. From that date, with the exception of a brief

period under the rule of Henry the Proud (1130-38), Nuremberg maintained its independence as a free city down to 1806. Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa frequently occupied the castle, and the privileges accorded to the town by these and other emperors greatly promoted its progress, which was accelerated by its adherence to the Rhenish League. From the S. slope of the castle hill it gradually extended down to and beyond the Pegnitz. The government was originally vested in the patrician families ('Geschlechter'), and though expelled by the artisans in 1348 they returned in the following year and with the aid of Charles IV. obtained a firmer grasp of power. That emperor cherished a special affection for Nuremberg, and in his Golden Bull of 1356 ordained that every emperor should hold his first diet here. In 1424, during the Hussite war, the imperial regalia were transferred by his son the Emperor Sigismund to Nuremberg, whence they were removed to Vienna in 1796.

The early history of Nuremberg is closely interwoven with that of the Hohenzollern family. The office of Burgrave, originally a deputy of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of this family. About 1227 the Hohenzollerns divided into the Franconian and the Swabian lines, and after the 13th cent. the chief residence of the family was at Cadolzburg (p. 180), and after 1363 at Ansbach (p. 221). When Frederick VI. was invested by the Emperor Sigismund with the Mark of Brandenburg in 1415, the Hohenzollerns formally ceded to the town their castle, which stood near the imperial castle, but they endeavoured to retain their other rights in Nuremberg. The bitter feuds with the Margraves of Ansbach, Albert Achilles (1449) and Casimir (1502), did not prevent the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the 16th cent. had become, like Augsburg, one of the chief depots of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it was eminent as a centre of learning and took an active part in the introduction of the Reformation. *Regiomontanus* the mathematician (p. 141), *Martin Behaim* the cosmographer, *Christoph Scheurl* and *Willibald Pirkheimer* the scholars, and *Hans Sachs* the poet all resided at Nuremberg. The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely from its feud with Margrave Albert Alcibiades (1552-4) and during the 'Thirty Years' War; in the 18th cent. its decline was hastened by the feeble rule of the patricians. As an Bavarian city, however, Nuremberg has prospered greatly, thanks to its favourable situation on the great routes of traffic. Its population in 1871 amounted to 83,200.

Art History (comp. pp. xxiii-xxv). The principal churches, built of red sandstone, date from the 13th-15th cent., but the SECULAR BUILDINGS, which render Nuremberg so picturesque, were erected mainly in the 16th and early 17th cent., with the exception of a few older stone buildings (*e.g.* the Nassauer Haus) and a number of frame-houses with wooden galleries. In the domestic architecture of Nuremberg, one of the most characteristic expressions of the German Renaissance, special attention is given to the elegant oriel-windows ('Chörlein') and to the artistic embellishment of the courtyards.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated at a very early period is shown by the astonishing wealth of carving in the churches and by the fountain figures, as well as by the numerous signs and figures of saints (14th-16th cent.) with which the houses are embellished. Few authenticated names of artists have come down to us from the earlier period, and for a long time it was customary to refer all works of art to one or other of the three great masters *Adam Krafft* (ca. 1450-1509) the 'stone mason', *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1450-1533) the wood carver, and *Peter Vischer the Elder* (ca. 1455-1529) the brass-founder. Krafft's principal works are the Stations of the Cross on the way to the Johannis-Kirchhof, the 'Sakramentshäuschen' in St. Lawrence's, and the Schreyer monument in the Sebaldus Kirche. The works of the first great creative period (1477-96) of Veit Stoss are to be sought for in Cracow. Both of

these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art. Peter Vischer, on the other hand, endowed with a delicate sense of form, illustrates in the shrine of St. Sebald the triumph of the Renaissance spirit, to which he was probably introduced by his sons, *Peter Vischer the Younger* (d. 1528), an artist of versatile imagination, who visited Upper Italy in 1508, and *Hermann* (d. 1516), who was in Rome in 1515. The foundry of the Vischers was the most famous in Germany; after it closed much meritorious work was produced by *Pankraz Labenwolf* (1492-1563), a pupil of the elder Vischer (Gänsemännchen and other popular fountain-figures).

The Nuremberg school of PAINTING, influenced at first by the early masters of Prague and later by the Netherlandish schools, finds its first important representatives in the anonymous painters of the Imhoff, Tucher (Hans Peurl?), and Löffelholz altar-pieces, dating from the early 15th century. In the latter half of the same century *Hans Pleydenwurff* (d. 1472; influenced by Roger van der Weyden) and *Michael Wohlgemut* (1434-1519) were the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. The characteristic depth of meaning shows itself, even more distinctly than in his paintings, in the woodcuts and engravings of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemut. His best works must be sought for at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. The only examples of his brush in his native town are his two early works 'Hercules' and 'Pietà' and the portraits of Wohlgemut and of the Emperors Maximilian I., Charlemagne, and Sigismund (all in the Germanic Museum). Some of Dürer's numerous pupils, the so-called 'little masters', *Georg Pencz* (ca. 1500-50), *Hans Sebald Beham* (1500-50), and *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), were also prominent as engravers. In other departments the most famous names are those of *Veit Hirschvogel the Elder* and *the Younger*, painters upon glass, the versatile *Augustin Hirschvogel*, and *Albrecht* and *Nikolaus Glockendon*, the book-illustrators.

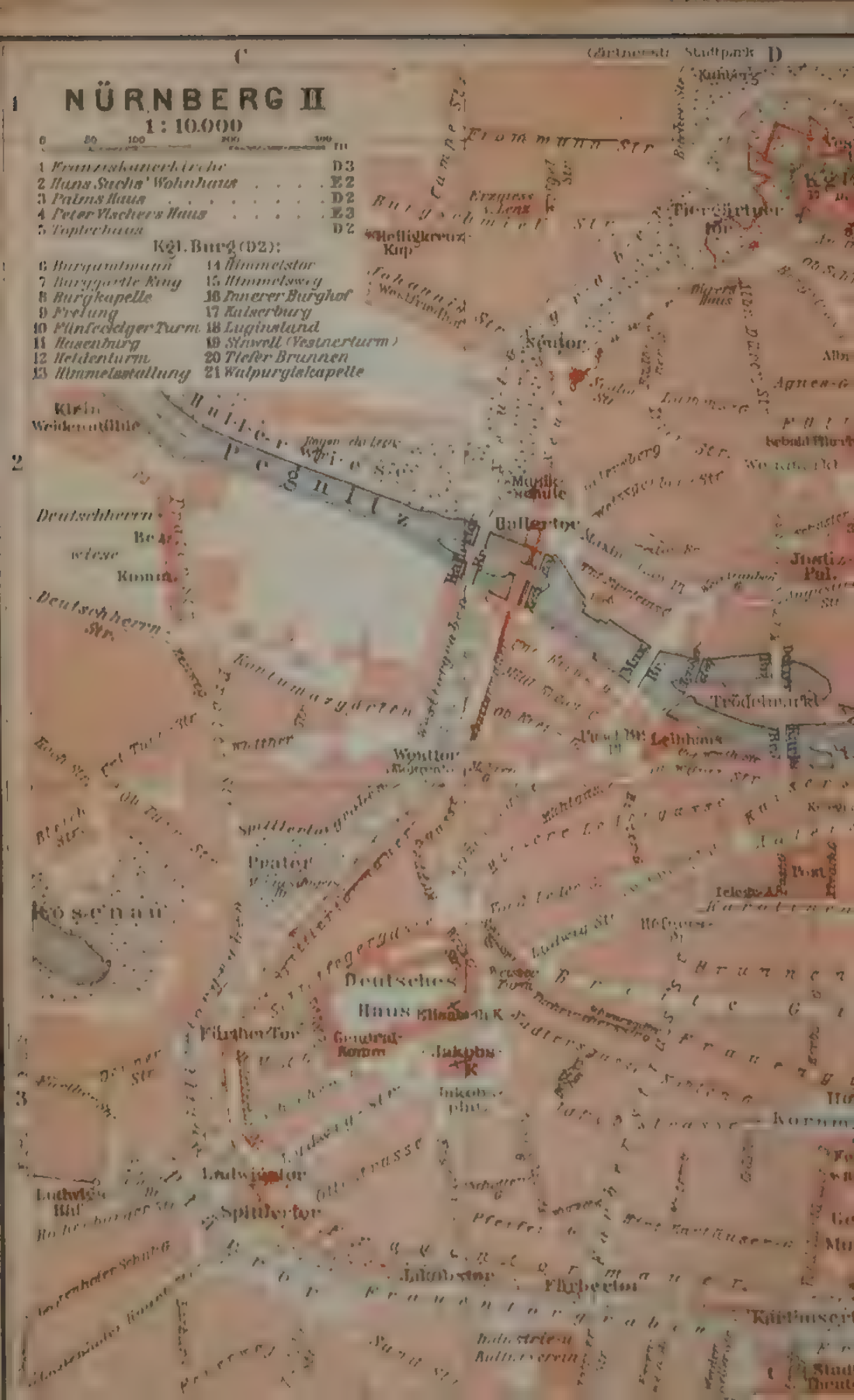
Painting now rapidly declined in Nuremberg. On the other hand the ARTISTIC HANDICRAFTS flourished here till the 18th century. Among the specialities of Nuremberg were artistic cabinets, pottery, iron-work, pewter-work (*Hans Lobsinger* and *Kaspar Enderlein*), and, above all, the casting of medals and goldsmith's work. The most celebrated die-cutters were *Ludwig Krug* (d. 1532) and the versatile *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546); the best-known goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85) and *Hans* (d. 1585) and *Elias Lenker* (d. 1591).

Comp. The Story of Nuremberg, by *Cecil Headlam*, in the Mediæval Town Series (London; 1899), and Nuremberg (in the Famous Art Cities Series), by *P. J. Rée*, trans. by *G. H. Palmer* (Leipzig; 1905).

a. From the Station through the Old Town to the Castle Hill.

To the S. of the Altstadt lies the imposing *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), erected from the designs of Von Zenger in 1901-11. In front of the station is a bronze equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold*, by W. von Rümann (1901). A little to the N. is the *Frauen-Tor* (p. 186). To the right of this gate is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. E, 3; *II*), erected by K. Walther in 1908 and containing a café-restaurant (fine hall), the modern paintings of the *Albrecht-Dürer-Verein* (adm., see p. 165), and the *Municipal Art Collection* (adm., see p. 165; catalogue of 1909, 1 *M*.).

In the tower-chamber, to the right of the entrance, is a statuette of St. Maurice by *P. Vischer the Elder* No. 5. — Paintings. Ground Floor: 1st cabinet, to the right, 11. *P. C. Geissler*, Popular festival on the Peterheide in 1833; 3rd cabinet, to the right, *F. von Lenbach*, King Louis I., 48. Baron Theodor von Cramer-Klett; 11. *F. von Stuck*, Prince-Regent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1 Frauenkirche D3
2 Hans Sachs' Wohnhaus E2
3 Pfalzhaus D2
4 Peter Vischers Haus E3
5 Tuchhaus D2
Kgl. Burg (D2):
6 Burgamtmann
7 Burggarten
8 Burgkapelle
9 Freiung
10 Fünfeckiger Turm
11 Rosenburg
12 Heidenturm
13 Himmelstallung
14 Himmelstor
15 Himmelsweg
16 Innerer Burghof
17 Kaiserburg
18 Luginsland
19 Stadtwall (Vestnerturm)
20 Tiefer Brunnen
21 Walpurgiskapelle
C
D
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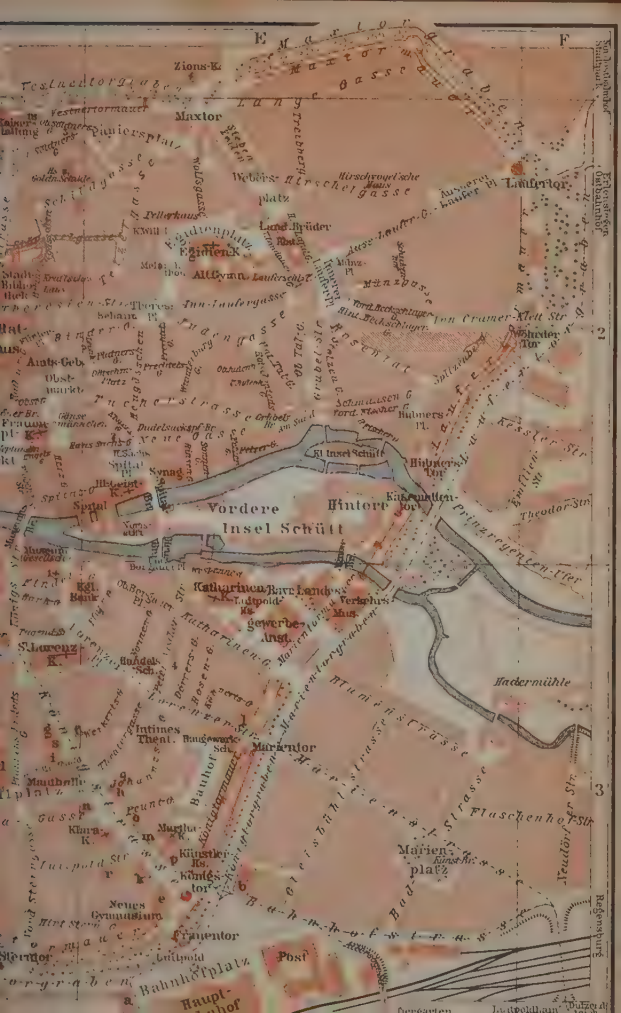
Deutsches Haus
Pfluglertor
Ludwigstor
Spittlertor
Laufertor
Frauentor
Prater
Leinburg
Tiergärtnertor
Königstor
Justiz-Pal.
Hallerwiese
Kommerzienrat
Weidenmühle
Ludwigs-Hof
Industrie- u. Kulturverein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Laufthor Platz
Laufthor Str.
Laufthor Bahnhof
Schützengasse
Schützenhaus
Schützenplatz
Schützenbastei
Schützenbrücke
Schützenbrücke Str.
Schützenbrücke Bahnhof
Weissenbergergasse
Weissenbergerplatz
Weissenbergerbastei
Weissenbergerbrücke
Weissenbergerbrücke Str.
Weissenbergerbrücke Bahnhof
Hirschvogelsche Haus
Hirschvogelgasse
Ausserer Laufer Graben
Ausserer Laufer Bastei
Ausserer Laufer Brücke
Ausserer Laufer Brücke Str.
Ausserer Laufer Brücke Bahnhof
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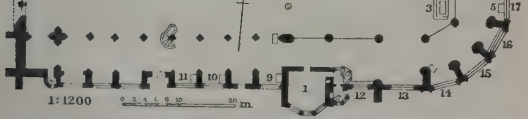
Luitpold. Upper Floor: 117. *A. Baur*, Body of Otho III. brought to Germany over the Alps; 112. *Werner Schuch*, Removal of the body of Gustavus Adolphus to Wolgast; in the room lighted from above, *125. *A. Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons (1873); 124. *C. Jäger*, Emperor Maximilian visiting Dürer in 1518; 133. *J. von Sandrart*, Banquet in the Rathaus on Sept. 25th, 1649; 128. *P. Ritter*, Bringing in the imperial regalia on March 22nd, 1424.

Farther on we reach the König-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), the busiest street in Nuremberg, traversing the entire Lorenz side of the old town (p. 166). To the left rises the little Catholic *Klara-Kirche* (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*), an early-Gothic church consecrated in 1274 but rebuilt in 1428-34 (sacristan König-Str. 72, gratuity). Farther on, on the same side, is the late-Gothic *Mauthalle* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), originally a granary erected by H. Beheim the Elder in 1498-1502 above the inner town-moat and now stores. The relief on the E. portal, from Adam Krafft's workshop, and the lofty gable should be noticed. No. 32, the *Mohren-Apotheke*, opposite the Lorenz-Kirche, has a brick gable and a statue of the Madonna (15th cent.).

In the Lorenzer Platz (Pl. D, E, 3; *II*) rises the Gothic ***St. Lorenz-Kirche** (Pl. D 3, *II*; Protestant), with its two towers, the largest and finest church in Nuremberg. It was begun in 1278(?).



1. Sacristy; 2. Braut-Tür; 3. High Altar; 4. Sakramentshäuschen; 5. Krell Altar; 6. Altar of St. Anne; 7. Wolfgang Altar; 8. Deocarus Altar; 9. Altar of St. Rochus; 10. Altar of St. Catharine; 11. Altar of St. Martha. Choir Windows: 12. Tucher; 13. Kaiser; 14. Schlüsselfelder; 15. Volkamer; 16. Künhofer; 17. Frederick III.; 18. Knorr; 19. Haller; 20. Ricter.

The W. part and nave of the present edifice date from the first half of the 14th century. The S. tower was completed in 1403. In 1403-45 the nave was enlarged, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt with aisles and ambulatory by Konrad Roritzer (p. 204). The whole edifice has been restored since 1905 by Jos. Schmitz. Above the sculptured W. portal (1332) is a rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. The N. tower, with its roof of gilded copper, 235 ft. in height, was renewed after a fire in 1865. The church is 95 yds. long and 30 yds. wide.

***Interior** (adm., see p. 166). The numerous ALTARS of the 15th-16th cent. afford an interesting survey of the development of art in Nuremberg. In the gallery (usually closed) over the N. entrance is the Imhoff Altar (ca. 1420), with the Coronation of the Virgin as altar-piece. The Wolfgang Altar (No. 38; Pl. 7), in the last chapel, dates from the same period. By the pillar opposite is the large Deocarus Altar (No. 42; Pl. 8), with animated figures of the Apostles (1406). Behind it is No. 1) an Adoration of the Magi, which, along with its four fine wing-paintings (Nos. 2, 3) on the pillar opposite (Annunciation, Adoration of the Child, Flight into Egypt, and Massacre of the Innocents), is by the *Master of the Löffelholz Altar* (p. 174). Near the latter, in the last three chapels of the S. aisle, are the altars of St. Rochus (No. 12; Pl. 9; 1499), St. Catharine (No. 16; Pl. 10), and St. Martha (No. 18; Pl. 11), all three ascribed to the studio of *Wohlgemut*. Passing the fine two-storied sacristy (Pl. 1; 1463) and the tower with the spiral staircase (1519), we reach the Krell Altar (No. 5; Pl. 5; late 15th cent.), behind the high-altar, with the earliest known representation of the town; the Altar of St. Anne (No. 4; Pl. 6), to the left, has wing-paintings by *Hans von Kulmbach* (1521).

The choir, like the chapels, is hung with hatchments of patrician families. The brass Gothic candelabrum is by *P. Vischer the Elder* (1489). In front of the high-altar (1839), suspended from the roof, is the *ANGELICAL SALUTATION, carved in wood by *Veit Stoss* and presented by the Tucher family in 1518; it represents the Annunciation, enclosed in a garland of roses with reliefs of the Seven Joys of the Virgin. On the left of the high-altar is the *SAKRAMENTSHÄUSCHEN (Pl. 1), or receptacle for the host, the masterpiece of *Adam Krafft* (1493-6), presented by Hans Imhoff; it consists of a slender Gothic tower of limestone, resting on the lifesize figures of the sculptor and his two assistants, and is enriched with numerous statues and scenes from the Passion; the apex is bent like a bishop's staff. On the right of the high-altar is the Renaissance brass of the provost Anton Kress (d. 1513), from the foundry of Peter Vischer.

Most of the beautiful stained-glass *WINDOWS in the choir date from the second half of the 15th century. The finest is the Volkamer window (Pl. 15), representing the genealogy of Christ with portraits of the donors (1493). The Tucher window (Pl. 12), by *J. Springlin* of Zürich (1601), is interesting also. Adjoining it is the 'Kaiser-Fenster' (Pl. 13), put up in 1881 in memory of the 84th birthday of Emperor William I. The four Apostles (after Dürer; comp. p. 273) in the bottom row of the Schlüsselfelder window (Pl. 14) are modern.

The *Tugend-Brunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous bronze figures, was executed in 1585-9 by Benedict Wurzelbauer. To the left, at the corner of the Karolinen-Str. (p. 179), is the ***Nassauer Haus** (Pl. D, 3; *II*), with a tasteful oriel, a gallery with coats-of-arms, and corner turrets. The lower part was erected in the 13th cent., the Gothic upper in 1422-31.

Farther on the König-Str. descends to the Pegnitz, passing the Adler-Str. (left; p. 180) and the Kaiser-Str. The *Museums-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), rebuilt in 1700, commands a picturesque view of both banks. The *Fleisch-Brücke* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), which we see to the left, was rebuilt in 1596-8 in imitation of the Ponte di Rialto at Venice. We continue through the short Plobenhof-Str. to the quaint old *Haupt-Markt* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), the centre of traffic on the Sebald side (p. 166).

The Gothic ***Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D 2, *II;* Catholic since 1816), on the E. side of the market-place, was erected in 1355-61 and well restored by Essenwein in 1879-81. Over the W. porch, with its rich sculpturing, on the wall of St. Michael's chapel (1411?), is a curious old clock known as the 'Männleinlaufen', skilfully reconstructed in 1506-9 by G. Heuss and Seb. Lindenast, with moving figures of the seven electors around the Emperor Charles IV. (seen daily at noon). The clock commemorates the 'Golden Bull' (p. 167).

The INTERIOR (adm., see p. 166) has recently been redecorated. At the end of the N. aisle is the *Tomb of the Peringsdörfer family by *A. Krafft* (1498?), with a relief of the Madonna as Mother of Mercy, formerly in the Augustinian monastery (p. 175). Adjacent is the *Tucher Altar, with a winged picture on a gold ground, one of the finest works of the Nuremberg school (ca. 1440-50; by Hans Peurl?). To the right, beside the triumphal arch, is the *Tomb of Hans Rebeck (d. 1500), by *A. Krafft*, formerly in the Dominican monastery (p. 175). On the right and left of the choir are 14th cent. frescoes. Old stained glass in the choir, with the arms of Nuremberg families.

In the square behind the Liebfrauen-Kirche is a quaint fountain-figure in bronze, by Pankraz Labenwolf (ca. 1550?), called the **Gänsemännchen* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm. Obstmarkt, see p. 178.

In the centre of the Haupt-Markt is a copy (1902) of the **Neptune Fountain.** The original (by G. Schweigger and C. Ritter), completed in 1661-9, was never erected in Nuremberg, and having been sold in 1797 now graces the Peterhof near St. Petersburg.

The **Schöner Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2; *II*), on the N. side of the market-place, erected after 1361 (probably by Meister Heinrich, the 'Parlier'), was restored in 1903 by H. Wallraff and painted according to a coloured drawing by G. Pencz (1541). The Gothic pyramid, 60 ft. in height, is adorned with numerous figures. The statues below represent the seven electors and the nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, and Clovis, the Christian heroes; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, and David, the Jewish heroes; Cæsar, Alexander, and Hector, the pagan heroes); above are Moses and the seven prophets (originals in the Germanic Museum, p. 183). There are other seated figures of the Evangelists, church-fathers, etc. The wrought-iron railing round the fountain is Gothic in its lower part; the upper part, in the Renaissance style, is a replica of an addition (now lost) made in 1587 by Paulus Kühn of Augsburg.

The long house (Meier's) to the N. of the Schöner Brunnen is said to date from the 14th century. No. 19, on the W. side of the Haupt-Markt, was the residence of the humanist *Willibald Pirkheimer* (1470-1530; p. 225). No. 15, adorned with frescoes by Wanderer (1886), is the house in which *Martin Behaim*, the cosmographer (1459-1507), was born. From 1425 till 1523 the crown-jewels (p. 167) were exhibited annually in front of this house. The *Relief of the Madonna* on No. 11 is attributed to Adam Krafft.

At the corner of the Haupt-Markt and Waag-Gasse is the new building of the *Handels-Vorstand* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), adorned with frescoes by G. Kellner; the council-chamber of the Chamber of Commerce contains a painting by A. Feuerbach (Emperor Louis the Bavarian according privileges to the merchants of Nuremberg).

A few yards to the N. lies the Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D 2, *II*; band on Sun. at noon), with the Rathaus and the Sebaldus-Kirche.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. D, 2; *II*) was originally a Gothic edifice of 1332-40, but of this only the Saalbau on the S., with the skilfully restored E. gable in the Rathaus-Gasse, now remains. Hans Beheim the Elder erected a late-Gothic addition in the rear in 1515; and in 1616-22 the whole structure was practically rebuilt in the Italian Renaissance style by Jacob Wolf the Younger. The façade, 280 ft. in length, has three fine portals with sculptures by Christoph Jamnitzer. The tasteful bronze fountain in the interesting old court is by Pankraz Labenwolf (1557). In the S.E. corner of the court, on Beheim's addition, is a fine balustraded gallery, resting upon curious carved brackets. The modern-Gothic annexe on the E., with a façade towards the Theresien-Str. (p. 178), was added by Essenwein in 1884-9. In the small court is a bronze figure of Apollo, by Hans Vischer (1532).

Interior (adm., see p. 166; entr. opposite St. Sebald's; bell for the custodian in the entresol, to the right). The chief attraction is the Grosser Saal, in the entresol, 130 ft. long and 35 ft. broad, with its timber roof. The decoration of this hall, which was restored in 1903, dates from the 16th-17th cent., with the exception of two reliefs of 1340 on the E. wall (Emperor Louis the Bavarian enthroned; allegory of the commercial league between Nuremberg and the Flemish cities). Of the famous mural paintings executed in 1522 by *G. Penez(?)* from *Dürer's* designs only those on the N. wall have survived, and these were retouched in 1613, *viz.* Triumphal procession of the Emperor Maximilian, Town Pipers, and Calumny (after Apelles). Above the door under the first of these is the motto 'Eins manns red ist ein halbe red, man soll die teyl verhoren bed' (one man's opinion is but half an opinion; both sides should be heard).

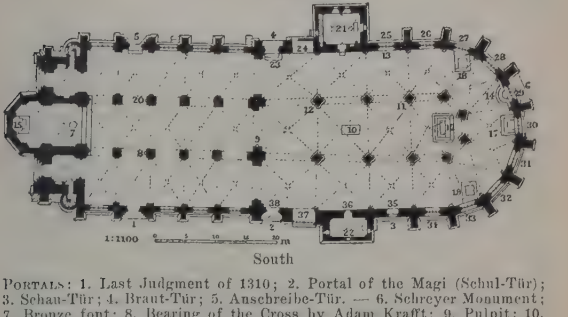
On the ceiling of the corridor on the second floor is a large relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by *Hans* and *Heinrich Kuhn* in 1621. The Kleiner Saal has a timber-ceiling by *Hans Wilhelm Beheim* (d. 1619), paintings by *Wanderer* (1901), and a reproduction of *Wenzel Jamnitzer's* famous epergne now the property of A. de Rothschild of Paris. — The registrar's office, with a portal of 1622, has left, a tasteful Renaissance door by *Peter Flötner*.

Beneath the small court, in the S. part of the building, are the old *Dungeons*, of the 14th century. Subterranean *Passages* lead hence in various directions; that leading to the casemates beneath the imperial castle was constructed in 1543.

An archway connects the Rathaus with the *Städtisches Amts-Gebäude* municipal offices; Pl. D, 2, *II*, a modern Renaissance edifice (1896-9) in the Fünfer-Platz (p. 178). Rathaus-Keller, see p. 164.

The Protestant ***St. Sebaldus-Kirche** (Pl. D, 2; *II*) was originally a basilica with two choirs, naves, and transepts, erected about 1230-73. The W. choir ('Löffelholz-Kapelle'), which was

heightened later, and the nave date from this church, which was in the transitional style. The aisles were enlarged after 1309 in the Gothic style. The twin towers, completed in the middle of the 14th cent., were raised to their present height in 1482-4. In 1361-79 the church was provided with a Gothic E. choir ('Sebaldus-Chor'), an imposing erection with aisles and ambulatory. The exterior of the church, restored in 1888-1904 by G. von Hauberrisser (p. 244) and J. Schmitz, is distinguished by an unusual wealth of *Sculptures (partly replaced by copies; original fragments in the N. aisle beneath the tower and in the upper story of the N. sacristy). Over the S.W. portal (Pl. 1) is the Last Judgment, and at the sides are fine statues



Portals: 1. Last Judgment of 1310; 2. Portal of the Magi (Schul-Tür); 3. Schau-Tür; 4. Braut-Tür; 5. Anschreibe-Tür. — 6. Schreyer Monument; 7. Bronze font; 8. Bearing of the Cross by Adam Krafft; 9. Pulpit; 10. St. Sebald's Shrine; 11. Godl's Madonna; 12. Statue of the Madonna of ca. 1450; 13. Kulmbach Madonna; 14. Sakramentshäuschen. — Altars: 15. Löffelholz; 16. High Altar; 17. St. Peter; 18. Tucher; 19. Muffel; 20. Haller. — 21. N. (Great) Sacristy; 22. S. (Small) Sacristy. — Choir Windows: 23. Window of ca. 1360; 24. Grundherr; 25. Mendel; 26. Tucher; 27. Fürer; 28. Stromer; 29. Bamberg; 30. Maximilian; 31. Margrave; 32. Pfinzing; 33. Haller; 34. Schürstab; 35. Behaim; 36. Volckamer; 37. Imhoff; 38. Window of ca. 1360.

of SS. Peter and Catharine (copies; originals of ca. 1310). At the S.E. portal ('Schau-Tür'; Pl. 3) is another Last Judgment, by Veit Stoss (after 1485). The 'Schreyer Monument' (Pl. 6), on the E. choir, with reliefs of the Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Entombment, and Resurrection, is one of the most important works of Adam Krafft (1492). On the N.E. portal ('Braut-Tür'; Pl. 4) appear the Wise and Foolish Virgins (early 14th cent.); on the N.W. portal ('Anschreibe-Tür'; Pl. 5) are reliefs of the Death, Burial, and Coronation of the Virgin (ca. 1310). On the S. tower, adjoining the main portal, is a large statue of St. Christopher (1442).

The **Interior** (adm., see p. 166) was restored in 1903-6. The W. Choir contains a Gothic bronze font (Pl. 7; ca. 1410?), the oldest example of the founder's art at Nuremberg. The Löffelholz Altar (Pl. 15), with carvings (inside, the Martyrdom of St. Catharine) and paintings betraying Netherlandish influence, dates from 1453.

On the pillars of the Nave are numerous statues of saints (1st half of 14th cent.). The Haller Altar (Pl. 20), by the 2nd pillar on the left, is an early work by the *Master of the Tucher Altar* (p. 171). On the 2nd pillar on the right is a Bearing of the Cross (Pl. 8) by *Adam Krafft* (1496). The pulpit (Pl. 9) is modern. Behind, above the 'Portal of the Magi' (Pl. 2), is a fine relief of the Madonna (1429), retaining the original colouring.

East Choir. **St. Sebald's Shrine (Sebaldus-Grab; Pl. 10; p. xxiv), the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his sons in 1508-19. This is one of the most important monuments of German art, in which ancient traditional German ideas are blended with elements suggested by the humanists of Nuremberg or the Lombard sculptors of the Renaissance. From a platform borne by twelve snails rises a Gothic canopy surmounted by three domes and enclosing the Gothic silver sarcophagus (1397; restored in 1506) in which are preserved the relics of the saint. On the base of the sarcophagus are four *Reliefs, representing the miracles of St. Sebald and heads in the antique style; at the W. end is St. Sebald, at the E. end Peter Vischer with apron and chisel, two beautiful statuettes. The canopy displays an astonishing wealth of charming Renaissance ornamentation and carving; pagan deities (Jupiter, Venus, etc.) and other figures of classical mythology (Centaurs, Tritons, Nereids, Sirens) appear side by side with putti playing with lions and dogs and the four Christian cardinal virtues (in the centre of the four sides of the base); in niches round the sarcophagus are the twelve *Apostles; on the top are statuettes of prophets of the old dispensation; on the central dome appears the Infant Christ with the terrestrial globe. — Over the high-altar (Pl. 16) is a wooden *Crucifixion by *Veit Stoss* (1520). On the pillar to the left of the altar is a bronze statue of the Madonna (Pl. 11 by *Stephan Godl* (ca. 1515). On the 1st N. choir-pillar is a wooden *Statue of the Madonna (ca. 1450; Pl. 12), under its original canopy, with well-preserved colouring.

In the Ambulatory are numerous 15th cent. statues of saints, including several by Veit Stoss. To the left, below the Mendel window, is the *Tucher Altar (Pl. 13), a votive triptych painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach* from drawings by *Dürer;* the central painting, the Virgin enthroned with SS. Catharine and Barbara and angelic musicians, breathes quite a Venetian spirit. Farther on, below the Bamberg window, are a richly sculptured Gothic wall tabernacle or 'Sakramentshauschen' p. 170; Pl. 11; ca. 1375), and, below the Margrave window (Pl. 31), three reliefs by *Veit Stoss* (1449): Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. — The stained-glass Windows in the choir are, like those in the Lorenz Kirche, among the finest in Germany. More than half (Pl. 23-28, 33-35, 38) date from ca. 1360-80, the rest from the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th cent., the latest, the Imhoff window (Pl. 37), from 1601. In the centre of the apse is the *Maximilian window (Pl. 30), by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1511), with portraits of Emperor Maximilian, the donor, his first wife Mary of Burgundy (d. 1482), his son Philip the Fair, and Joanna of Castile. To the left is the Bamberg window (Pl. 29), designed by *Wolfgang Katzheimer* (1501); to the right are the *Margrave window (Pl. 31; designed by *Hans von Kulmbach*), presented by Margrave Frederick of Ansbach-Bayreuth, and the Pfinzing window (Pl. 32), both executed by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1515); the Volckamer window (Pl. 36; ca. 1495) is perhaps an early work of *Hirschvogel*.

The *Sebalder Pfarrhof* (parsonage; Pl. D 2, *II*), opposite the N.W. corner of the church, has a fine Gothic 'Chörlein' (oriel)

of ca. 1361, renewed in 1902 by Schmitz (original now in the Germanic Museum, p. 183). The house was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald's and author of the 'Teuerdank', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emperor Maximilian I. — Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic *St. Moritz-Kapelle* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), built in 1313 and recently restored by Jos. Schmitz. On the N. side is the *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 164), mentioned as early as 1519.

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 3, D 2; *II*), with inscription signifying 'Here dwelt John Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. Palm was shot at Braunau (p. 345) on Aug. 26th, 1806. Opposite, over the gateway of the *Stadt-Waye* (built by H. Beheim the Elder in 1497), is a quaint *Relief by Adam Krafft (1497), who executed also the Annunciation (1504) on No. 24. Both these works are copies, the originals being in the Germanic Museum. Adjoining Palm's house, at the corner of the Augustiner-Str., on the site of an Augustinian monastery (p. 181), stand the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Palast; Pl. D 2, *II*), erected by Solger in 1877. Lower down (Winkler-Str. 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born. Nos. 5 and 1 have tasteful courtyards (1496 and 1516).

We now cross the Weinmarkt (Pl. D, 2; *II*), to the W. of St. Sebald's, noting the fine statues of the Madonna on Nos. 12a and 12, and enter the Albrecht-Dürer-Str. to the N. No. 39 in this street, near the Tiergärtner-Tor (p. 186), is **Dürer's House** (Pl. D, 2; *II*), a Gothic frame-building (15th cent.), now the property of the city. It contains antique furniture and utensils and numerous copies of Dürer's paintings. Adm., see p. 165. — We return S.E. to the Rathaus viâ the Berg-Str. and the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*), in which is Rauch's *Statue of Dürer* (1840).

On the right side (No. 4) of the Burg-Strasse, at the corner of the Theresien-Str. (p. 178), is the old *Dominican Monastery*, containing the *Municipal Archives* on the ground-floor. The upper floor contains the **Municipal Library** (Pl. D 2, *II;* adm., see p. 166), founded in 1538, with 108,000 vols., 2000 MSS. (incl. a missal with fine miniatures by the brothers Glockendon), and 2000 incunabula (incl. the Rationale of Durandus, printed by Fust at Mayence in 1469); also autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, Ulrich von Hutten, and Hans Sachs. — No. 15 (left) is the *Fembo-Haus*, a late-Renaissance edifice of the early 17th cent., with a large gable. No. 21 was *Wohlgemut's House* (p. 168); No. 10, *Scheurl's House* (1482; p. 167), has a room with fine Gothic panelling.

The Burg-Str. ends on the S. slope of the **Burgberg**, or castle-hill (1150 ft.; Pl. D 2, *II*), a sandstone rock on the N. side of the old town, on which stand the imperial castle, the remains of the

small burgrave's castle (p. 167), destroyed by fire in 1420, and two municipal edifices. Since 1866 the castle has been the common property of the Wittelbachs and Hohenzollern. Two routes lead to the top: the 'Himmels-Weg' (Pl. 15), to the left, leads viâ the *Himmels-Tor* (Pl. 14) and the *Hasenburg* (Pl. 11), a square tower on the left, direct to the forecourt of the Kaiserburg; the path straight on, with a view of the stables, leads to the Burggrafenburg.

Of the **Burggrafenburg,** or burgrave's castle, the only remains are the *Pentagonal Tower* ('Alt-Nürnberg'; Pl. 10), the oldest building in the town (11th cent.; upper parts of the 14th or 15th cent.); the *St. Ottmar's* or *Walpurgis Chapel* (Pl. 21), a Romanesque structure rebuilt after a fire in 1420; and the *Amtmanns-Wohnung* (Pl. 6), probably erected as early as 1273 as a guard for the Kaiserburg. The tower contains a torture-chamber (adm. 30 pf.) with a copy of the 'Iron Maiden', a hollow figure with iron spikes into which the victim was thrust, and other instruments of torture. From beside the tower we command a view of the moat and the N. suburbs. On the parapet are hoof-marks, said to have been left by the horse of the robber-knight Eppelein von Gailingen. — We pass through the *Vestner-Tor*, to the left of the Amtmanns-Wohnung, to the *Freiung* (Pl. 9), so called from the right of asylum exercised by the burgraves. Good view of the old town. — We now pass through another gateway, to the right of which is the round *Sinwell* or *Vestner Turm* (Pl. 19), with a roof dating from 1561 (view from the top; gratuity 10 pf.), and enter the *Vorhof*, or forecourt, with the *Tiefer Brunnen* (Pl. 20), a well 340 ft. deep (adm., incl. illumination, 10 pf.). Passing the Heiden-Turm (see below) on the left, we reach the *Inneres Burg-Tor*, a Renaissance gateway of 1562, through which we enter.

The **Kaiserburg,** or imperial castle (Pl. 17; adm., see p. 166; ring), was founded probably in the 11th cent., enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th, and modernized in the 19th.

In the *Inner Court* (Pl. 16), altered in 1833 by Heideloff, is the stump of a lime-tree, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde (d. 1038). In the old *Palas* the only points of interest are the chapel, with its choir built into the *Heiden-Turm* (Pl. 12), and the royal apartments. The *Chapel* (Pl. 8) is a double Romanesque structure of the 12th cent.; above is the Kaiser-Kapelle, with sculptures and paintings, below is the St. Margareten-Kapelle, probably used originally as a burial-vault. The *Royal Apartments*, fitted up in a modern Gothic style in 1854-6, contain several Renaissance stoves. The ceiling of the audience-chamber, painted in 1520 by Hans Springinklee, a pupil of Dürer, shows coats-of-arms with the motto of Charles V.; on the timber ceiling of the study (late 14th cent.) appears the imperial eagle. The modern Romanesque balcony of the W. *Wing* erected in 1861-6 on the site of the 'Kemenate' affords a splendid view. — The gardens on the W. side of the Kaiserburg, said to have been laid out in 1487, are open to the public; comp. Pl. 7.

Next the Pentagonal Tower (see above), on the right, is the old granary, built by Hans Beheim the Elder in 1494-5, now the *Kaiser-*

Stallung (Pl. D 2, *II;* imperial stables), with a coat-of-arms by A. Krafft. To the E. is the *Luginsland* (Pl. 18), with turrets at its four corners, erected in 1377.

b. The E. Part of the Old Town.

In the Paniers-Platz (Pl. E, 2; *II*), a few paces to the E. of the castle-hill, rises the **Topler-Haus** (Pl. 5; D, 2), a Renaissance edifice of 1590-97. No. 9, close by, has a Gothic tower with a spiral staircase; No. 20 is a Gothic frame-house. — No. 23, Schild-Gasse, farther down, is the *Haus zum Goldenen Schilde* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), where the first twenty-three articles of the Golden Bull (p. 167) were composed in 1356.

Turning to the N.E. out of the Paniers-Platz, we pass the former *Max-Tor* (Pl. E, 2; *II*) and the *Sieben Zeilen* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), seven rows of weavers' houses, erected in 1488 on the site of the old town-moat. In the Hirschel-Gasse (Pl. E, 2; *II*), on the left (No. 11), is the *Tucher Landhaus*, erected in 1533-44 and tastefully restored by Gabr. von Seidl, with an interesting court (entr. at No. 9; gratuity). The *Hirschvogel House* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), No. 21, farther on, since 1905 the property of the town, contains at the back a hall in the pure early-Renaissance style by P. Flötner (1534; open 9-12 and 3-7, Sun. 9-12; 20 pf.).

Retracing our steps, we cross the Webers-Platz to the *Landauer Brüder-Kloster* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), now a Real-Gymnasium (boys' school). The pretty vaulting of the late-Gothic chapel (1506; entr. at Vordere Landauer Gasse 8; gratuity) is borne by two twisted columns. For this chapel Dürer painted in 1511 his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna. — A few paces lower down is the *Laufer-schlag-Turm* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), a remnant of the town-wall (p. 186), reconstructed in 1508 and 1561.

In the Egidien-Platz (Pl. E, 2; *II*), to the W. of the Landauer Kloster, rises the Protestant **Egidien-Kirche** (adm., see p. 166), originally a Romanesque basilica belonging to the Schotten-Kloster, the oldest monastery in the town. The church was burned down in 1696 and rebuilt in 1711-18 by J. Trost.

Three chapels dating from the original church have been preserved: the Gothic Tetzel-Kapelle (1345), containing numerous hatchments of the Tetzel family and the tomb (injured in the fire) of the Landauer family, by *Adam Krafft* (1501), and adorned on the exterior with a statue of the Virgin, perhaps an early work by *Adam Krafft(?);* the Romanesque Eucharius-Kapelle (12th-13th cent.); and the Gothic Wolfgangs-Kapelle, with a large group of the Entombment (1446).

The church is peculiar in having an oval nave. The decoration illustrates the transition from the baroque to the rococo style. The Pietà on the high-altar is a studio-copy of Van Dyck's painting in the Old Pinakothek at Munich. To the left, behind the high-altar, is the Renaissance brass of the Eisen family, with a Pietà in relief, by the two *Peter Vischers* (1522).

On the N. side of the square stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor William I.*, by Rümann (1905). Behind it is the ***Peller-Haus** (No. 23; Pl. E 2, *II*), now the property of Eysser, the art-dealer (p. 165), erected in 1605 by Jakob Wolf the Elder. It is the finest late-Renaissance building in Nuremberg, and has a beautiful court with arcades in three stories (gratuity). No. 13, on the W. side of the square, was the house of the printer *Anton Koberger* (ca. 1440-1513). Opposite is a statue of *Melanchthon*, by J. D. Burgschmiet (1826), in front of the Gymnasium organized by him in 1526.

Adjacent on the S.W. is the little Theresien-Platz (Pl. E, 2; *II*), with a bronze statue of *Martin Behaim* (p. 171), by Rössner (1890). Thence the Binder-Gasse and Theresien-Str. lead W. to the Rathaus (p. 172). Binder-Gasse 20 and Theresien-Str. 23 are adorned with *Reliefs by A. Krafft (Joshua and Caleb, St. George and the Dragon). *Krafft's House* (Pl. D, 2; *II*), Theresien-Str. 7, probably erected by Hans Beheim the Elder about 1510; has a fine two-storied court. — Adam Krafft's statue of the Virgin at Binder-Gasse 1, corner of the Fünfer-Platz, and the statue of the Madonna at Obstmarkt 16 have been disfigured by painting. In the Obstmarkt, at the corner of the Städtisches Amts-Gebäude (p. 172), is a fine statue of St. Helena (15th cent.).

The Tucher-Strasse (Pl. E, 2; *II*), to the E. of the Obstmarkt, possesses three of the finest courtyards in Nuremberg, at Nos. 15, 20 ('Historischer Hof'), and 21. At the corner of this street and the Neue Gasse is the *Grübel Fountain* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), by Wanderer (1881), commemorating Konrad Grübel (1736-1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg. At the corner of the Ebners-Gasse and the Heu-Gässchen, near the W. end of the Neue Gasse, is the bronze *Bagpiper Fountain* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), a copy of a Renaissance model in the Germanic Museum.

The Spital-Platz (Pl. E, 2; *II*) is adorned with a bronze statue of *Hans Sachs* (1494-1576), by J. K. Krausser (1874). Hans Sachs lived at No. 17 in the adjacent Hans-Sachs-Gasse (Pl. 2), now partly restored to its original condition; the landlord of the tavern 'Zum güldenen Bären' shows the cobbler-poet's workshop.

On the S. side of the Spital-Platz stands the Protestant **Heiliggeist-Kirche** (Pl. E 2, *II*; adm., see p. 166), a Gothic church (1331-41) belonging to the neighbouring hospital, and formerly the depository of the imperial regalia (p. 167). The interior was remodelled in the baroque style in 1663. The aisles are adorned with frescoes of the 14th-15th centuries. On the high-altar (1912) is a fine crucifix in the style of Veit Stoss; in front of it is the tomb of Konrad Gross (d. 1356), founder of the hospital. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the altar-tomb of Herdegen Valzner (d. 1418). The marble pulpit is by Heilmaier (1912). — In the forecourt entr.

Spital-Gasse 14) of the *Hospital* is the *Hansel Fountain*, with a Renaissance railing, and in an adjoining court (entr. over the Spital-Brücke, through the Noris-Stift) is a *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre* (1459). — Opposite the church is the handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. E, 2, *II;* 1869-74; adm. 20 pf.).

Turning S. from the Spital-Platz, we cross the *Spital-Brücke* to the island of *Schütt* (Pl. E, 2; *II*), with the *Männerschuld-Turm*. View to the left of the picturesque houses on the Pegnitz. Thence the *Heu-Brücke* leads to the Peter-Vischer-Str., with the house in which *Peter Vischer the Elder* lived (Pl. 4, E 3, *II*; No. 23).

Retracing our steps we pass through the gateway of No. 7 to the Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. E 3, *II*; adm., see p. 166), of the early 14th cent., used by the Meistersingers as their school from 1620 onwards. The neglected interior contains paintings and models. — To the E. is the new *Luitpold-Haus* (Pl. E, 3; *II*), with the collections of the *Natural History Society* (adm., see p. 166). — Adjacent, to the E., is the —

Bayrische Landes-Gewerbeanstalt (Pl. E, 3; *II*), consisting of a main building (1894-6), in the baroque style, and an annexe of 1900. Adm., see p. 166.

Main Building. On the ground-floor, to the right, are modern industrial art exhibitions; the first floor contains ancient and modern patterns for industrial art (principally faience, stoneware, and porcelain); on the second floor are a collection of models and the library. Fine view of the old town from the windows.

Annexe (opposite). On the ground-floor are two halls containing machinery; the upper floor contains machine-tools and the electrical section.

A few paces to the E., Marientor-Graben 8, is the **Bayrisches Verkehrs-Museum** (Pl. E, 3; *II*), opened in 1899 (new building under construction near the Stadt-Theater). Adm., see p. 166.

The Ground Floor contains the railway section. Rooms I. and II. Models of engines and railway-carriages. — Room III. Bismarck's saloon-carriage. — Room XII. Section of an engine-boiler (fire-boxes in the basement). — Room XVII. Models of bridges.

On the First Floor is the postal and telegraphic section, incl. telephonic, telegraphic, and pneumatic apparatus. Room VI. Models of mail-coaches. — Room VIII. Collection of postage-stamps. — Room IX. Models of steamers and steam-ferries.

c. The S.W. Part of the Old Town.

The main thoroughfares between the Lorenzer Platz (p. 169) and the Spittler-Tor (p. 186) are the Karolinen-Strasse (Pl. D, 3; *II*) and the Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 3; *II*). No. 30, Karolinen-Str., has a graceful 'Chörlein' (oriel; after 1700), and No. 34 has a Renaissance gable and court (16th cent.). No. 36, the *General Post Office*, is by L. Ullmann (1905). — In the Hefners-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*) stands a monument (1905) to *Peter Henlein* (1480-1542), who is supposed to have invented watches ('Nuremberg eggs'). — The Ludwig-Str. leads past the *Weisser Turm* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), a relic of the town-wall

(p. 186), to the Jakobs-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*). On the right stands the Catholic *Elisabeth-Kirche*, built in 1785-1802 by the knights of the Teutonic Order in a classical style, and restored in 1903 (sacristan, Engelhards-Gasse 8). Adjoining it is the old *Deutsches Haus*, now the head-quarters of the commanding general. In the middle of the square rises the —

St. Jakobs-Kirche (Pl. C, D, 3, *II*; Protestant), founded in 1209 as the church of the Teutonic Order. The present building, dating from ca. 1350, was restored by Heideloff in 1825.

The Interior (adm., see p. 166) contains many fine sculptures in wood and stone (14th-16th cent.). To the right and left of the W. portal are the Virgin and St. John, figures from a group of the Crucifixion in the style of *Veit Stoss*. — In the N. aisle is a Pietà (Virgin with the body of Christ and St. John) by *Veit Stoss*, to whom also is ascribed the group of St. Anna, the Virgin, and Child, on a winged altar in the Dillherr Chapel. This aisle contains also remains of frescoes (1510) and a famous *Pietà (the Virgin kneeling before the body of Christ), closely allied in style to the Nuremberg Madonna (p. 183). — In the S. aisle, opposite the second Pietà, is a small statue of the Virgin by *Veit Stoss*, who executed also the relief of the Last Judgment in the Egloffstein Chapel. — The fine choir contains many hatchments of Teutonic knights and good statues of saints (14th cent.). The Gothic high-altar (ca. 1400) has wing-paintings (retouched) and four admirable figures of Apostles in terracotta (six others of the series in the Germanic Museum, see p. 183).

From the Jakobs-Platz we may follow the Jakob-Str. E. to the Kornmarkt and Hall-Platz (Pl. D, 3; *II*), to the left of which, along the inner town-wall, are a row of *Corn Magazines*, now used by the hop-merchants, with a portal of 1588 at the E. end. From the Kornmarkt the Vordere Kartäuser-Gasse leads S. to the Germanic Museum (p. 181).

We turn to the N. from the Jakobs-Kirche and follow the Weizen-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3; *II*) past the *Weizen-Gebäude*, a large baroque building of 1672 (now municipal offices), to the Unschlitt-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*), with the old *Unschlitt-Haus* (1491), originally a granary, now a pawn-broking office.

Superb *Views of the town (particularly fine by moonlight) are afforded by the four lower **Bridges over the Pegnitz** (Pl. D, 2; *II*): the *Max-Brücke*, rebuilt in 1852-3 by B. Solger; the *Kettensteg* (1824), the first suspension-bridge in Germany, adjoining the present town-wall (p. 186); the iron *Henkersteg*; and the *Derrer-Brücke* (1486, between the Trödelmarkt island and the Karl-Str. — In the court of No. 23, Karl-Str. (Pl. D, 2; *II*), are realistic carvings in the style of Hans Sebald Beham (p. 168), representing a village church-festival, etc. In the gardens of the Maximilian-Platz (Pl. D, 2; *II*) is the *Triton Fountain*, by Bromig (1687).

In the Adler-Strasse (Pl. D, 3; *II*) the rococo façade of No. 21 should be noticed. In the Gothic court of No. 19 is a small relief (Adoration of the Child) by Adam Krafft (1498); on No. 28 is a statue of the Madonna (14th cent.).

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM

ERDGESCHOSS

d. The Germanic Museum.

The ****Germanic National Museum** (Pl. D, 3, *II;* adm., see p. 165), an institution founded in 1852 by Baron Hans von Aufsess for the illustration of German historical research, consists of collections bearing on the history of art and civilization (entr. Vordere Kartäuser-Gasse 7), a library, archives, and a cabinet of engravings (entr. Untere Grasers-Gasse 18). Since 1857 it has been established in a suppressed Carthusian monastery, a Gothic structure founded in 1380 and enlarged in the 15th cent., with a church and two cloistered courts. The building has been repeatedly extended by A. von Essenwein (1866-92) and Dr. von Bezold, the present director. On the S. side, facing the Frauentor-Mauer, is the Augustinian monastery (p. 175), rebuilt here in 1872-5; adjoining it is the S.W. wing, completed in 1902; and a further addition is being erected on the N. side. Owing to the munificence of private donors the museum has become one of the finest in Germany. The objects of general interest are open to the public, while others are reserved for the use of students (adm. on application to the directors of the various sections). The rooms on the ground-floor (stone floors) are very cold and for the most part badly lighted. In addition to the excellent general guide ('Wegweiser'; 50 pf.) there are numerous sectional catalogues. Refreshments in summer in Cloister 30. Those whose time is limited should confine their visit to the following rooms (1-1½ hr.): 34, 35, 33, 36-38, 26, 39, 48, 49, 52-55, 61, 62, 59, 89-82 (paintings), 71-76, 66-68.

Ground Floor. — Immediately to the left, in Rooms 1 and 2, are the prehistoric collections. R. 1: Objects of the stone age; model of a lake-dwelling; copy of a 'Hun's grave', etc. R. 2: Antiquities of the bronze and iron ages (Hallstatt and La Tène periods).

Cloister 3 and Halls 4 and 5 (right and left) contain Roman antiquities found in Germany. In the cloister: Casts of sepulchral monuments (from the 1st cent. A.D. onwards). Hall 4: Glass vessels, etc. Hall 5: Two beams from the bridge over the Rhine at Mayence.

— Room 6 (to the left). Recent acquisitions.

Passage 7 (right) and Room 8 (left) contain Christian antiquities, mostly Germanic (1st-10th cent.). R. 8: Frankish weapons (Cases I-VI); antiquities found in Upper Egyptian tombs (Case VII); early-Germanic helmet, from Pfersee near Augsburg (Case VIII); works of art of the Carlovingian period (Case X); copies of the 'Treasure of Athanarich' (d. 381), Visigothic work of the 4th cent. (Case XI; original at Bucharest); gold ornaments of the Ostrogoths from Ravenna (Case XV); objects from tombs in Thalmässing in Central Franconia (Case XVIII); coins; damascened belt-hooks. — In the N.W. Court (M) are old fire-extinguishing apparatus and one of the first carriages used on the Ludwigs-Bahn (p. 166).

Cloister 9. Casts of mediæval sepulchral monuments (down to the 14th cent.). — Rooms 10-13 (on the left). Stoves and stove-tiles. — Rooms 14 and 15. Work in wrought iron. — Opposite is the Hohenzollern-Halle, designed by Essenwein (p. 181). — At the end of Cloister 9, to the left, is the Wilhelms-Halle (16), with a Gothic wooden ceiling, stained glass presented by King William of Prussia in 1868, and sepulchral monuments of the 14th-15th centuries.

East Cloister 17. Casts of sepulchral monuments (14th cent.) and seals (12th-19th cent.). — In the new Romanesque Cloisters (18, 21-23) and the adjoining Halls (19, 20, 24, 25) are casts of German sculptures (10th-16th cent.). — Court D. Copy in cement of the Roland statue at Bremen.

The South Wing (26) of the large cloisters contains casts of tombstones (15th-16th cent.) and *Stained glass (12th-16th cent.).

The finest specimens of stained glass are: Frames 1 and 2. Romanesque windows of French origin (ca. 1200); 7. Early-Gothic panes from Cologne; 16. Windows from the Frauen-Kirche, with the Scourging of Christ (Nuremberg; 15th cent.); 19-22. Windows with coats-of-arms from Nuremberg; 23. Half-length portrait of a married couple (Swabian; ca. 1500), St. Fridolin and Death; 24. Death and a canon (Nuremberg), Virgin with angels (Nuremberg; ca. 1500); 25. Christ with three martyrs (Swiss; 1517). Continuation of the tombstones and stained glass in Cloisters 49-51 (p. 184).

Hall 27 (to the left, at end of S. wing). Instruments of torture; headsmen's swords (17th-18th cent.); falling-axe (18th cent.).

From the S. wing we pass straight on into Rooms 28 and 29, containing objects in majolica, stoneware, faience, and porcelain.

R. 28. The wall-cases contain majolica and faience: 1. Persia; 2-4. *N. German faience; 5. Balearic Islands (Spanish-Mauresque majolica); 6-12. Italy; 13 and 14. Delft; 15. Rouen; 16 et seq. Nuremberg and other S. German pottery.

R. 29. Porcelain. Case 1. Early brown ware from Meissen and Bayreuth; 2. Frankenthal (*Apotheosis of the Elector Charles Theodore of Bavaria); 3. Nymphenburg; 4. Meissen, Berlin, and Fürstenberg; 5. S. Germany; 6. Vienna; 7. English stoneware by *J. Wedgwood* (1730-95); 8. Fulda (*Madonna Immaculata).

Small Cloisters (30-32). Six Stations of the Cross by Adam Krafft (ca. 1505; comp. p. 187); brasses of the 16th-18th cent., mostly from Nuremberg (30); casts of ecclesiastical utensils (31) and sepulchral monuments of the 16th-17th cent. (32).

The old Carthusian Church (33) contains original *Sculptures (mostly 15th-16th cent.), ecclesiastical utensils, etc.

We mention some of the larger sculptures. On the N. wall: 231. Coronation of the Virgin (Tyrolese; ca. 1400); 228. St. George (Bohemian; ca. 1400); 233. Madonna and Child (Rhenish; early 15th cent.); 317. Virgin kneeling, by *Veit Stoss*; *109, *110. SS. Leonard and Stephen (Tyrolese; ca. 1500); *316. Crucifix by *Veit Stoss*; farther E. are sculptures by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (p. 118) and his school, incl. *St. Elizabeth (restored); adjacent, the upper portion of a late Gothic carved altar. On the S. wall: 375. St. Anne, Virgin, and Child (Swabian; 1st half of 16th cent.); *380, *381. Two groups of saints, in high-relief (Swabian; ca. 1520); 397, 398. SS. Lawrence and Peter (Bavarian?; ca. 1510); epitaph in glazed terra-

cotta, from Wasserburg on the Inn; 213, 214. Virgin and St. Elizabeth (Swabian; ca. 1340). — In the cabinets: 1. Costly processional cross (10th cent.); *2. Silver bust-reliquary of St. Zeno (Augsburg; 1467); *3. Ostensorium of rock-crystal (11th cent.) with Cufic inscription, on a late-Gothic foot; 4. 'Hedwig's glass' (12th-13th cent.), etc.; silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels were kept (p. 167; 15th cent.); 7. Enamels and ivories; 8, 9 (under the gallery). Mass vestments; 10. Copies of imperial seals; 11, 12. Sculptures in wood and alabaster; 13. Aquamanilia (mostly 14th and 15th cent.), Gothic chalices, and monstrances; 15. Processional cross and book-cover (Romanesque). Carved altar from Hersbruck (Nuremberg; ca. 1500). — On the walls are hatchments, flags, etc.

From the N. side of the church we enter (left) Covered Court 34, containing mediæval sculptures in stone and terracotta, mostly executed at Nuremberg: *Oriel-window from the Sebalder Pfarrhof (p. 174); architectural fragments and sculptures from the Schöner Brunnen (p. 171); six seated terracotta statues of Apostles, from the Jakobs-Kirche (p. 180); Mary Magdalene kneeling; Madonna (Nuremberg; 1482).

Covered Court 35 (entr. from Passage 7, p. 181) contains the *Sculptures, mostly in wood, belonging to the town.

On the E. wall: 251. Altar with the Betrothal of St. Catharine (Nuremberg; 2nd half of 15th cent.); 278. Madonna by *Veit Stoss*, from his house in the Wunderburg-Gasse (ca. 1500); *478. Nuremberg Madonna, in the style of Peter Vischer (ca. 1520), a masterpiece of Nuremberg art. On the S. wall: *273. 'Rosenkranztafel', a wooden tablet with coloured reliefs (Veit Stoss?; ca. 1500); 301. Frame of the All Saints picture (p. 177), from a design by *Dürer*, with a *Frieze (Last Judgment) full of life. On the W. wall: *496. The unjust judge, by *Hans Leinberger* (ca. 1525-50); 479. St. Wenzel, wooden model for the bronze statue in Prague Cathedral, cast in Vischer's foundry (before 1532).

In the former Sacristy (36; entr. on the N. side of the church) are several carved altars (15th-16th cent.); 264. Recumbent figure of St. Catharine with three small angels, by *Veit Stoss* (ca. 1500); 395. Christ entering Jerusalem on the ass (Bavarian?; early 16th cent.); 388. The twelve Apostles, coloured relief (Upper Rhenish?; early 16th cent.). — Opposite, on the S. side of the church, is the former Chapel (37), containing ecclesiastical antiquities. — Straight on is Room 38, with mediæval household utensils. We return to Cloister 26 (p. 182) and at its E. end turn to the right.

Hall 39. Late-Romanesque portal from Heilsbronn Abbey (p. 37; after 1200); stoves, furniture, and household utensils of the 16th-17th centuries. — We now turn to the right and enter the picturesque modern-Gothic Water Court (F). On the W. side, by the Augustinian monastery (p. 181), is a spiral staircase, adjoining which are the 'Reckentürmchen' and a balcony from Danzig (17th cent.). We ascend the steps adjoining Hall 39.

Kitchen (40), with 17th cent. utensils. — Rooms 41-47. R. 41: Gothic peasant's room from Tyrol (ca. 1500). R. 42: Room from Cologne (after 1600). R. 43: Swiss room (ca. 1700). R. 44: Tyrolese room. R. 45 and 46: Nuremberg rooms (the second of ca. 1570). We return to Hall 39 and turn to the left past the staircase.

Room 48, with furniture and utensils (16th-18th cent.).

In the middle: Sumptuous ebony bedstead inlaid with alabaster (Nuremberg; after 1600) and two cabinets (N. Italian; 17th cent.). Cases 5 and 8: Goldsmith's work; among the Nuremberg work in Case 8 are a double goblet by *Peter Wiber* (after 1600), the Holzschuher goblet by *Elias Lenker* (1562), the *Coco-nut goblet with Bacchic scenes by *Peter Flötner* (ca. 1535), the goblet of the Pfinzing family (1536), a nautilus goblet by *F. Hildebrand* (1595), and a glass goblet with silver-gilt mounting by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (p. 168), the only authenticated work of this artist at Nuremberg. Case 6: Silver-gilt travelling-service, adorned with agate (Augsburg; ca. 1710). Case 7: Enamelled vessels from Limoges.

The adjoining Cloisters (49-51) of the Augustinian monastery contain casts of monuments and stained glass (16th-19th cent.; comp. Cloister 26, p. 182). In Cloister 50 is also the collection of glass.

The collection is rich in ornamental Venetian glass (Cases 1-3). Cases 4-8 contain German and Bohemian glass, incl. enamelled glass (6) and 'Schaper-Gläser' (7).

Stained glass in the W. wing (51): Frame 37. Aristotle and Phyllis (ca. 1510), with a coat-of-arms (Swiss: 1548); 38. Two Swiss windows (ca. 1550); 39. Pane of Hans Gross (1599), probably by *Chr. Maurer* (d. 1614); *41, 42. Four allegories of good government, by *Chr. Maurer*; 50-56. Medallions with coats-of-arms (Nuremberg; 16th-17th cent.).

Adjoining Cloister 50 on the S. are Rooms 52-54, containing portable fire-arms, chronologically arranged. The earliest barrels (14th cent.) are interesting. — Hall 55, in the S.W. wing, contains armour, pikes, swords, daggers, shields, helmets, and cross-bows (15th-19th cent.). The jousting armour on the staircase and the gala armour in the cases (early 17th cent.) should be noticed. — From the N.W. corner we enter (right) Rooms 56-58, with cannon and models of cannon. R. 56 also contains sleighs. The larger cannon are kept in the hall at the W. end of the Frauentorzwinger (comp. p. 165). We return to Cloister 51 and ascend the staircase.

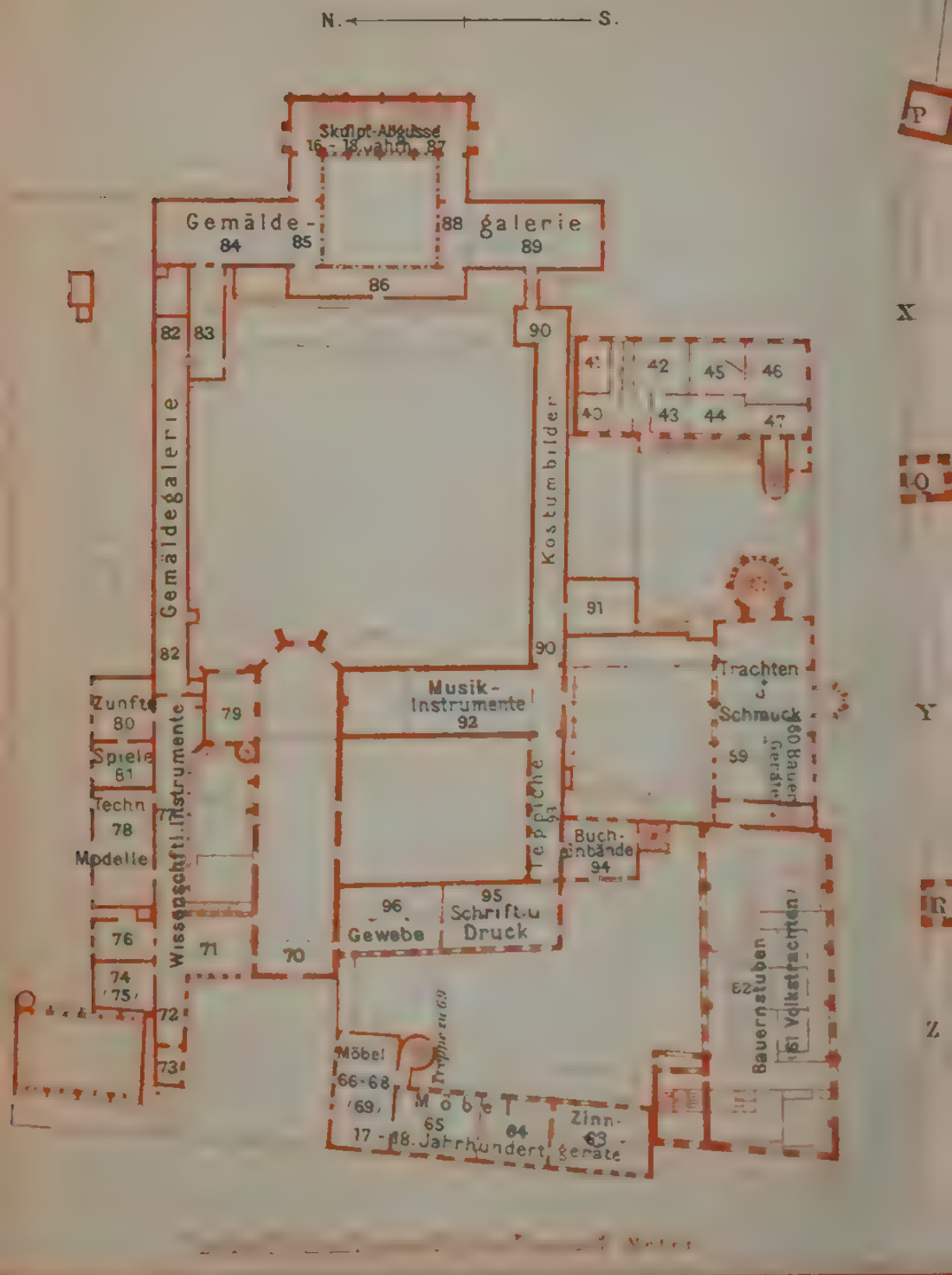
First and Second Floors. [The numbers in parenthesis on the adjacent plan refer to the second floor.] — Room 59. Costumes and ornaments. — Then up the stairs to Room 60, with pewter ware (temporary) and peasants' utensils. — Room 61 (opposite). Peasants' costumes and ornaments, incl. 353 costumed figures and busts. We descend the stairs. — Room 62. Peasants' rooms. — We cross the W. staircase and descend to Room 63, with the Kahlbaum collection of pewter and 4000 European gold and silver coins. — Rooms 64-66. Furniture (18th cent.). — Room 67. Panelling from a house in the Tetzel-Gasse (1771). — Room 68. *Tapestried room from the Wespien House at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the rococo style (ca. 1740). We descend the spiral staircase.

Room 69. Museum of commerce (models of ships and waggons, weights and measures, etc.). We return to R. 66 and cross the gallery of the church (70). — Room 71 and Hall 77. Scientific instruments, incl. (R. 77) the first terrestrial globe, by Martin Behaim (p. 167; 1492), the terrestrial globe of Joh. Schoner (1520), and the astronomical globe of Joh. Stöffler (1493). — Hall 72 and

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM

ERSTER STOCK

Eingeklammerte Nummern beziehen sich auf den zweiten Stock.



Rooms 73-76. Pharmaceutical collection (73. Chemist's shop; 76. Laboratory). — Room 78. Technical models and tools. — From Hall 77 we turn to the right into Chapel 79. Ecclesiastical objects (17th and 18th cent.). — Room 80 (on the left). Guild antiquities. — Room 81. Toys, incl. a rococo puppet-theatre and Nuremberg dolls' houses.

Rooms 82-89 contain casts of sculptures of the 16th-18th cent. (R. 87), small sculptures, and the ***Picture Gallery** (over 500 works), in which the masters of the S. German schools of the 15th and 16th cent. are well represented (catalogue of 1909, with supplement of 1910, 60 pf.).

Gallery 82. Section I (Rhenish and Early-Netherlandish Schools of the 14th-16th cent.). To the left, 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne(?)*, Madonna with the pea-blossom; 1. *Cologne School* (ca. 1400), Five scenes from the Passion; 13. *Stephan Lochner*, Crucifixion; *School of Stephan Lochner*, 871. Nativity, 18. Christ and Mary Magdalene; 42. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Madonna; *80. *Lucas van Leyden*, Moses smiting the rock. To the right, 21. *Style of the Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi. — Section II (Franconian School of the 15th cent.). To the left, 135. *M. Wohlgemut*, Portrait of Hans Pereckmeister (1496); 117. *Master of the Imhoff Altar*, Nativity (epitaph of Walpurg Prünster). To the right, 116. *Master of the Imhoff Altar*, Pietà; *878. *Conrad Witz*, Annunciation; 235-238. *Martin Schwarz*, Four scenes from the life of the Virgin. — Section III (S. German Schools of the 15th and 16th cent.). To the left, 132. *School of Hans Pleydenwurff*, Madonna at a prie-dieu; 151. *Nuremberg School* (ca. 1470), St. Bridget; 308-310. *Studio of Friedrich Pacher*, Virgin, St. Nicholas, and St. John. To the right and on the end-wall, 254-259 and 888-891. *Bernhard Strigel*, Altar from Mindelheim; 228, 229, 242, 243. *Swabian School* (late 15th cent.), Scenes from the life of Christ; 246. *Barth. Zeitblom*, Pietà. Sculpture: 481. *Pankraz Labenwolf*, Putto.

Room 83 (S. German works of the early 16th cent.). To the left, *Hans Burgkmair*, 280, 281, 897. Triptych, *283. Madonna in a green landscape (1510); *Hans Baldung Grien*, *344. Holy Family, 903. Madonna; *273. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Madonna; *279. *Sigmund Holbein*, Madonna enthroned; *L. Cranach the Elder*, *207. Portrait of Stephan Reuss, 213. Venus and Cupid; *A. Dürer*, *166. Hercules fighting with the Stymphalian birds (1500), *169. Maximilian I., *885. Portrait of M. Wohlgemut; 184. *Hans von Kulmbach*, St. George; *312. *A. Altdorfer*, Crucifixion. To the right, 313-315. *A. Altdorfer*, Legend of St. Quirinus; *L. Cranach the Elder*, *214. King Christian II. of Denmark, 215. Margrave Casimir of Brandenburg; 267. *Martin Schaffner*, Adoration of the Magi; *S. German School* (ca. 1490), 110. Last Judgment, 109. Allegory of Life and Death. In the centre are German Renaissance bronzes, including some from *Peter Vischer's* foundry.

Room 84 (S. German works of the 15th and 16th cent.). On the entrance-wall: *A. Dürer*, 165. Pietà, the so-called Holzschuher panel (a replica with variations of the picture at Munich), *167, *168. Emperors Charlemagne and Sigismund (1510-12; freely retouched); *Hans von Kulmbach*, 185. St. Cosmas, 186. St. Damian; *282. *Hans Burgkmair*, Madonna (1509). On the end-wall: 142-145. *M. Wohlgemut*, Wings of the Peringsdörfer altar. On the long E. wall: 880-883. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Betrothal of St. Catharine, Nativity, Crucifixion, Resurrection, four wings of a high-altar from the Katharinen-Kirche at Nuremberg. In the centre are medals.

Hall 85 (German and Netherlandish Masters of the 16th-17th cent.), To the left, *Chr. Schwarz*, 900. Glorification of the Virgin, 901. St. Jerome,

902. St. Catharine. To the right, *206. *G. Pencz*, Captain Sebald Schirmer (1545). On the window-side are miniature portraits.

Hall 86 (works of the 17th-19th cent.). To the right, 432. *Adam Elsheimer*, Biblical scene; 440. *Joh. Lingelbach*, Scene in an Italian park; 453-460. *Joh. Kupetzky*, Portraits.

Hall 88 (modern pictures). 501. *J. Lunteschütz*, Schopenhauer; 505. *Lenbach*, Bismarck (1894); 986. *Jos. Abel*, Countess Fries and her children. In the centre is an old wooden model of Nuremberg, probably by *Wilhelm Behaim* (ca. 1615). Case I: Stone reliefs of the 16th century. Case II: Turner's work. Case III: Small Renaissance sculptures.

Room 89 (paintings of the 17th and 18th cent., chiefly Netherlandish). To the left, 385. *Esaias van de Velde*, Attack on a convoy; 409. *Sal. van Ruysdael(?)*, Forest-scene; 402. *Corn. Bega*, Tavern-scene; 399. *G. Terburg*, Portrait of a woman; *Rembrandt*, *392. St. Paul in prison (ca. 1628), *391. Portrait of himself (ca. 1629); 405. *J. van Ruysdael(?)*, Landscape; *406. *Pieter de Hooch* Genre-scene; 408. *W. van de Velde the Younger*, Sea-piece. In the centre are reliefs in lead (plaquettes), *Reliefs in boxwood by *Peter Flötner* and others (six allegorical female figures representing the cardinal sins, ca. 1540), a dagger-sheath (Nuremberg; 16th cent.), etc.

Gallery 90. Pictures of costumes. — Room 91 (to the left). Monuments of medical science. – Room 92 (to the right). Musical instruments. — Gallery 93. Tapestry, incl. the Garden of Love (Flemish; after 1500). Original wood-cut blocks, illustrating the development of the art since the 15th century. — Room 94 (to the left). Book-bindings. — Room 95. Development of writing (since the 8th cent.) and printing; graphic arts. — Room 96. Weaving. The nearest way to the exit is to cross the gallery of the church (70), traverse Room 71, and descend the staircase to the right.

e. The Town Walls and Outer Quarters.

The ***Town Walls**, built in 1345-1452 and greatly strengthened in the 16th-17th cent., form one of the most interesting features of the town; though they have unfortunately been removed at places to meet the requirements of modern traffic, they still bear testimony to the military strength of the old city.

The earliest fortifications consisted of a double wall 23 ft. in height and 55 ft. broad, with a protected passage and square towers placed at intervals of 50 yds. Outside was a dry moat, 30 ft. deep and 90 ft. broad. The four main gates (*Frauen-Tor*, Pl. E 3, *II*; *Spittler Tor*, Pl. C 3, *II*; *Neu-Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; and the razed *Laufer-Tor*, Pl. E, F, 2, *II*) were defended by strong outworks. Of the four smaller gates (*Haller Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; *Tiergärtner Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; *Vestner Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; and the razed *Wöhrder Tor*, Pl. E F 2, *II*) the second alone belongs to the older fortifications completed in 1382. When gunpowder became a feature of warfare, the wall was reinforced by smaller forts and by round forts with cannon ('Streichwehre'), especially in the Vestnertor-Graben and at the points where the Pegnitz entered and quitted the town. These additions were made in conformity with the theory of fortification propounded by Dürer. In 1538-45 Antonio Fazuni of Malta erected the great polygonal *Burgbastei* between the Tiergärtner Tor and the Vestner Tor, with casemated side-bastions. In 1556-64 the four main towers received their present circular shape (walls 19 ft. thick) from the designs of Georg Unger. The works constructed shortly before and during the Thirty Years' War have vanished. — The most

picturesque portion of the fortifications is on the W. side, between the Spittler Tor (Pl. C, 3; *II*) and the site of the Max-Tor (Pl. E, 2; *II*), and near the Wöhrder Tor (Pl. E, F, 2; *II*). The protected passage ('Wehrgang') on the inside of the wall is well seen at the Ludwigs-Tor (Pl. C, 3; *II*) and the Neu-Tor (Pl. D, 2; *II*). — A good idea of the whole fortifications is afforded by a circular trip on the tramway-line No. 5 (p. 165).

On the Prinzregenten-Ufer (Pl. E, F, 2, 3; *II*) rises a lofty pedestal supporting an equestrian statue of *Bismarck*, in limestone, 16 ft. high, by Th. Fischer and J. Flossmann (1913).

In the Frauentor-Graben, between the Frauen-Tor and Spittler Tor, and opposite the Germanic Museum, is the *Neues Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3; *II*), built by Seeling in 1902-5. A little W. is the building of the *Industrie- und Kultur-Verein* (Pl. D 3, *II;* restaurant, see p. 164), by Th. von Kramer (1905). — In the Melanchthon-Platz (Pl. C, D, 4, 5; *I*), to the S., beyond the railway, is a monumental *Fountain* by Kittler (1908).

In the Plärrer (Pl. C, 3; *II*), between the Spittler Tor and the Ludwigs-Bahnhof, another monumental *Fountain* (1890) commemorates the opening of the first German railway (p. 166). — In the Rothenburger Str., S.W. of the Plärrer, is the old **St. Rochus-Kirchhof** (Pl. B, 3; *I*), with the grave of *Peter Vischer the Elder* (d. 1529) and his sons *Hermann* and *Peter* (No. 90, ninth stone in the path to the right). The *Rochus-Kapelle*, erected in 1519-21 by Paul Beheim, contains stained glass from the workshop of Veit Hirschvogel, resembling Dürer's work. — A little to the S.W. is the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 146), 370 yds. long.

To the W. of the Spittlertor-Graben lies the **Rosenau** (Pl. C, 3; *II*), a pleasure-resort (p. 164). — In the Prater-Anlage (Pl. C, 3; *II*) is the *Minnesänger-Brunnen*, by Kittler (1905).

Outside the Neu-Tor, in the Johannis-Strasse (tramway No. 6, see p. 165), which leads to the Johannis-Kirchhof (see below), is the simple *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. C 2, *II;* No. 24, on the right; gratuity), containing numerous hatchments of the Haller family and a large altar from Wohlgemut's workshop, with a group of the Descent from the Cross and painted double wings.

In the Burgschmiet-Str., which runs from the Tiergärtner Tor (p. 186) to the Johannis-Friedhof, stands on the right the *Lenz Bronze Foundry* (formerly *Burgschmiet;* Pl. D 2, *II*), with a collection of models (visitors admitted). — In the Burgschmiet-Str. and the Johannis-Str., farther on, are *Adam Krafft's Stations of the Cross*, seven sandstone pillars (1505-6) with reliefs of the Passion. The Kalvarienberg, the last station, is inside the Johannis-Kirchhof. Six of the stations have been replaced by copies by Georg Leistner; the originals are now in the Germanic Museum (p. 182).

The **Johannis-Kirchhof** (Pl. B, C, 1, 2; *I*), laid out in 1518 and containing fine brasses, is well worth a visit (the daughter of

the chief sexton or the keeper affords all information and also opens the Holzschuher-Kapelle; gratuity 50 pf.).

The late-Gothic *Holzschuher-Kapelle*, to the left of the entrance, near the Kalvarienberg (p. 187), contains a large Entombment, Adam Krafft's last work (1508). — In the 6th row from the entrance, five graves N.E. of the Holzschuher chapel, is *Pirkheimer's* tomb (No. 1111; p. 167). On the path leading to the Johannis-Kirche (see below) rises the *Müntzer* tomb (1560; 25 ft. in height). In the 6th row behind it is the grave of *Dürer* (No. 649, the 11th stone to the left of the path): 'Quicquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo; emigravit VIII Idus Aprilis MDXXVIII' (April 6th, 1528). About 50 paces S. is the tomb (No. 503) of the confectioner Hans Sachs and his descendants, perhaps including the poet *Hans Sachs* (p. 178). A few paces to the right (N.E.) of Dürer's grave is that of *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (p. 168; No. 664, in the 5th row), with a fine epitaph by Jost Amman. In the row in front lie the painter *Anselm Feuerbach* (d. 1880; No. 715) and *A. von Essenwein* (p. 181; No. 720). Eight rows to the W. of Dürer, in the direction of the Johannis-Kirche, rests *Veit Stoss* (p. 167; No. 268), and farther on lies the popular poet *Grübel* (p. 178; No. 200). Four rows to the N.W., opposite the Johannis-Kirche, is *Paumgärtner's* grave (d. 1679, with a large bronze skull (movable jaw). In the second row farther N.W., on the paved side-walk, a little to the right of the church, is the tomb of the painter *Joachim von Sandrart* (d. 1688). — The Gothic *Johannis-Kirche* (14th-15th cent.; opened by the sacristan, gratuity) contains a winged altar by the Master of the Tucher Altar (p. 171; left); the main altar is by Dürer's contemporary Wolf Traut.

To the N.E. of the Altstadt, in the Bayreuther Str., is the **Stadt-Park** (Pl. F 1, *I*; tramways Nos. 1, 3, and 5, see pp. 164, 165), with a restaurant (band, see p. 164). Near the latter, at the end of the central walk, rises the *Schiller Monument*, by A. Hildebrand (1909). A bronze monument to *King Louis II.*, by M. Heilmeier, was erected in 1913.

f. Environs. Fürth.

A tramway (No. 2, p. 164) runs to the S.E. from Nuremberg, passing the *Luitpoldhain* (with a festival-hall on the right, to **Dutzendteich** Pl. I 5, *I*; station, see p. 128), with a large lake for bathing and boating, gardens, and restaurants (Dutzendteich, Bellevue, and Waldlust). — To the S. of the Luitpoldhain (see above) and to the W. of the lake (entr. opposite the festival-hall; tramway No. 9) is the ***Tiergarten** (Pl. G H 6, *I*; adm., see p. 166), laid out in 1912 in the style of the Hagenbeck zoological gardens at Hamburg, with large ponds. Near the main entrance, to the left, is a restaurant (band daily); refreshments may also be obtained in the S.W. corner of the gardens.

From Dutzendteich a pretty forest-path leads viâ the *Falzner Weiher* (restaurant; water-shoot) and *Schmausenbuck* (1275 ft.; rfmts.), with its view-tower (20 pf.), to *Mögeldorf* station (p. 345). — Near the Erlenstegen terminus of tramway No. 6 (p. 165) is the *Platnersberg*, an old town-park with a garden-restaurant (fine views).

For an excursion to Fürth we may use the state-railway (5 M.; p. 128), the local Ludwigs-Bahn (3$^{3}_{4}$ M. in 10 min.; station, see

Höfles
Poppenreuth
Schnepfenreuth
Lohe
Ziegelstein
S E B A L D E R
W A L D
Klein-
Reuth
Herrnhütte
Erlenstegen
FÜRTH
Gross-
Reuth
Welzendorf
Doos
Thon
Schniegling
St Jobst
Mögeldorf
Laufamholz
Dambach
Vogelenhof
St Johannis
NÜRNBERG
Wöhrd
Höfen
Gostenhof
Schmausenbuck
Höfelsberg
Gaismannshof
Sündersbühl
St Peter
Glaishammer
Galgenhof
Herzabolshof
St Leonhard
Steinbühl
Lichtenhof
Dutzendteich
Grosser
Dutzendteich
Kleuter
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Röthenbach
Eibach
Muiach
Rangier-Bahnhof
Schiessgraben
Rathaus
Theat
Kathol K
Ludwigs Bhf
Anlage
Stadtpark
Aufstellung
Post
Staats
FÜRTH
1:25000
Meter
1 Kunstbrunnen
2 Wittelsbacher Bank
1:100.000
Schnabelwald-Hersbruck
Furth i W
Regensburg
Neumarkt

p. 163; trains every $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr.; fare 20, 15, 10 pf.), or the tramway (No. 1, or No. 7 as far as the town-boundary, see pp. 164, 165; $^1/_2$ hr. from the Haupt-Bahnhof).

Fürth (965 ft.; comp. the inset-plan opposite; Park-Hotel, Pl. a, R. from 2 *M*, Kütt, Pl. b, both near the Ludwigs-Bahnhof; Café Corso, corner of Schwabacher-Str. and Most-Str.), a busy town with 66,600 inhab., vies with Nuremberg in the manufacture of Nuremberg wares, and possesses important gold-leaf and mirror factories. In front of the Staats-Bahnhof is a monumental *Fountain* (Pl. 1; 1890). In the Hall-Platz is the *Theatre* (1900-2). To the N.W. stands the *Rathaus* (1844-50), with its lofty tower. The Gothic *St. Michaels-Kirche* (14th cent.), still farther N.W., contains a beautiful late-Gothic 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170), 26 ft. high. The *Rednitz*, which joins the *Pegnitz* below the town to form the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension bridge. — On the left bank of the Pegnitz, N.E. of the Ludwigs-Bahnhof, is the *Stadt-Park*, 10 min. E. of the E. end of which is the *Ludwigs-Quelle*, a mineral spring bored in 1901 and resembling the Kissingen Sprudel.

From Fürth to Cadolzburg, 8 M., local railway in 37 min. (70 or 40 pf.). We start from a station W. of the Staats-Bahnhof. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Alte Feste.* At the **Alte Feste** (1185 ft.), on a wooded hill by the Rednitz, 10 min. W., the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on Sept. 4th, 1632. Extensive view from the tower, 90 ft. high; adjacent is a garden-restaurant. — 3 M. *Zirndorf*, with a brewery. — 8 M. **Cadolzburg** (1245 ft.; inns), with 1500 inhabitants. Leaving the station we turn to the right and then almost at once to the left. After $^1/_4$ hr. we either proceed to the left to (5 min.) the view-tower (140 ft. high; 10 pf.), passing the house of its keeper (right), or we may keep to the right, pass (2 min.) the town-gate, and reach the old castle of the Burgraves of Nuremberg (now a law-court). It consists of the outer and inner castle, the latter including the old building (2nd half of 15th cent.), the chapel, and the new building (after 1500).

From Nuremberg to Eschenau, 12 M., branch-line in 1 hr. The trains start from the Nordost-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. F, 1; *I*). — $8^1/_2$ M. *Katchreuth* (1360 ft.; Hot. Müller), with 950 inhab. and a 15th cent. church containing a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) from A. Krafft's workshop (early 16th cent.). View from the tower of the foothills of the Jura. — 12 M. *Eschenau* (1130 ft.; Hot. Schwan). To Erlangen or Gräfenberg, see p. 138.

26. From Nuremberg viâ Schnabelwaid to Eger.

94 M. Railway in $2^3/_4$-$6^1/_4$ hrs. (express to Prague in $8^3/_4$ hrs.).

Nuremberg, see p. 163. We cross the *Pegnitz-Tal* by a long embankment and several bridges. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Nuremberg-Ostbahnhof.* We then skirt the hills on the N. side of the Pegnitz-Tal; on the S. side of the valley the Schwandorf line runs parallel

with ours as far as Hersbruck (comp. R. 47). — 8 M. *Rückersdorf*, 1 hr. N. of which is *Ludwigshöhe*, a summer resort with a view-tower. — 10½ M. *Lauf* (right bank station), with a Schloss on the Pegnitz. About 10 min. S. is the station of the Schwandorf line (p. 346). — 12½ M. *Schnaittach.*

Branch-line N. viâ (3 M.) *Markt Schnaittach*, with the ruin of *Rottenberg* (1830 ft.; view) above it, to (6 M.) *Simmelsdorf-Hüttenbach.*

15½ M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the Hansgörglberg (see below; 1 hr.), with a Schloss and park.

17½ M. **Hersbruck** (right bank station; 1100 ft.; Hot. Post, at the N. end of the town; Traube, in the market-place; Roter Hahn), a prosperous little town of 4600 inhab. at the foot of the Michelsberg, surrounded by hop-gardens. The station on the left bank of the Pegnitz (p. 346) lies ½ hr. S.

The *Michelsberg* (1420 ft.), ascended from the right bank station in ¼ hr., affords a survey of the town and district. The view from the *Hansgörglberg* (1975 ft.; pavilion), 1½ hr. from the right bank station, is spoilt by trees.

At (21 M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Upper Pegnitz-Tal (numerous bridges and tunnels). To the right, at the mouth of the *Hirschbach-Tal*, lies the summer resort of *Eschenbach* (1140 ft.), with a Schloss. — We pass *Alfalter* on the left. — 25 M. *Vorra* (1160 ft.); 10 min. up the valley lies *Artelshofen* (Hot. Hirsch), in a picturesque situation.

28 M. **Rupprechtstegen** (1185 ft.; Hot. zur Fränkischen Schweiz, with a huge lime-tree), the centre of the 'Hersbruck or Nuremberg Switzerland'. On the slope to the left is the imposing Waldrab's Hotel Kurhaus (P. 4³ ₄-6½ ℳ).

The *Anka-Tal*, to the W., with its woods and groups of rocks (incl. the *Andreas-Kirche*, on the left), affords a pleasant walk. Thence we may cross the plateau to (1½ hr.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2075 ft.), above the village of that name (Hot. zur Felsburg); fine view from the belvedere (key at the village). — About 1 hr. E. of Rupprechtstegen is the ruin of *Hartenstein* (1845 ft.).

The walk through the Pegnitz-Tal to Velden is interesting. — 30 M. *Velden* (1235 ft.; Hot. Krone), a picturesquely situated town with an ancient gate, lies 8 min. N.W. of the station. The valley now expands. — 31¹ ₂ M. *Neuhaus an der Pegnitz* (Rossbach's Hotel, at the station, R. 1 ℳ-1 ℳ 20 pf.), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein* (1425 ft.).

Near the village of *Krottensee* (Hot. zur Grotte), ½ hr. E., is the *Maximilians-Grotte*, with five chambers and fine stalactites, especially in the 'Kristall-Palast' (adm. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 ℳ, each pers. more 30 pf.; guide necessary; magnesium wire 75 pf.).

41¹ ₂ M. **Pegnitz** (1380 ft.; Hot. Lamm, Ross), a little town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhardt*, 3 hrs. N. Omn. to Pottenstein (Ebermannstadt), see p. 160.

The train now ascends to (46¹ ₂ M.) **Schnabelwaid** (1465 ft.).

Branch-line viâ (3½ M.) *Kreussen*, in the valley of the *Roter Main*, noted for its earthenware, and (6 M.) *Neuenreuth* to (11 M.) *Bayreuth* (p. 151).

The train turns E., and near (49½ M.) *Engelmannsreuth* (1610 ft.) crosses the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Naab*.

58½ M. **Kirchenlaibach** (1510 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction for the Neuenmarkt and Weiden line (p. 155). Comp. the Map, p. 155. — Near (63½ M.) *Immenreuth* we cross the *Haidenaab* by a bridge 55 ft. high, and at *Oberwappenöst* (1905 ft.) we pass under the watershed between the Haidenaab and the *Fichtelnaab* by a tunnel. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by an iron viaduct 130 ft. high. — 70 M. *Neusorg* (1825 ft.). To the Kösseine, see p. 159. Branch-line viâ (2½ M.) *Ebnath* (Hot. Rubenbauer, Oberwirt; p. 159) to (9½ M.) *Fichtelberg* (p. 157). — Near *Langenteilen* we pass through another long tunnel to (75 M.) *Waldershof* (1805 ft.), 2 hrs. W. of which is the Kösseine (p. 159).

77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1765 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel zum Goldenen Anker, R. 2-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Kaiserhof), a factory-town of 6600 inhab. on the *Kösseine*, junction for the line from Hof to Ratisbon (p. 228).

We cross the *Röslau* twice. — Beyond (86 M.) *Schirnding* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of the town by a cutting 55ft. deep, and and enters the station of (94 M.) *Eger* (p. 132).

27. From Nuremberg viâ Nördlingen to Augsburg.

105½ M. Railway in 6 hrs. (10 *M* 50, 6 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf.). — The express-trains run from Pleinfeld to Donauwörth viâ Treuchtlingen (comp. pp. 194 and 139-140).

Nuremberg, see p. 163. Thence to (27½ M.) **Pleinfeld** (1215 ft.; rail. restaurant), junction of the Treuchtlingen line, see pp. 138, 139.

37½ M. *Gunzenhausen* (1365 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zur Post), on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (p. 224). — 46½ M. *Wassertrüdingen* (1400 ft.; Hot. zur Sonne), on the *Wörnitz*. Motor-omn. in 1½ hr. to (14½ M.) Dinkelsbühl (p. 193; 1 *M* 20 pf.). Pleasant excursion to the *Hesselberg* (2260 ft.; rfmts. in fine weather), a spur of the Jura, 1¾ hr. N.W., with an entrenchment of the Hallstatt period (extensive view). — 54 M. *Öttingen*, a small town with 2900 inhab. on the Wörnitz, residence of the Prince of Öttingen-Spielberg. — The Ipf (p. 41) is visible to the W. The village on the right near Nördlingen is Wallerstein (p. 192).

62 M. **Nördlingen** (1410 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Deutsches Haus, Pl. c, C 2, R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; Krone, Pl. a, B 2; Bahnhof-Hotel, Pl. b, D 2), on the *Eger*, formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8700. During the Thirty

Years' War the imperial general Ferdinand of Hungary gained a signal victory a little to the S. of Nördlingen over the Swedes (Sept. 6th, 1634). — From the station (Pl. D, 2) we turn to the right, then to the left through the *Deininger Tor*, pass the old *Corn Exchange* (1606), and reach the (10 min.) Rübenmarkt (Pl. B, 2). Here stands a pretty war monument in the form of a fountain by Wrba (1902; Pl. 2). The handsome Protestant *St. Georgs-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2; verger Pfarr-Gasse A 6, opposite the S. side) was erected in the Gothic style in 1427-1505 and remodelled in 1877-87. Adjoining the baroque high-altar (1683) is a fine carved Crucifixion of the late 15th cent.; at the back are paintings of the Herlin school. Behind the high-altar, to the right, is the tomb of a Duke of Brunswick (1546). The church contains also a late-Gothic 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; 1511-25), a stone pulpit (1499), and spiral staircases leading to the organ-loft. In the baptistery, adjoining the N. aisle, is a Pietà by Schäufelein (1521). The tower (295 ft. high; 329 steps) commands an extensive prospect of the Ries (p. 193), with the Ipf (p. 41) rising to the W. (entr. at the N.W. corner; gratuity). — A little to the N. is the late-Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), restored in 1858, with a fine covered staircase of 1618 at the S.E. corner. On the upper floor is the *Municipal Museum* (always open), containing a mural painting by Schäufelein (Story of Judith: 1515), other pictures by Schäufelein (four *Wings of an altar), F. Herlin, etc., autographs, coins, and local antiquities. In the gardens S.W. of the station is a bronze bust of *Melchior Meyr* (d. 1871; Pl. C, 3), author of 'Erzählungen aus dem Ries'. Visitors should walk round the protected passage (¾ hr.) on the well-preserved *Town Walls* (14th-15th cent.), the imposing gate-towers of which are by Wolf Waldberger (d. 1613). The *Löpsinger Tor* (Pl. C, 1) is especially noteworthy.

Branch-line E. viâ (10 M.) *Wildbad Wemding*, with a sulphurous spring, to (10½ M.) *Wemding* (1175 ft.; Hot. Kreuz), a quaint town of 2400 inhab. on the *Dosbach*.

From Nördlingen to *Stuttgart*, see R. 7.

From Nördlingen to Dombühl, 33½ M., railway in 2-2½ hrs. — 2½ M. *Wallerstein*, with a large baroque Schloss of Prince Öttingen and a cliff commanding a fine view. — About 20 min. E. of (5½ M.) *Marktoffingen* lies *Maihingen*, an old convent with the valuable library and collections of Prince Öttingen-Wallerstein (apply to the steward; gratuity). — 9½ M. *Fremdingen*, 5 M. to the W. of which is *Tannhausen*, in Wurtemberg, with a late-Gothic church. — 14½ M. *Wilburgstetten*. About 1 hr. E. is *Weiltingen*, the residence of the extinct Dukes of Württemberg-Weiltingen in 1650-1705. In the woods between Wilburgstetten and Weiltingen the Limes (p. 214) is in good preservation.

A
B
C
D
Hippen-Weiher
Rothenberger Weiher
Rothenburger Tor
Feuchtwangen
Dombuhl, Rothenburg
Spitalbleiche
Spital
Spitalbrunnen
Post
St. Georgs K.
Raths.
Wörnitz
Wörnitzthor
Forstamt
Amtsgericht
Bahnhof
Nördlinger Tor
Die Insel
Dinkelbauer Brunnen B2
Krieger-Denkm. B1
Schmid-Denkm. B2
DINKELSBÜHL
1 : 12 500
Meter
Löpsinger Tor
Baldinger Tor
Deininger Tor
Raths.
Post
St. Georgs K.
Reisch.
Reimlinger Tor
Kloster Maria Stern
Reimlinger Thor
Salvator K.
Berger Tor
Post Bahnhof
Amtsgericht R1
Krieger-Dkm. B2
NÖRDLINGEN
1 : 12 500
Meter

18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (1460 ft.; Plan, see p. 192; Hot. Goldne Kanne, Pl. a, B 2, R. & B. from 2½ *M*, Goldne Rose, Pl. b, B 2, R. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 60 pf.-2 *M*, both well spoken of), an old imperial town with 4800 inhab. on the *Wörnitz*, in a flat situation, partly surrounded with water. Situated, like Rothenburg (p. 217), on the ancient road between Augsburg and Würzburg, Dinkelsbühl, with its excellently preserved walls and towers of the 15th cent., its moats, and its gabled houses, affords an unusually complete idea of a mediæval town. — From the station (Pl. D, 2) we proceed to the right, enjoying a good view of the town, cross the Wörnitz, and pass through the *Wörnitz-Tor* (Pl. C, 2) to the market-place. This contains the *Dinkelbauer-Brunnen* (Pl. 1; 1866) and a bronze statue of *Christoph von Schmid* (1768-1854; Pl. 3, B 2), a popular writer for the young, by Widnmann. The late-Gothic **Georgs-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2), built in 1448-92, is the finest church of its type in S. Germany. The lower part of the tower (190 ft. high) is Romanesque (13th cent.) and has a pretty portal. In the interior are a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) of 1498 and two old carved altars. The tower affords a fine view (key at the verger's, Hintere Priester-Gasse 5). On the W. side of the Weinmarkt is the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. B, 2), a fine frame-house of the 17th cent., now an inn. The collections of the *Historical Society* (adm. 9-5; 30 pf.) are housed partly at Rothenburger-Str. 6 (Pl. B, 1; key kept by the porter of the hospital, in the court to the left) and partly in the old sacristy of the Dreikönigs-Kapelle, near the Segringer Tor (Pl. A, 2; ring). The *Deutschherren-Haus* (Pl. B, 3) in the Turm-Gasse has a rococo chapel. A very interesting *Walk (1 hr.) may be made round the old *Town Walls*, the most picturesque parts of which are by the Stadt-Park (Pl. A, 1) and the Nördlinger Tor with the Stadt-Mühle (1490; Pl. C, D, 3). — On the third Mon. in July a festival, known as the 'Kinderzeche', is held in the Schranne (Pl. B, 2) and at the Old Rathaus (Pl. B, C, 2), commemorating the escape of the town from pillage by the Swedes in 1632. Motor-omn. to Wassertrüdingen, see p. 191.

26½ M. *Feuchtwangen* (Hot. zur Post), an ancient town of 2500 inhab., with a local museum and an abbey-church containing paintings from Wohlgemut's studio. — 33½ M. *Dombühl* (p. 37).

Beyond Nördlingen (p. 191) we enter the *Ries*, a fertile tract 12 M. broad, once the bed of a lake; volcanic rocks occur on its margins. — 73½ M. *Harburg* (1355 ft.), a little town of 1480 inhab., with a well-preserved castle of the 17th cent. (keep 13th cent.), picturesquely perched on a rock. — The train again follows the fertile valley of the winding Wörnitz.

80 M. **Donauwörth** (1320 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Krone, near the Rathaus, R. from 1 *M* 30 pf.; Krebs, by the bridge), an

old imperial town of 4600 inhab., at the confluence of the Wörnitz and the *Danube*. From the station we walk straight on, then (2 min.) turn to the right and pass through the *Rieder Tor* to the (9 min.) *Rathaus*. The Reichs-Str. leads hence to the left, passing (4 min.; left) the Gothic *Parish Church* (1444-67), with a fine 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) in its choir (1503). About 3 min. W. of the church lies the suppressed Benedictine abbey of the *Holy Cross*, which now contains the Catholic 'Cassianeum', with two schools, a publishing office, a library of 70,000 vols., and a museum (the two last open on week-days 8-12 and 2-6). In the baroque abbey-church (1717-22) is the tomb (early 14th cent.) of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Louis the Severe of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity.

From Donauwörth to Neu-Offingen, 27½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (to Ulm in 2½-3 hrs.). The line runs S.W. and follows the left bank of the Danube. — 9 M. *Blindheim* or *Blenheim*, famous for the victory of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough over the Elector Max Emmanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Tallard (Aug. 13th, 1704). — 12 M. *Höchstädt*. — 17 M. **Dillingen** (1420 ft.; Hot. Bayrischer Hof, R. 1½-3 *M*; Sonne, Stern), a town of 6300 inhab., was formerly the seat of a university (1554-1804). The old Schloss belonged down to 1803 to the Bishops of Augsburg. There are some fine buildings in the main street. Branch-line to Aalen, see p. 40. — 19½ M. **Lauingen** (1435 ft.; Hot. Drei Mohren), also a station on the line from Dillingen to Aalen (p. 40), is an old town of 4400 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial-vault is below the late-Gothic Catholic parish-church (1518). The isolated Hof-Turm, 180 ft. high, in sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue of the scholar *Albertus Magnus* (Count Albert of Bollstädt; 1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, stands in the market-place. At *Faimingen*, 20 min. W., near the junction of the Brenz and Danube, are a Roman fort and other remains. — 22½ M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town of 2830 inhab. on the *Brenz*. Branch-line to (5½ M.) *Sontheim-Brenz* (p. 41). — The line turns S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 227) at (27½ M.) *Neu-Offingen*.

From Donauwörth to Treuchtlingen, 22 M., railway in ½-1 hr., a line traversed by the expresses from Munich and Augsburg to Nuremberg (comp. p. 191) and by some of the expresses from Munich to Würzburg and Frankfort (R. 30). — 13½ M. *Otting-Weilheim*, 4½ M. to the E. of Wemding (p. 192). — We descend the Möhren-Tal. — 22 M. *Treuchtlingen* (p. 224); thence on to *Pleinfeld*, see pp. 140, 139.

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29.

The train crosses the Danube and then the *Schmutter*. — 84½ M. *Mertingen*. Branch-line to (10½ M.) *Wertingen*, with a Schloss, on the *Zusam*; the choir of the parish-church has fine stucco decoration of ca. 1700. — 89½ M. *Nordendorf*. On the right is *Schloss Holzen*. — 92½ M. *Meitingen*. On a hill to the right is *Schloss Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger. — 104½ M. *Augsburg-Oberhausen*, junction for Ulm (p. 228). — We cross the *Wertach* near its union with the *Lech*. — 105½ M. *Augsburg* (rail. restaurant).

AUGSBURG
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300
Meter
Wertach-
Vorstadt
LECH-
HAUSEN
Lech
Schatterbach
Dom
Raths
Fuggerei
Hauptpost
Regierung
Krankenhaus
St. Stephan
St. Ulrich
St. Anna
St. Jakob
St. Markus
St. Max
Baumwollenspinnerei Augsburg
Wertachbr. Tor
Jakober Tor
Jakober wall
Obl. Graben
Stadtarchiv
Stadtbibl.
Realgymn.
Jakobs Pl.
Johannes Haag Str.
Frühlings-Str.
Sonnen Str.
Rosengasse
Bergmühl-Str.
Gasanst.
Maschinfabr.
Mechan. Weberei
Mechan. Baumwoll-Spinnerei u. Web.
Spinnerei
Senkelbach
Liebig Pl.
Windhof
Taubst. Anst.
Blinden-Anst.
Handels-Sch.
Gänsbühel
Lechhausen

Brunnen:
1 Augustusbrunnen C3
2 Georgsbrunnen C3
3 Herkulesbrunnen C4.5
4 Merkurbrunnen C4
5 Neptunbrunnen D3.4
6 Prinzregenten-Br. A4
7 Goldschmied-Br. B4
8 Deutsche Bank C4
Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofplatz
Kgl. Bayer. Bank
Königsplatz
Schrannenhalle
Reichsbank
Gemäldegal.
Kalhof
Friedhof
Kapuziner-G.
Armenhausgasse
Schiessgraben
Wette Gasse
St. Ulrich
Chevaux-légers-Kaserne
Kaserne
Rosenau str.
Stadtgarten
Stollenstrasse
Kaiserpl.
Eserwall-Str.
Rotes Tor
Rotentorwall
Am Eserwall
Spital
Schwibbogenplatz
Hl. Geist
Kirchgasse
Hermdad Prinz-Str.
Gabelsbergerstr.
Neuhardstr.
Schützenstr.
Schütt-Str.
Sandtbauherrlstr.
Militär-Reitsch.
Städt. Schwimmbad
Spitalbergl
Alte Akademiestrasse
Stollenstrasse
Vergin. Fabrik
Landwirtsch. Maschinen
Morellstrasse
Catmberg Str.
Artillerie-Kaserne
Haltest. Mareilstr.
Scherlinstrasse
Proviantamt
Infanterie-Kaserne
Haltest. Haunstetter Str.
Prolgstand
Friedhof
Haunstetter Str.
Von der Tann-Strasse
Werder-Str.
Würth-Str.
Handwerkerschule
Baumgartenstr.
Siebentischstr.
Fuggerstr.
Göggingen
Buchloe
Haunstetten
Landsberg
München
Regensburg
Augsb. Kammgarn-Sp.
Neue Augsburger Kattun-Fabr.
Vogelherdplatz
St. Ursula
Schwibbogenplatz
Provinzstrasse
Augustusstr.
Georgsstr.
Hallstrasse
Hauptzollamt
Schaezlerstr.
Kalchbergstr.
Kalchbergl
Kirchgasse
Hermdad Prinz-Str.
Gabelsbergerstr.
Neuhardstr.
Schützenstr.
Schütt-Str.
Sandtbauherrlstr.
Militär-Reitsch.
Städt. Schwimmbad
Spitalbergl
Alte Akademiestrasse
Stollenstrasse
Vergin. Fabrik
Landwirtsch. Maschinen
Morellstrasse
Catmberg Str.
Artillerie-Kaserne
Haltest. Mareilstr.
Scherlinstrasse
Proviantamt
Infanterie-Kaserne
Haltest. Haunstetter Str.
Prolgstand
Friedhof
Haunstetter Str.
Von der Tann-Strasse
Werder-Str.
Würth-Str.
Handwerkerschule
Baumgartenstr.
Siebentischstr.
Fuggerstr.
Göggingen
Buchloe
Haunstetten
Landsberg
München
Regensburg
Augsb. Kammgarn-Sp.
Neue Augsburger Kattun-Fabr.
Vogelherdplatz
St. Ursula
Schwibbogenplatz
Provinzstrasse
Augustusstr.
Georgsstr.
Hallstrasse
Hauptzollamt
Schaezlerstr.
Kalchbergstr.
Kalchbergl
A
B
C
D
E
5
6
7

Augsburg.

Hotels. *Palast-Hotel Drei Mohren* (Pl. a, C 4; comp. p. 199), Maximilian-Str. B 12-13; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. b; B, 5), Herman-Str. 2, 7 min. from the station, R. 2-3½, B. 1 ℳ 20, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3, omn. ½ ℳ, good; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. c; B, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 3, R. 1 ℳ 80-3 ℳ 50, B. 80 pf., well spoken of; *Augusta* (Pl. d; B, 4), Fugger-Str. 3, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Drei Kronen* (Pl. h; A, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 17, with garden, R. 1½-3½, B. 1 ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hotel Victoria* (Pl. i; A, 4), R. 1½-3½ ℳ, B. 80 pf.; *Merkur*, Maximilian-Str. (Pl. C, 4, 5), R. 1 ℳ 80-1 ℳ 50, B. 80 pf.; *Eisenhut* (Pl. f; B, C, 3), Obstmarkt, R. 1½-2 ℳ, B. 70 pf.; *Bamberger Hof* (Pl. g; A, 4), Halder-Str. 16.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Bayrischer Hof* (see above), *Central*, Fugger-Str. 1 (Pl. B, 4), these two with gardens; *Schiessgraben* (Pl. B, 5), Schiessgraben-Str. 14, with garden; *Kernstock*, Stein-Gasse D 268 (Pl. B, C, 3), D. 1 ℳ 30 pf.; *Prinz-Regent*, Prinzregenten-Str. 1 (Pl. A, 4); *Augusta* (see above); *Maximilian*, Maximilian-Str. D 5 (Pl. C, 4); *Post*, Ludwig-Str. D 210 (Pl. B, 3). — Wine Rooms. *Hofmann (Grünes Haus)*, Anna-Str. D 253, 1st floor (Pl. B, 4), much frequented at midday, D. 1½-3 ℳ; *Lamberger zur Weiberschule*, Hinter der Metzg C 182 (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*, Elias-Holl-Platz C 323; *Herz*, Auf dem Mittlern Kreuz F 261 (Pl. B, 2); *Rebstöckle*, Stein-Gasse D 63 (Pl. B, C, 3). — Beer Restaurants. *Riegele-Brauerei*, Königs-Platz (Pl. B, 4); *Häring*, Schmiedberg C 149 (Pl. C, 3); *Hohes Meer*, Frauentor-Str. E 16 (Pl. B, 2); *Zum Stockhauskeller*, Escrwall-Str. 15a (Pl. C, 6), with garden. — *Automatic Restaurant*, Maximilian-Str. C 5.

Baths. *Augsburger Stadt-Bad* (Pl. C, 3), Schmiedlech C 231; *Mauer-Bad*, Mauerberg C 138 (Pl. C, 3). — *Städtisches Schwimm-Bad* (Pl. E, 7); *Städtische Schwimm-Schule* (beyond Pl. A, 2, 3).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), in the Grottenau, corner of the Ludwig-Str.

Cabs. Within the town, for 1-2 pers. up to 800 metres 50 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; at night (9-6) up to 400 m. 50 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.; from the Haupt-Bahnhof 25 pf. extra; luggage 25 pf. for 55 lb. — Motor Cabs. For 1-3 pers. up to 600 m. 70 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; at night up to 400 m. 70 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.

Tramways (from the Haupt-Bahnhof to the town 10 pf., to Kriegshaber and Göggingen 15 pf.). White boards: From *Lechhausen* (beyond Pl. E, 1) viâ the Moritz-Platz (Pl. C, 4) and the station to *Pfersee* (beyond Pl. A, 4). — Blue boards: From the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. B, 7) viâ the Königs-Platz (Pl. B, 4) and the theatre (Pl. B, 3) to *Oberhausen* (beyond Pl. A, 2). — Green boards: From *Kriegshaber* viâ Oberhausen (beyond Pl. A, 1), the cathedral (Pl. B, C, 2), Moritz-Platz (Pl. C, 4), and Königs-Platz (Pl. B, 4) to *Göggingen* (beyond Pl. A, 7). — Red boards: From the *Moritz-Platz* (Pl. C, 4) viâ the Maximilian-Str. and Bäcker-Gasse (Pl. C, D, 5) to the *Haunstetter Str.* (Pl. C, 7). — Line under construction from the *Eisenhammer-Str.* (Pl. A, 2) viâ the Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg and Sebastian-Str. (Pl. C, 1) to the *Barfüsser-Str.* (Pl. C, 3).

Inquiry Office at the Bureau-Haus, Grottenau (Pl. B, 3).

Chief Sights (½ day): Rathaus, Cathedral, Maximilian Museum, Fugger Museum, Picture Gallery, and St. Ulrichs-Kirche.

Augsburg (1625 ft.), with 150,000 inhab. (one-third Protestants), situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most important towns in S. Germany. Elaborate Renaissance structures give the town its chief architectural stamp and recall its former greatness. Its beautiful fountains are celebrated, and some of the gates of the old fortifications are still extant (see pp. 197, 201).

Outside the gates are important cotton spinning and weaving mills and machine-works.

Augusta Vindelicorum was founded about 15 B.C., probably as a 'forum' (market), and was raised by Hadrian about 122 A.D. to the rank of a 'municipium'. Even in the Roman period it was an important trading place. *St. Ulrich* (923-972) was the chief of the early bishops and distinguished himself in the defence of the town against the Hungarians, who were routed on the Lechfeld (p. 309) in 955. From 1268 Augsburg was a free imperial city and the great centre of traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th cent., and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: *Clara von Detten* to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; *Agnes Bernauer*, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 348); and *Philippine Welser* (p. 199) to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. *Bartholomäus Welser*, uncle of Philippine, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emperor Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants in Europe. The chief members of the family were *Jakob Fugger II.* 1459-1525, 'the Rich', founder of the Fuggerei (p. 197), and his nephew *Anton Fugger* (1493-1560); they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. At Augsburg Charles V. held the diet of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the emperor and the estates the *Augsburg Confession*, a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace (now government offices, p. 198). The diet of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded, was also held here by the emperor's brother Ferdinand, acting as his representative. Augsburg art reached its highest point at the beginning of the 16th cent., at which period *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *Hans Burgkmair* flourished here (comp. p. xxii). At the same time industrial art, especially goldsmith's work, attained a high level. A distinguished archæologist was *Conrad Peutinger* (1465-1567), the town-clerk and confidant of Emperor Maximilian I., after whom the Tabula Peutingeriana in the imperial library at Vienna is erroneously named. The chief Augsburg architect was *Elias Holl* (1573-1646), the builder of the Rathaus. A revival of Augsburg art took place after the Thirty Years' War, especially in the 18th century. The abundant water-power afforded by the canals traversing the town has favoured its industrial development. Augsburg fell to Bavaria in 1806. In 1871 it had a population of 51,200.

From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. A, 4) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the Königs-Platz (Pl. B, 4), and thence the new Bürgermeister-Fischer-Str. to the Moritz-Platz (Pl. C, 4). The latter is skirted by the Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. C, 4, 5), which together with its N. prolongation the Karolinen-Str. (p. 197), forms the chief artery of traffic in Augsburg. At the corner to the right is the *St. Moritz-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), a church of the 15th cent., decorated in the baroque style in 1714 and containing interesting tombstones. In the Maximilian-Str., in front of the church, is the *Mercury Fountain* (Pl. 4; C, 4), by Adrian de Vries 1599).

At the N. end of the Maximilian-Str. is the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), usually called 'Am Perlach' or 'Eiermarkt', the busiest part of the city. In the centre rises the **Augustus Fountain* (Pl. 1; C, 3),

with a bronze statue of the emperor, who founded the city, executed by the Dutch master Hubert Gerhard in 1589-94. On the left is the *Exchange.*

The **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), on the right side of the Ludwigs-Platz, a handsome Renaissance edifice with no exterior ornamentation, was erected in 1615-20 by Elias Holl. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle (1606) and busts of Roman emperors. Visitors are admitted (tickets on the right) on week-days 8-12 and 1-6 (Oct.-March 9-12 and 1-5), Sun. and holidays 10-12 and 2-5; for 1 or 2 pers. 50 pf., for more than 2 pers. 25 pf. each, free on the 1st Sun. in the month 10-12. An anteroom on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. von Schmid (d. 1854; p. 193). On the second floor is the **Goldener Saal*, 110 by 55 ft., and 45 ft. in height, one of the finest halls in Germany, with baroque decoration recalling the Doges' palace at Venice and with mural and ceiling paintings after Peter Candid. The four adjoining *Fürsten-Zimmer* also have fine wooden ceilings, panelling, and stoves (ca. 1624).

To the N. of the Rathaus, adjoining the *Peters-Kirche*, rises the *Perlach-Turm* (Pl. C, 3; 255 ft. high), originally a watch-tower, heightened and converted into a belfry by E. Holl in 1615, and now a fire-station; it is adorned with a large fresco, Hadrian entering Augsburg (comp. p. 196), by A. Brandes (1912); fine view from the top (entr. at the N.W. angle; 10 pf.). — To the E. of the Perlach-Turm is the Metzg-Platz, with the *Metzg* (Pl. C, 3), or butchers' house, erected in 1609 by Holl. Farther E. rises the Protestant **Barfüsser-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3), remodelled ca. 1398 and 1723. It contains pictures by S. German masters of the 17th-18th cent. and an excellent organ. — The Jakober-Strasse, the E. continuation of the Barfüsser-Gasse, is an admirable example of a mediæval street. It ends at the *Jakober-Tor* (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.). To the right, half-way, is the entrance to the *Fuggerei* (Pl. D, 4), a quarter founded by Jakob Fugger (p. 196) in 1519, closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses for indigent citizens. The *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. D, 3) contains an Annunciation by a S. German master (early 16th cent.) and a wall-painting of 1469 in the choir.

From the Ludwigs-Platz (p. 196) the Karolinen-Str. (comp. p. 196) leads N. to the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 2). On the E. is the *Bishop's Palace.* On the W. rises the **Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. B, C, 2, 3), an irregular pile, originally a Romanesque basilica with two choirs, a W. transept, and two E. towers, begun in 995 and consecrated in 1065. In 1321-1431 it was altered to a Gothic church with double aisles, the E. choir with its radiating chapels being added at the same period. The curious bronze doors of the S. transept contain representations of Adam and Eve, the serpent,

centaurs, lions, etc., in thirty-five sections (11th cent.). The N. and S. portals of the E. choir have 14th cent. sculptures.

Interior. The nave has low cross-vaulting, borne by square pillars; fine brass candelabrum of ca. 1500. The aisles are separated by slender columns with foliage-capitals. The W. choir contains an episcopal throne in marble, resting on two lions (12th cent.), and a Gothic reredos of brass (1447). Fine stained glass, ancient and modern; the S. windows of the nave (11th cent.) are among the oldest in existence. The *Altar-pieces of the first four side-altars are by *Holbein the Elder* (1493; scenes from the life of the Virgin); those of the other four belong to the *School of Zeitblom*. The pulpit and the high-altar in the E. choir are modern and richly carved in the Gothic style. In the ambulatory, in the Wolfgangs-Kapelle (1st on the left), is a fine altar by *Christoph Amberger* (Madonna and Child and angels, with SS. Ulrich and Afra on the wings; 1554). In the next chapel but one is the fine tomb of Bishop Friedrich von Zollern (d. 1505), in red marble, by *Hans Bäuerlein* of Augsburg. The choir-chapels, containing many tombs of bishops, are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. — The fine late-Gothic cloisters (1479-1510) on the N. side contain tombstones dating from 1285 to 1805 (entr. through house D 110, by the N. portal; gratuity to the verger).

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fronhof, with its war monument for 1870-71, are the *Government Offices* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. B, 2, 3), on the site of the old episcopal palace (p. 196). To the W. of the Fronhof stand the two *Heiligkreuz-Kirchen* (Pl. A, B, 3), one Catholic, the other Protestant. The Catholic church, dating from 1502, but remodelled in the baroque style in 1716-19, contains (at a side-altar on the left) an Assumption by Rubens (studio-piece; ca. 1625). — A little S.E., in the old Von Stetten house (Obstmarkt D 70), are the *Natural History Collections* (Pl. B, 3), the first floor containing those of palæontology, mineralogy, ethnology, and botany, while the second floor is devoted to zoology. The collections are open 10-1 and 2-5, Oct.-March 10-12 and 2-4 (closed on Sat. and Sun. afternoons); adm. 30, Sun. 20 pf.

Farther S. the Boeck house (Philippine-Welser-Str. D 283), built in 1544-6 and enlarged in 1908, contains the **Maximilian Museum** (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1854. It comprises the collections of the town and the historical society, and also the old diocesan museum. Renaissance façade with fine oriel-windows. The museum is open on week-days 8-6 (from Oct. to May 15th 9 till dusk), Sun. and holidays 9-2 (10-2); adm. 50 pf., Sun. morning free, Sun. afternoon and Mon. 1 *M*. **Catalogue 30 pf.**

Ground Floor. Roman and mediæval sculptures. — First Floor. Room 10 contains the diocesan collections, partly of the Romanesque period: Ecclesiastical vestments and utensils; miniature paintings (by the entrance; the attendant draws back the curtain); helmet and sword of Emperor Charles V. R. 11: Porcelain (good examples from Meissen). R. 12: Augsburg goldsmith's work, incl. the Rothschild cabinet by *J. A. Thelott* (1651-1734), in tortoise-shell and silver, with a clock and a globe. R. 13: Pewter. R. 15 (N. wing): Coins and medals (11,000). R. 18: Weapons. R. 19: Guilds. R. 23: Four portraits by *Christoph Amberger* of Augsburg (d. 1562, incl. one of Peutinger (p. 196); Samson and Delilah, by *L. Cranach the Elder* (1529). R. 24 and 25: Copies of façade-paintings. — Second Floor. R. 27 (ceiling-painting, Olympus and the four continents):

original models and drawings of the architect *Elias Holl* (p. 196); mathematical and astronomical instruments of *Christoph Schissler* (16th-17th cent.) and *Georg Brander* (d. 1783). R. 28 and 29: Locksmith's work, especially skylight-gratings and guild-signs. R. 30: Pottery and glass, incl. a faience group of bears from Göggingen (p. 202). R. 34: Prehistoric, Roman, and early-mediæval antiquities. R. 36: Graphic art; drawings of the Augsburg painter *G. P. Rugendas* (1666-1741).

In front of the museum is the statue of *Hans Jakob Fugger* (1516-75), erected in 1857 by Louis I. after a design by Brugger. Opposite, No. D 29, is the house in which *Philippine Welser* (p. 196; born in 1527, probably at the Schäzler-Palais, p. 201) spent her childhood. It is occupied by the *Deutsche Bank* (Pl. 8; C, 4).

We cross the St. Anna-Platz, with the *Goldschmied-Brunnen* (Pl. 7, B 4; 1912), to the Protestant **St. Anna-Kirche** (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1321 and altered in the late-Gothic style in 1487-97. The central part was rebuilt in the Renaissance style by E. Holl, who also completed the tower. The church belonged tothe Carmelite monastery of which Luther was an inmate in 1518, when he refused to recant at the summons of the papal legate Cajetan.

Interior (verger St. Anna-Platz D 227, gratuity). The nave contains a fine pulpit of 1682. In the Gothic E. choir are some paintings: altar-piece (Jesus receiving little children), and portraits of Luther and Elector John Frederick of Saxony, by *L. Cranach the Younger;* to the right of the altar, the Wise and Foolish Virgins, by *Amberger* (1560); Feeding of the four thousand, by *Rottenhammer;* Christ in Hades, by *Burgkmair the Younger* (1534). To the left of the altar is a fine limestone relief of the Raising of Lazarus (16th cent.). — At the W. end is the burial-chapel of the Fugger family, the earliest Renaissance monument in Germany, built by Jakob Fugger the Rich (p. 196) in 1509-12, in a Venetian style. The elaborate decoration of the chapel has mostly disappeared. The large stone reliefs behind its high-altar (Samson and the Philistines, Resurrection) are after *Dürer*. Fine double organ of 1512; the paintings on the wings of the large organ are perhaps by *Burgkmair the Younger*. — On the left of the E. choir is the Goldsmiths' Chapel, built in 1425 and enlarged in 1496, with frescoes of the 15th-16th centuries. — Numerous tombstones in the cloisters.

We return S.E. to the Moritz-Platz and follow the Maximilian-Strasse (p. 196) to the right. A few paces farther on, to the right, is the **Fugger-Haus** (Pl. C, 4), the town-house of Prince Fugger von Babenhausen, adorned with frescoes by F. Wagner in 1860-63. The adjoining *Hotel Drei Mohren* (p. 195), with a façade of 1722, was formerly one of the Fugger houses.

We now follow the Apotheker-Gässchen W. to the Zeug-Platz, at No. B 208 in which is the entrance to the ***Fugger Museum,** installed in the so-called *Fugger Bath Rooms,* sumptuously decorated in the Italian Renaissance style for Hans Fugger in 1570-73 by Fr. Sustris and Ant. Ponzano. It now contains the art-treasures of the family of Fugger-Babenhausen and is open on week-days 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. 10-12 (apply at the prince's estate office); adm. 50 pf., for 5 pers. 2 ℳ; catalogue 50 pf.

Room I. In the middle, weapons, incl. a sumptuous shield in embossed Augsburg work. — Room II. Glass cases with ecclesiastical ob-

jects (Byzantine crucifix of the 10th cent.); golden vessels of Augsburg work; in Case 2, a painted wooden relief by Hans Daucher (1515), and a wooden medallion with a portrait of George Fugger (1557); in Case 3, a bronze door-knocker by Hub. Gerhard (p. 197). By the right wall are coins and medals, cast by the Fuggers with metal from their own mines. — Room III. Fire-arms, glass, etc.

Opposite is the **Arsenal** (*Zeughaus;* Pl. B, C, 4), an imposing edifice with a Renaissance façade by Elias Holl (1602-7). Above the portal is a bronze statue of St. Michael, by Reichel (1607).

Following the Kleines Katharinen-Gässchen S. from the Zeug-Platz, we reach the **Royal Picture Gallery** (Pl. B, C, 5), which is housed on the first floor of the old St. Katharinen-Kirche. The entrance is at Katharinen-Gasse B 156. Many of the pictures are from secularized churches and convents. The gallery possesses fine works by Hans Holbein the Elder and Hans Burgkmair (p. xxii). Adm. free on week-days 9-1, Wed. and Sat. 2-4 also, Sun. and holidays 10-1 and 2-4. Catalogue of 1912, 50 pf.

Anteroom. 168 and 169-179 (in Cabinets 1-5). - *H. tom Ring*, Sibyls and prophets; *62-64. *Holbein the Elder*, S. Maria Maggiore (1499), and 86-88. *Burgkmair*, S. Giovanni in Laterano (1502), part of a series of paintings from the old convent of St. Catharine, representing the seven principal churches of Rome (others in R. I); 65-67. *Holbein the Elder*, Miracles of Christ.

Room I (to the right). In the centre: Marble bust of Hans Holbein the Younger. To the left: 82-84. *Master L. F.*, S. Lorenzo and S. Sebastiano (1502: see above). Following wall: *89-91. *Burgkmair*, S. Croce (1504; see above). Right of the entrance: *85. *Burgkmair*, St. Peter's (1501; see above); *52-49. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; between these, *68-70. *Holbein the Elder*, S. Paolo (see above). N. wall, between the windows: 61. *Holbein the Elder*, Scenes from the Passion.

Room II, mostly Italian works. First section: entrance-wall, 308. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration; to the left of the entrance, 1225. *Carlo Dolci*, Jesus as a boy; 1056. *School of Raphael*, Holy Family beneath an oak. — Second section: *1110. *Paolo Veronese*, Cleopatra; 1260. *Carlo Cignani*, Repentant Magdalene; 1153. *Palma Giovane*, Pietà; 1232. *Carlo Maratta*, Sleeping child. - Third section, partition-wall: 405. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a boy.

Room III, mostly Netherlandish works. Entrance-wall: 471. *Van Dyck*, The painter Andries van Ertveld. Long wall to the left: 462. *Rubens*, Arabs fighting with hippopotamus and crocodiles (studio-piece; 612. *Pynacker*, Landscape. Short wall at the end: 265. *J. A. Koch*, Heroic landscape with St. George; *G. P. Rugendas*, 273. Training horses, 272. Horses and men. — First partition-wall: 435. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, The landing-place (1615). - Second partition-wall, at the back: *620. *Jan van Goyen*, Village (1636); above, 561. *Pieter Lastman* (Rembrandt's teacher), Ulysses and Nausicaa (1619). - Third partition-wall: 621. *Van Goyen*, The tavern; 574. *Benj. Cuyp*, Circumcision; 596. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Hawking; *Van Goyen*, 623. Farmyard, 622. Village scene; 585. *Isaak van Ostade*, Slaughtered pig; above, 638. *A. Cuyp*, Pastoral scene. At the back: 611. *Berchem*, Evening scene with cattle; 631. *Hobbema*, The oaks.

Cabinet 5 (adjacent). 12. *Cologne Master of St. Severin*, Assumption.

Cabinet 4. *138. *Barthel Beham*, Elector Palatine Otho Henry; *A. Dürer*, 133. Madonna with the pink (1516), 134. Virgin praying, or Virgin as mediatrix (1497; copy); 102. *G. Giltinger the Elder (?)*, Adoration of the Magi; *L. Cranach the Elder*, Luther, Melanchthon, and Frederick the Wise; 59 and without No., *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion.

Cabinet 3. *Ulrich Apt*, 106, 107. Annunciation (grisaille), 103-105. Crucifixion; 161. *L. Cranach the Elder*, The Man of Sorrows; 59 and without No., *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion.

Cabinet 2. *Bern. Strigel*, Emperor Maximilian I.; 92-94. *Burgkmair*, Christ and the Madonna with saints (1507); 57, 58. *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion.

Cabinet 1. *Holbein the Elder*, *74-77. Legend of St. Ulrich, Martyrdom of St. Catharine, St. Anne with the Madonna and Child, Crucifixion of St. Peter (wings of an altar; 1512), 71-73. Crucifixion, Deposition, and Entombment; 56, 55. *B. Strigel*, The prophets Isaiah and Zachariah; *M. Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion.

We return through the Katharinen-Gasse E. to the Maximilian-Str. (p. 199). At the corner on the right, No. B 16, is the *Schäzler-Palais* (Pl. C, 5; comp. p. 199), with a fine rococo hall of 1770 (shown by the porter; gratuity). In front is the *Hercules Fountain* (Pl. 3; C, 5), by Adrian de Vries (1602).

At the S. end of the Maximilian-Str. are the two **St. Ulrichs-Kirchen** (Pl. C, 5, 6), one Protestant, the other, the old collegiate church of **St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99 by Burkard Engelberger, and in 1500 the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emperor Maximilian I. The pentagonal porch of the N. portal was added in 1881. The tower (270 ft.), completed in 1594, commands a fine view, but the ascent is disagreeable and not recommended for ladies (entr. in the Peter-Kötzer-Gasse; ticket, 20 pf., at the shop opposite, No. A 234).

Interior (always open). The nave and aisles are separated from the vestibule by an elaborate iron screen of 1712, which produces a striking effect of perspective. The *Fugger Chapel*, between the 2nd and 3rd pillars on the left, with its fine iron railing of 1588, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger (1598), a marble sarcophagus with recumbent figure by A. Colin of Malines, transferred from Schloss Kirchheim in 1877; also an altar with fine carvings (16th cent.). In the *Chapel of St. Bartholomew* (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus, said to be that of St. Afra. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze, by Reichel and Neidhardt (1605). The three handsome baroque altars date from 1604-7. Below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus (18th cent.) of Bishop Ulrich (p. 196), patron of the see of Augsburg. In the S. aisle the fine screens of the chapels are adorned with lattice-work (16th cent.). Finely carved confessionals of the early 18th century. The 16th cent. paintings above the choir-stalls represent the foundation of the choir and the procession of the emperor and estates. The large organ (1903) is played at the chief services and on Fri., 11-12. The *Sacristy*, on the left, in the Renaissance style, contains good stained glass by Holbein the Elder and valuable reliquaries. A winding stair ascends thence to the so-called *Schnecken-Kapelle*, containing a Gothic altar (1570) and old pictures.

No. A 67 in the Dominikaner-Gasse (Pl. C, 4) is the *Dominikaner-Kirche* (key at No. A 68a), a lofty church built in 1512-15. The interior, redecorated in the baroque style in 1718, is now utterly neglected, but is to be restored. On the sides are four fine memorial tablets for Emperor Maximilian, his son Philip, and two grandsons (1519). — On the S.E. of the town is the *Rotes Tor* (Pl. C, D, 6), completed in 1546, with a tower by Elias Holl (1622).

The W. quarters near the station contain several handsome modern buildings. In the Fugger-Str. are the *Municipal Archives* (Pl. B, 4; open on week-days 9-12 and 3-4), the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. B, 3, 4; 1871-5), and the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3; 1876-7); in the Prinzregenten-Str. is the *Prince Regent Fountain* (Pl. 6, A4), by Fr. Bernauer (1903); in the Schäzler-Str. is the *Municipal Library* (Pl. A, 3; 1893), with 200,000 volumes. - In the S.W. suburb is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. A, 6), with a café-restaurant, a large concert-hall, etc.

From the Rotes Tor (p. 201) we may cross the *Siebentisch-Anlagen* and *Siebentisch-Wald* to the (1 hr.) *Ablass*, large waterworks on the Lech (tickets at the building office in the Rathaus; restaurant). The dam, which was nine hundred years old, was destroyed by a flood in 1910 and is at present being rebuilt. About 1/4 hr. N. is *Spickel* station.

About 2 M. to the S.W. of Augsburg (tramway, see p. 195), in the Wertach-Tal, is the health-resort of *Göggingen* (Hessing's Orthopædic Sanatorium), with a palm-house and a summer-theatre.

From Augsburg to *Stuttgart* and *Munich*, see R. 31; to *Ingolstadt*, see p. 214; to *Buchloe*, see p. 309.

28. Ratisbon and the Walhalla.

Hotels. *Park-Hotel Maximilian* (Pl. a; D, 4), Maximilian-Str. 28, near the station, with beer-restaurant, café, and garden, R. 2-6, B. 1 ℳ. *Grüner Kranz* (Pl. b; C, 3), Obermünster-Str. 9, an old-established house, R. 2-5, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 3, P. 7-10 ℳ, omn. 60 pf., both well spoken of. — *National* (Pl. c; D, 4), Maximilian-Str. 26, with beer-restaurant, R. 1½-2½, B. 1 ℳ, well spoken of; *Weidenhof* (Pl. d; E, 1), Maximilian-Str. 23, R. 1½-3 ℳ; *Karmeliten* (Pl. e; E, 3), Maximilian-Str., with beer-restaurant, R. 1-2 ℳ, *Goldener Stern* (Pl. f; E, 3), Maximilian-Str. 9, both plain but very fair.

Restaurants. *Park-Hotel Maximilian*, *Hot. National*, see above; *Neues Haus*, at the theatre, Bismarck-Platz 6 (Pl. B, 3), closed in summer, D. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; *Velodrom*, Arnulfs-Platz 4 (Pl. B, 2), with variety performance in winter; *Café-Rest. Central*, Pfauen-Gasse (Pl. D, 3); *Cafe-Rest. Wittelsbacher-Park*, Jakob-Str. (Pl. B, 3; *Cafe-Rest. Fürstenhof*, Maximilian Str.; *Von der Tann*, Von der Tann-Str. 10 (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), with garden. — Plainer beer-restaurants: *Bischofshof* (Pl. 1; D, 2, Krauterermarkt; *Augustiner*, entr. in the Neupfarr-Platz, opposite the Wahlen-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3; *Katharinenspital-Brauerei* (Pl. D, 1), in Stadtamhof, near the bridge, with garden on the river (fine view; *Karmeliten*, see above; *Münchner Hof*, Tandler Gasse 9 (Pl. D, 2; *Automatic Restaurant* at the Hot. Weidenhof (see above; *Wurst-Küche* (Pl. D, 2), quaint, below the bridge (open 6-11 a.m.). — Wine Rooms. *Rathaus-Keller*, at the Rathaus (p. 206); *Weisse Lilie*, Fröhliche Türken-Str. 4 (Pl. D, 3, 4); *Baumgarten*, Von der Tann-Str. 9 (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; Hungarian wines); *Diem*, Ludwig-Str. 5 (Pl. B, C, 2), also warm dishes; *Freilinger*, Schäffner-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 3, 4).

General Post Office (Pl. D, 3), in the Dom-Platz.

Cabs (stands at the station, Dom-Platz, and Haid-Platz). For 1/4 hr. 80 pf. (3-4 pers. 90 pf.), each 1/4 hr. more 50 pf. (60 pf., after the 1st hr. 2 ℳ (2 ℳ 40 pf.) per hr. Double fares at night. To the Walhalla and back 7 ℳ 70 (9 ℳ 20 pf.). First 22 lb. of luggage free, each 22 lb. more 20 pf. — Motor Cabs (at the station). For 900 m. 90 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; for 3-4 pers. up to 600 m. 90 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. At night for 1-4 pers. up to 400 m. 90 pf., each 150 m. more 10 pf.

1 Bischofshof D2
2 Herzogshof . . . D3
3 Kath. Krankenhaus B3
4 Krafft'sches Haus C2
5 Naturwiss. Museum A2
6 Porta Praetoria D2
7 Predigersäule D4
8 Prot. Krankenhaus C3
9 Römerturm D3
A
B
C
D O N A U
Oberer Wöhrd
D O
Steinerner Steg
Schopper-Pl.
Städt. Schwimmsch.
Radstrasse
Holzlände
Herz. Württ. Pal.
Herrenpl.
Lederergasse
Gerberg.
Prebrunnturm
Weltenburgerstr.
Brunnleite
St. Leonhards-K.
St. Oswald-K.
Am Weihermarkt
Weinlände
Zollamt
Fischmarkt
Rathaus
Wahlenstr.
Reichsstr.
Königstr.
Stadtpark
Heil. Kreuz-K. u. Kl.
Kreuzgasse
Arnulfpl.
Theater
Bismarckpl.
Prot. Friedhof
Wittelsbacher Pl.
Jakobstor
St. Jakobs-K.
Klerikal-Sem.
Dominik. Präsid. Geb.
Dreieinigk. K.
Gutenbergpl.
Gesandten.
Prüfeninger Str.
Mathildenstr.
Fechbettener Str.
Agidienpl.
St. Agidien-K.
Regier.
Brudern. K.
Dörnberg Garten
Eisenbahnstr.
Eisenbahnbrücke
Eisenbahnunterführung
Eisenbahnwerkstätten
Eisenbahnbetriebsamt
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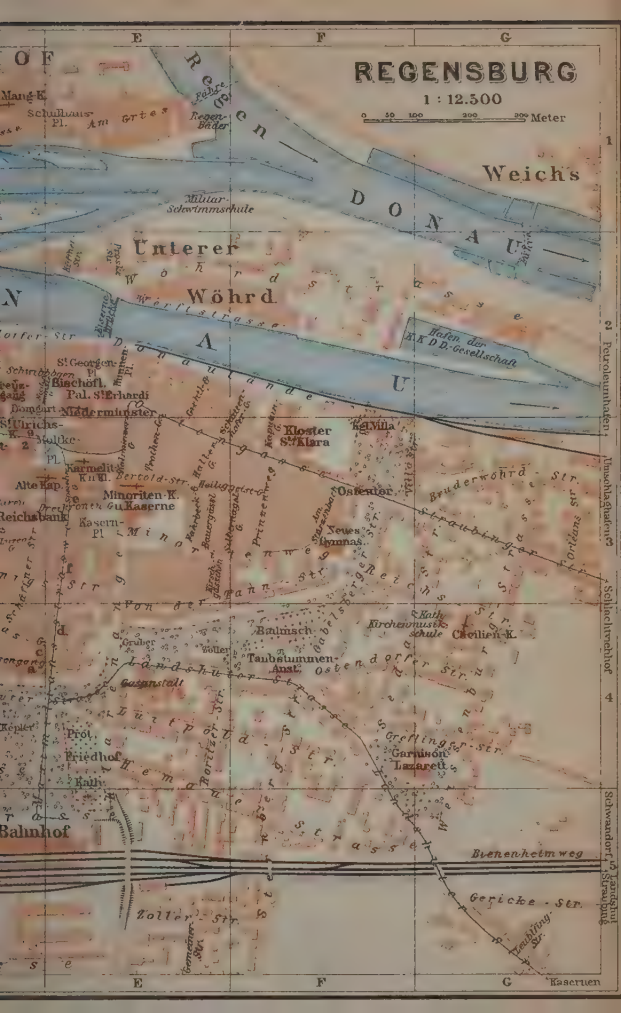
REGENSBURG
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Wöhrdstrasse
Donaulände
Hafen der K.D.D. Gesellschaft
Petroleumhafen
Umschlagplatz
Schlachthofhof
Schwandorf
Bischofl.
Pal. St. Erhardi
Dombauhof
Mittermünster
Kloster St. Klara
Karmeliten Kl.
Minoriten-K.
Ostenstr.
Neues Gymnas.
Bruderwöhrd-Str.
Reichsbank
Kasernen-Pl.
Kasernen
Baumasch
Tandstummen-Amt
Gasgasstadt
Kath. Kirchenmusikschule
Cäcilien-K.
Ostendorfer Str.
Prof.
Friedhof
Kath.
Garnison-Lazarett
Grefling-Str.
Bahnhof
Bienenheimweg
Gericke-Str.
Zeitlhof-Str.
Zollner Str.
Kasernen

Tramways (10-15 pf.). From the *Station* (Pl. D, E, 5) viâ the Moltke-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3), Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3), Arnulfs-Platz (Pl. B, 2), and Sport-Platz to *Prüfening* (p. 129; beyond Pl. A, 3). — From the *Schlachthof* (beyond Pl. G, 3) viâ the Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3) and the bridge to *Stadtamhof* (Pl. D, 1). — From the *Maximilian-Str.* (Pl. D, E, 4) to the *Barracks* (beyond Pl. G, 5).

Steam Tramway (Walhalla-Bahn) from Stadtamhof (Pl. D, 1; p. 210) viâ *Donaustauf, Walhalla Station*, and *Sulzbach* (p. 211) to (14½ M.) *Wörth an der Donau*; to (6½ M.) Walhalla in 50 min. (55 or 40 pf.; Sun. there and back 50 pf.).

Motor Omnibus from the station to the *Walhalla* four times daily from July to mid-Sept. in ½ hr. (1 *M*).

Baths. *Otto-Bad*, Fischmarkt 1 (Pl. C, 2; swimming-bath also). — River Baths: *Städtische Schwimm-Schule* (Pl. B, 1), at the Oberer Wörth; *Regen Bäder* (Pl. E, 1), at the mouth of the Regen.

Inquiry Office (Fremden-Verkehrsverein), Maximilian-Str. 29, near the station (Pl. D, E, 4, 5); circular motor-car trips round the town and to the Walhalla.

Chief Sights (1 day). Forenoon: *Cathedral* (p. 204); *Porta Prætoria* (p. 205); *Geschlechter-Häuser* (see below); *Rathaus* (p. 206); *Jakobs-Kirche* (p. 207; portal); *St. Emmeram* (p. 208); *Stone Bridge* (p. 210). Afternoon: *Walhalla* (p. 210). — Excursion to the *Befreiungs-Halle* near Kelheim, see pp. 211, 212.

Ratisbon (1110 ft.), German *Regensburg*, was the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, later known as *Ratisbona*. It is now the see of a bishop, with 55,000 inhab., situated in a broad fertile basin on the right bank of the *Danube*, where the latter is joined by the *Regen*. For the art-history of the early middle ages, and especially for the Romanesque period, Ratisbon is as important as Nuremberg is for the subsequent centuries (comp. p. xix). Some of the extant Christian structures date back to the late Carlovingian period. The *Geschlechter-Häuser* (Adelsburgen), or mansions of the old patricians, with their towers of defence and private chapels, dating from the 13th-14th cent., are a reminiscence of early German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. The town-walls were demolished in 1858-68, with the exception of two gateways (St. Emmerams-Tor and Osten-Tor). — The important river-traffic, of which the transport of timber is the chief branch, is served by two harbours on the right bank of the Danube, between the slaughter-house and the Hof railway-line.

Castra Regina was a fortified camp on the river, completed in 179 A.D. Its chief relic is the *Porta Prætoria* (p. 205), or N. gate. The site of the prætorium, or commandant's residence, is now occupied by the Moltke-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3). Numerous Roman and Germanic antiquities found in graves are preserved in the museum of the historical society (p. 205). — The bishopric of Ratisbon was founded by St. Boniface in 739. From the 11th to the 14th cent. Ratisbon was one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany, being distinguished for its industrial art, especially in goldsmith's work and tapestry-weaving (p. 207). In 1245 it became a free imperial town, and from 1663 to 1806 it was the permanent seat of the imperial diet. During the Thirty Years' War the town was several times besieged (1633-4). In 1803 it was adjudged to Karl von Dalberg, Elector of Mayence, and in 1810 it was united with Bavaria, after the French had bombarded and stormed the town on April 23rd of the preceding year.

The traffic of the town centres in the Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 2, 3; tramways, see p. 203), in which, in front of the *General Post Office*, rises an equestrian statue of *Louis I.*, by F. von Miller (1902).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. D, 2, 3), dedicated to St. Peter, the chief Gothic edifice in Bavaria, was begun by Bishop Leo of Thundorf on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275 and completed during the following centuries (down to 1524), with the exception of the towers. The material is greenish-yellow sandstone from Kapfelberg (p. 212). Of the architects employed the best-known are Konrad Roritzer (after 1450) and his sons Matthäus and Wolfgang (d. 1514). The W. façade, with the chief portal and a triangular porch, is due to Matth. Roritzer (1482-6). The two open-work towers (330 ft. high) were completed in 1859-69 by F. von Denzinger. A gallery, with open stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town (apply to the sacristan, see below). On the N. transept rises the *Esels-Turm*, a relic of the original Romanesque edifice, containing a winding inclined plane. Comp. p. xx.

The ***Interior** (adm. on week-days from 10, on Sun. from 11 a.m., by the N.E. portal in the Dom-Garten; sacristan Domgarten 2, behind the choir; good music on Sun. and feast-days 9-10.30) is 275 ft. long, 120 ft. broad, and 100 ft. high. The proportions recall St-Urbain at Troyes or Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and radiating chapels usual in Gothic cathedrals. The choir has a triforium-gallery, which is continued round the entire church. Most of the stained-glass windows in the transepts, the S. aisle, and over the W. portal are modern; those in the choir date from the 14th and 16th centuries.

Nave. On the W. wall, next the portal, are early-Gothic equestrian statues of SS. Maurice and Martin (early 14th cent.). The late-Gothic pulpit (canopy modern) dates from 1482. The nave contains also the bronze monument of Cardinal Philip (1579-98), son of Duke William of Bavaria. — In the Aisles are five Gothic altars (14th-15th cent.) with modern paintings, the finest in the N. aisle, with statues of Emperor Henry II. and Empress Kunigunde. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed, is the marble monument of the Primate Karl von Dalberg (p. 203), designed by Canova. Opposite is the beautiful early-Renaissance tomb of Ursula Aquila (d. 1547).

Choir. On the N. side, to the left, is the bronze *Monument of Margareta Tucher, by *Peter Vischer* (1521), in the Renaissance style, with a relief representing Christ taking leave of Mary. The high-altar, presented in 1785 by Bishop Fugger, is entirely covered with silver plating; adjoining it is the elegant *'Sakramentshauschen' (p. 170), 60 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, begun in 1493 by *M. Roritzer* and completed in 1510-14 by *Wolfgang*. By the portal on the S. side of the choir is a well 55 ft. deep, with an elegant stone covering executed in 1501 by *Wolfgang Roritzer*.

The Treasury (shown by the sacristan) contains valuable church-plate, incl. an early-Gothic *Altar-cross, originally in the possession of King Ottocar of Bohemia (d. 1278), a silver-gilt statuette of St. Sebastian (after 1500), and the 'rationale' of Bishop Berthold of Eichstatt (1351-65).

The ***Cloisters** (Pl. D, 2) on the N.E. side of the cathedral (shown by the sacristan; gratuity 50 pf.) date in their present form mainly from the 14th-16th centuries. The central walk between the two courts contains beautiful windows displaying a union of Gothic and Renaissance forms (ca. 1520); the pavement is formed by tombstones of canons and patri-

cians. — Adjoining this walk on the E. is the Romanesque *Allerheiligen-Kapelle*, the burial-chapel of Bishop Hartwig II. (1155-65), with three apses, early frescoes, and a Romanesque altar. — On the N. side of the cloisters is the **St. Stephans-Kapelle**, erroneously known as the 'Old Cathedral', probably built about 1050 as the chapel of the Bischofshof (see below). It forms a vaulted rectangle, with apsidal recesses in the sides and the W. gallery. The early-Romanesque altar is a block of stone partly hollowed out, with little windows, in which the relics of St. Wolfgang (p. 209) were formerly preserved. — The Gothic *St. Michaels-Kapelle*, on the S. side of the cloisters, has interesting vaulting.

On the N. side of the cathedral, next the *Johannis-Kirche*, is the old *Bischofshof* (Pl. 1; D, 2), or episcopal palace, built about 975 by St. Wolfgang (p. 209), rebuilt in the 13th and 16th cent., and frequently occupied by the emperors on their visits to Ratisbon. — In the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', on the N. side of the Bischofshof, is the ancient *Porta Prætoria* (Pl. 6, D, 2; p. 203), of which the archway of rough limestone blocks and the E. tower (adjacent, to the left) are preserved.

Since 1821 the *Bishop's Residence* (Pl. E, 2), E. of the cathedral cloisters, has been in the former Benedictine nunnery of Niedermünster, founded in the 9th century. The *Stifts-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), now the parish-church, restored after the fire of 1152 and rebuilt in the 17th and 18th cent., has a Romanesque portal and a Crucifixion (early 14th cent.) in the vestibule. On the S. wall of the choir there is a good stone Madonna (ca. 1350). — In the Erhardi-Gasse, behind the church, is the early-Romanesque *Chapel of St. Erhard* (key kept by the caretaker of the Katholisches Vereinshaus, p. 206; gratuity 30 pf.).

On the S. side of the Dom-Garten, just beyond the cathedral, is the **St. Ulrichs-Kirche**, or *Alte Pfarre* (Pl. D, 3), an early-Gothic rectangular building, with reminiscences of the Romanesque style (ca. 1250), surrounded by galleries. It contains the most important part (comp. p. 206) of the *Collections of the Historical Society* (adm. May-Oct. 8-12 and 2-6, 20 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.).

The Nave contains mural paintings of 1571. In front are sculptures of the Merovingian period (?) and mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments (on the left, 3. Romanesque astrolabe from St. Emmeram's, ca. 1200; right, 157. Small stone figure from the stone bridge; 193. Catapult from a tower of defence). Farther on are Roman monuments in stone, dedication-stones, sarcophagi, etc.; on the wall to the left (No. 1) are remains of the inscription on the Porta Principalis Dextra, the E. gate of Castra Regina (p. 203). — In the Galleries are valuable prehistoric and Germanic objects from tombs, and (W. side) Roman *Glass vessels, phaleræ, gold coins, etc.

A few paces to the S.E. of St. Ulrich's is the Moltke-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3). On the W. side are the *Herzogshof* (Pl. 2; now forestry offices), mentioned as early as 988, and the so-called *Römer-Turm* (Pl. 9), an early-mediæval tower with a Romanesque upper story. On the S. side of the square, beside the Maximilian-Str., which leads to the station, is the *Alte Kapelle* (Pl. D, E, 3), originally a

Romanesque church founded in the 9th cent., with a Gothic choir (1441) and a detached belfry built of Roman freestone (the lower part Carlovingian). The interior of the church was modernized in 1748 in a sumptuous rococo style. On the E. side is the *Carmelite Church* (Pl. E, 3), in the Italian baroque style (after 1660). — Beyond it, in the Kasern-Platz, rises the Gothic *Minorite Church* (Pl. E, 3), of the 13th-14th cent., with a fine slender choir. It is now used as a military gymnasium, and the adjacent monastery is now barracks.

On the left side (No. 2) of the Kalmünzer-Gasse, which leads N. from the Minoriten-Kirche, is the Catholic *Vereinshaus St. Erhard* (Pl. E, 2), with a fine Gothic hall from the old Dollinger-Haus (ca. 1300, containing curious reliefs (Dollinger's battle with the giant Krako, etc.). On the second floor are the remainder (comp. p. 205) of the *Collections of the Historical Society* (open Sun. and holidays, in summer Tues. and Thurs. 10-12 also; adm. 20 pf.; apply to the attendant in St. Ulrich's church).

Near the entrance are old plans of Ratisbon (1614 and 1645). Farther to the left, work in iron; instruments of torture; tilting-saddle of the Paulsdorfer family (15th cent.). Among the pictures: *L. Cranach the Elder*, Pietà; remains of frescoes (Susanna at the bath, Lovers, etc. from a bath-room in the emperor's apartments at the Bischofshof (16th cent.); *Alb. Altdorfer* (of Ratisbon; 1480-1538), David and Bathsheba, and a winged altar-piece (1517); *Mich. Ostendorfer*, Altar-piece (1555) and Portrait (1533); three portraits of the Memminger family (1612). Also fine stained glass (15th-16th cent.), three stoves in the Empire style, etc.

From the N. end of the Kalmünzer-Gasse the Osten-Gasse leads to the *Osten-Tor* (Pl. F, 3; 1330). To the N. lies the *Royal Villa* (Pl. F, 3), built in 1853 in a modern Gothic style, on an old bastion commanding a fine view. — In the Reichs-Str., No. 10, beside the *Cäcilien-Kirche* (Pl. G, 4), is a Catholic *School of Church Music*.

A few paces to the N.W. of the Dom-Platz, in the Goliath-Str. (Pl. D, 2), is the *Thundorfer-Haus*, reconstructed in 1898, with a wall-painting (David and Goliath) and an old tower of defence (p. 203). — In the Wahlen-Str. (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), which runs S. from the adjacent Kohlenmarkt, rises the *Goldener Turm* (175 ft.), the highest of the towers of defence. — In the opposite direction we reach the Fischmarkt, with a pretty fountain, and left the quaint Kepler-Str. (Pl. C, 2), with the house (No. 5, on the left) in which the astronomer *Johann Kepler* (b. 1571; comp. p. 22) died in 1630. Adjacent (No. 7) is the *Gasthaus zum Blauen Hecht*, with a tower of defence.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2) is a picturesque, irregular pile, restored in 1904-7. The older or W. portion, dating from the 14th cent., presents a plain Gothic façade towards the Rathaus-Platz, with an elegant oriel and a fine portal; remains of old 16th cent.

frescoes may be seen on the S. wall. The newer or E. portion, extending to the Kohlenmarkt, was erected in 1660-1723. Adm. daily 8-12 and 2-6 (Oct.-March 2-4); tickets (50 pf.) in the archway (Rathaus-Platz 1), to the left; adm. free March-Oct. on the 1st and 3rd Sun. of the month, 10.30-12.30 and 2-4.

The large *Hall*, in which the imperial diet met from 1663 to 1806, with the original fittings, contains the canopy under which Emperor Matthias entered Ratisbon in 1613, wall-paintings of 1564 (restored), and a carved wooden ceiling of 1408. The emperor used to show himself to the people from the oriel-window. — The *Fürsten-Collegium* contain a collection of weapons and some valuable *Tapestry (14th-16th cent.): Twenty-four pairs of lovers (14th cent.), Contest of the virtues and the vices (15th cent.), etc. — The *Fürstliches Nebenzimmer* contains old flags, portraits of patricians, Ratisbon coins, etc. — In the *Modell-Zimmer* are models of buildings in Ratisbon (incl. a wooden model for the Kapelle zur Schönen Maria, p. 209, showing a curious blending of Gothic and Renaissance forms, by Hans Huber of Augsburg, 1519), guild antiquities, targets, etc. — On the ground-floor are old cannon, the condemned cell, the well-preserved torture-chamber, with the judges' seat behind a lattice, and two dungeons.

Farther W. is the Haid-Platz (Pl. C, 2), on the E. (left) side of which is the old *Imperial Library*, a building with towers and a double arcade facing the court, in which the religious disputation between Eck and Melanchthon took place in 1541. On the N. side is the *Krafft House* (Pl. 4, C 2; formerly the Hotel zum Goldnen Kreuz), with a massive tower of defence bearing a modern portrait of Don John of Austria.

Don John of Austria, the famous admiral, a natural son of Emperor Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, was born at Ratisbon in 1547 (d. 1578). Charles V. lodged during the diet of 1546 at the house of Bernard Krafft, but that Don John was born there is a fiction.

We now follow the Ludwig-Str. to the Arnulfs-Platz, and turn to the left past the *Neues Haus* with the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 3).

The **St. Jakobs-Kirche** or **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B, 3), a Romanesque basilica consecrated in 1110, was reconstructed about 1152-84. The *N. Portal is adorned with curious and fantastic sculptured figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the rescue of souls from the Evil One; above are Christ and the Apostles. The monastery, founded by Scottish (*i.e.* Irish) monks, was suppressed in 1862 and is now a seminary. — In the vicinity, outside the *Jakobs-Tor*, with its 14th cent. towers, is a richly carved Gothic *Column* of 1459. — Farther W., in the Schützen-Str., is the new *Stadt-Park* (Pl. A, 2). To the right of the entrance is the *Natural Science Museum* (Pl. 5; A, 2), opened in 1912, with interesting geological and zoological collections (open free in summer on Sun. 10-12 and 2-4; at other times apply to the attendant, gratuity).

In the former Westner suburb, N.W. of the Jakobs-Tor, are the *Heiligkreuz-Kloster* (Pl. A, 2; no adm.), a Dominican nunnery of the 12th cent., and the *St. Leonhards-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 2; 13th cent.), with a good carved altar (1505) and Romanesque frescoes (restored).

To the E. of the Jakobs-Kirche is the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. B, 3), on the S.E. side of which rises the early-Gothic ***Dominican Church** or *Church of St. Blasius* (Pl. B, C, 3), begun about 1240 and completed about 1400. By the 4th and 5th central pillars to the left in the interior, which is notable for its elegant proportions, are the admirable tombstones of Jörg Schenk von Neideck (d. 1504) and Fuchs von Schneeberg (d. 1526; Renaissance). In the S. aisle are mural paintings of the 14th cent. (SS. Catharine, Christopher, etc.). The sacristan (bell at the W. portal) shows the *Cloisters* (15th cent.), the W. walk of which is adjoined by the *Albertus-Kapelle* (rebuilt in 1897), the *Schola Alberti Magni*, a lecture-room of the 15th cent., converted into a chapel. Albertus (p. 194), afterwards Bishop of Ratisbon (1260-62), is said to have lectured here about 1235. The monastery now accommodates the *Lyceum*, with philosophical and theological faculties.

The Gesandten-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 3) leads E. from the Bismarck-Platz to the Neupfarr-Platz (p. 209), passing on the right the Protestant *Dreieinigkeits-Kirche* (1627-31), consisting of a nave with massive barrel-vaulting and a lofty gable (key next door, No. 11). Behind it, in the former graveyard, a number of interesting tombstones are built into the wall (visible from the street).

The Beraiter-Weg leads S. from the Bismarck-Platz, passing the *Präsidial-Gebäude* (Pl. B, 3), formerly the palace of the French ambassador, to the Ägidien-Platz (Pl. B, 3), with the Gothic *Ägidien-Kirche* or *St. Gilgen-Kirche*, of the 13th-14th cent., till 1809 the church of the Teutonic Order. – The Marschall-Str. to the left leads thence past the *Regierungs-Gebäude* to the Emmerams-Platz (Pl. C, 3, 4), with a statue of *Bishop J. M. von Sailer* (d. 1832), by M. Widnmann (1868).

The old Benedictine abbey of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. C, 4), one of the oldest in Germany, was founded in the 7th cent. and suppressed in 1803. The Romanesque *Church*, with two choirs and crypts, was reconsecrated in 1052, rebuilt in 1163-89 after a fire, and modernized in 1731-3 in the baroque style by the brothers Asam. It is open during divine service only; the bell for the sacristan (gratuity 50 pf.) is beside the belfry.

From the Emmerams-Platz we first pass through an early-Gothic double portal, forming the N. wall of an uncompleted vestibule, into the Forecourt, with a Crucifixion of 1513. On the left is the pretty detached Bell Tower (1575-9), the sandstone figures on the exterior of which have mostly disappeared. We next enter the 'Paradies', two bays of the above-mentioned vestibule (on the left is the St. Rupert-Kirche, p. 209), and reach the Double Portal of the Emmerams-Kirche, with two semicircular niches in an antique style and stiff figures in relief of Christ and SS. Emmeram (left) and Dionysius (right); on Christ's footstool is the portrait of the builder, Abbot Reginward (1048-81).

Interior. The large painting on the high-altar is by *Joachim von Sandrart*, representing the martyrdom of St. Emmeram (d. 715?). Two slabs in the pavement in front mark the tombs of the emperors Arnulf

(887-899) and Louis the Child (900-911). Beneath the high-altar is the silver sarcophagus of St. Emmeram (1423). — The chief objects of interest are the tombstones (mostly 14th cent.). In the left aisle, beside the altar of St. Dionysius, is the *Tombstone of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulf (or rather of Emma, wife of Emperor Louis the German?); farther on, to the left of the entrance to the St. Rupert-Kirche (see below), is the alleged grave of Count Warmund of Wasserburg (d. 1010); in the chapel to the left of the choir are the monuments of Duke Henry the Quarrelsome of Bavaria (d. 995) and the *Blessed Aurelia (d. 1027), said to be a daughter of Hugh Capet (erected in 1335); opposite, at the entrance to the choir, is the tomb of Duke Arnulf (d. 937); in the chapel on the right of the choir is the large Gothic monument of St. Emmeram (14th cent.), in red marble; in the S. aisle, beside the altar of St. Calcedonius, are the *Monument of St. Wolfgang (d. 994; beneath an iron grating) and the simple tombstone of Bishop Tuto (d. 930). — The modernized E. crypt contains the stone coffin of the builder, St. Ramwold (975-1001). — The W. crypt, with its double aisles, wall-niches, columns, and octagonal pillars, dates from 1052 and was restored in 1878. On the altar is a modern shrine containing the relics of St. Wolfgang. In the central niche is an ancient stone seat known as the Heinrichs-Stuhl.

Adjoining the Emmerams-Kirche on the N. is the late-Gothic *St. Rupert-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1501, now a parish-church. — The **Residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis** (Pl. C, 4), which has occupied the site of the abbey-buildings since 1812, encloses the fine *Cloisters* on the S. side of St. Emmeram's. The cloisters (open daily, 11-12), erected after 1250 in the transitional style, with a fine N. portal and a modern-Gothic burial-chapel (1835-41) containing a marble statue of Christ by Dannecker (1831), are reached by turning to the right from the church, past the royal riding-school (with reliefs by Schwanthaler); then to the left into the large court, with the 'Kaiser-Brunnen' (1579), and again to the left where we find the porter (gratuity 50 pf.).

The adjacent abbey-church of **Obermünster** (Pl. D, 3), a few paces S. of the Obermünster-Str., is a Romanesque basilica of the 11th cent., resembling St. Emmeram's and completely remodelled in the baroque style with the exception of the detached belfry. It contains a Mount of Olives (1470) in the vestibule, a fine Renaissance altar (1534-40) in the N. aisle, and tombstones of abbesses in the S. aisle. The convent, which dates from the Carlovingian period, is now an episcopal school for boys.

The Maler-Gasse leads hence to the N., past the modernized church of *St. Kassian*, to the Neupfarr-Platz (Pl. D, 3), constructed in 1519 on the site of the old Jewish quarter. In it stands the Protestant *Neupfarr-Kirche*, erected in 1519-40 as the 'Kapelle zur Schönen Maria'. We may return to the Dom-Platz (p. 204) by the Residenz-Str., passing the former residence of Prince Dalberg (p. 203), where Napoleon lodged in 1809.

The **Anlagen,** promenades laid out on the site of the ramparts, are embellished with an *Obelisk* (Pl. D, 4) erected in 1806 to the founder, Prince Charles Anselm of Thurn and Taxis, a

round temple built in 1808, with a marble bust of Kepler (p. 206), and the *Prediger-Säule* (Pl. 7; D, 4), a Romanesque column of the 13th century.

The **Stone Bridge** over the Danube (Steinerne Brücke; Pl. D, 2, 1; tramway, see p. 203), 203 yds. long and 23 ft. wide, with sixteen arches, dates for the most part probably from 1135-46 and was much admired in the middle ages. The only remaining S. tower (13th cent.) was rebuilt in 1648. The bridge (fine view) connects Ratisbon with **Stadtamhof,** an ancient Bavarian town on the left bank, destroyed by the Swedes in 1633 and burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadtamhof the *Regen* empties its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk across the bridge and N. through Stadtamhof to the (20 min.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg*, and then N.W. across the ravine to the (20 min.) *Seidenplantage* (restaurant; view, best by evening-light).

The excursion to the Walhalla is most attractive (steam-tramway, motor-omn., or carr., see pp. 203, 202). The Walhalla-Bahn (station, see Pl. D, 1) traverses Stadtamhof, crosses the *Regen*, and intersects the railway (p. 229) at the station of *Walhalla-Strasse*. Thence through the plain of the Danube viâ *Schwabelweis* and *Tegernheim* to (5½ M.) **Donaustauf** or *Stauf* (1080 ft.; Restaurant zur Walhalla, at the upper end). On a steep rock above the straggling village rise the ruins of the castle of *Stauf* (1385 ft.; ½ hr. from the tramway), said to have been founded by St. Tuto (p. 209) and destroyed in 1634. The view from the gardens is finer than that from the Walhalla. The tramway skirts the S. side of the village. — 6½ M. *Walhalla.*

Two routes ascend from the tramway station to the Walhalla. The one to the left, diverging to the W. (guide-post) from the high-road after 3 min., below the Salvator-Kirche, and running through woods (at first a carriage-road, then ascending in steps and by a footpath to the right, past the house of the custodian), is easier (12 min.) and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other (8 min.), a footpath, ascends direct from the tramway station to the flight of steps.

The ***Walhalla** (*i.e.* Hall of the Chosen, the Paradise of the ancient Germans), a 'Temple of Fame' resembling the Parthenon, built from the plans of Klenze (p. 244), stands conspicuously on a hill planted with trees, 315 ft. above the Danube (1350 ft. above sea-level). A magnificent flight of 240 steps, divided into terraces, ascends to it on the river-side. The foundation stone was laid by King Louis I. on Oct. 18th, 1830, and the building was inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1842. Adm. free on week-days from April to Aug., 9-12.30 and 2-7; Sun. 2-6; in March and Sept. 9-12.30 and 2-6; in Oct. 9-12.30 and 2-5; other months 9-12.30 and 2-4 (on general holidays not open till 10 a.m.).

The Exterior (220 ft. long, 105 ft. broad, 65 ft. high), a Doric temple surrounded by fifty-two fluted columns 30 ft. in height, is

1 : 50 000
Kilometer
KELHEIM
DONAU
Ludwigshalle
Befreiungshalle
Michaelsberg
Gronsdorf
Ettenhausen
Kager
Kareth
Lappersdorf
Kneiting
Greifenbg.
Reinhsn.
Salern
Donaustauf
Frauenholz
Kelheim
Tegernheim
Schwabelweis
Sarching
REGENSBURG
STADTAMHOF
Prüfening
Eulsbrunn
Riegling
Barbing
Irl
Sinzing
Burgweinting
Graß
Ob. Isling
Penning
Harting
Pirka
Lerchenfeld
Ob-Traubling
Mangolding
Piesenkofen
Ob-Hinkofen
Vielhausen
Brückdorf
Bergmatting
Brückdorfer Holz
Frauen
Forst
Rothenbuckel
Graßling
Obermdorf
Abbach
Seedorf
Gemling
Kapfelberg
Poikam
Peising
Weilhoh
Kelheimwinzer
Herrnsaal
Affecking
Teugn
Saalhaupt
Reifelding
DONAUSTAUF
Walhalla
St. Salvator
1 : 50.000

constructed of unpolished grey marble. The pediments both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania regaining her liberty after the Battle of Leipzig; N., the Victory of Arminius over the Romans, both by Schwanthaler. The roof is of iron, covered with plates of copper.

The INTERIOR, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 155 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high, with a coffered bronze ceiling, richly decorated and gilded (the compartments painted blue with stars of platinum), and lighted from above. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by projecting buttresses and corner-pilasters, and are lined with red-brown marble. The richly adorned architrave is supported by 14 painted Caryatides by Schwantaler. Around the entire hall runs a marble frieze by M. Wagner, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germans down to the introduction of Christianity. Above the cornice are 61 marble tablets bearing the names of famous Germans of whom no portrait has been preserved, and three tablets commemorating celebrities whose names even are unknown (the author of the Nibelungen-Lied, the architect of Cologne Cathedral, the three men of the Rütli). Marble busts (105 at the present time), by Tieck, Schadow, Rauch, etc., represent Germans who were deemed worthy by the founder to grace his temple of fame. Emperor William I. was added in 1898, Prince Bismarck in 1908, Moltke in 1910, and Wagner in 1913. Some of the busts have curious inscriptions composed by King Louis. In the centre of each of the six sections of the walls is a Victory by Rauch. Round the walls are twelve marble seats and eight candelabra. Opposite the entrance is a seated figure of Louis I., by F. von Müller (1890).

The *View includes the dark slopes of the Bayrischer Wald, the Danube, and the fertile plain of Straubing; on the right are Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

The fine *Deer Park* of Prince Thurn and Taxis, with its numerous red-deer and a hunting-lodge, is best visited from *Sulzbach* (p. 203); adm. on application at the forester's house. From May 15th to Aug. 15th visitors are restricted to the carriage-road.

29. From Ratisbon viâ Ingolstadt *(Augsburg)* to Donauwörth.

Railway to (18 M.) *Kelheim* in 1 hr.; to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt* in 2 hrs.; to (79 M.) *Donauwörth* in 3 hrs.; to (87½ M.) *Augsburg* (see p. 214) in 4-5 hrs.

Ratisbon, see p. 202. We pass under the Ratisbon and Nuremberg line at (2½ M.) *Prüfening* (p. 129) and cross a bridge (295 yds. long) over the *Danube*, which is here flanked by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*. — 3½ M. *Sinzing*, at the mouth of the *Schwarze Laber* (p. 129). Then on the left bank of the Danube;

pretty scenery. — Opposite (9½ M.) *Gundelshausen* lies *Oberndorf*, where Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of Emperor Philip (p. 149), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is *Abbach* (1215 ft.; Bad-Hotel, R. 80 pf.-1 ℳ 30 pf.), the birthplace of Emperor Henry II. (1002-24), with sulphur-baths (May-Sept.) and a ruined castle. — We then cross the Danube. To the left are two stone lions commemorating the making of the road in 1794. — 12 M. *Abbach*, ¾ hr. from the village (omn. four times daily). Opposite, on the left bank, is *Kapfelberg*, with large limestone quarries.

The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*. On the *Ringberg* (left) is an extensive circular rampart. — 15½ M. **Saal** (1140 ft.). The Befreiungs-Halle becomes visible on the right.

From Saal to Kelheim, 2½ M., branch-line in ¼ hr. The terminus lies on the right bank of the Danube. As we cross the bridge to the village of Kelheim we obtain a view to the left of the district offices, in an old castle of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of the old keep.

Kelheim. — See inset-map, p. 211. — Hotels. *Ehrnthaller* (Pl. a, R. 1-1½, D. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; *Goldenes Kreuz*, adjacent; *Rosengarten*, near the station, plain. — Beer Restaurants. *Klosterbräu* (Pl. b), at the foot of the Michaelsberg, *Lang* (Pl. c), on the E. side of the village, both with gardens. — Carriage from the town to the Befreiungs-Halle and back to the station in 1½ hr. (3 ℳ).

Kelheim (1160 ft.), an old town of 3800 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Altmühl* and *Ludwigs-Kanal* (p. 146) with the Danube. The town-walls are still partly preserved. At the entrance to the town is a monument (1905) to the butcher Matthias Kraus, who saved Kelheim in 1705. The market is adorned with a Marien-Säule of 1700 and statues of Louis I. and Maximilian II. by Halbig.

The ***Befreiungs-Halle** (Hall of Liberation; 1480 ft.), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town (¾ hr. from the station by road, 35 min. by footpath on the E. side), designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by King Louis I. on Oct. 19th, 1842 (comp. p. 210), and inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. A rotunda in the antique style, 195 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 25 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps on the E. side. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of and below these are 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade of 72 Doric columns are 18 trophies. Adm. free (galleries 20 pf.) 8-12 and 2-6 from Oct. 16th to April 14th 10-12 and 2-4; at other times 7-7, in winter 9-2; for 1-2 pers. 1 ℳ, each pers. more 50 pf.; knock at the door.

The Interior, lined with coloured marble, contains 34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze

shields made of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height. The richly fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a glazed opening 20 ft. in diameter. A spiral staircase of 85 steps ascends to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed.

The ***Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and Weltenburg affords a pleasant boat-trip (downstream). The barren and rugged rocks (300-400 ft. in height), the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise so abruptly from the river that no room is left even for a footpath, and iron rings are attached to the sides to help the boatmen in going upstream. The rocks are named from their shape or from some legend (Three Brothers, Maiden, Peter and Paul, Pulpit, Napoleon, etc.). Three 'Roman walls' (of pre-Roman origin) cross the ridge between the Danube and Altmühl valleys; one of them is 2 M. long. — The best plan is to follow the good forest-path (red way marks) from the custodian's cottage behind the Befreiungs-Halle, passing the Roman walls (tablets) and reaching the Danube opposite (1 hr.) Weltenburg. Ferry (10 pf.) to the abbey (restaurant). The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg,** founded by Duke Tassilo III. of Bavaria in 775, possesses a *Church which, though outwardly unassuming, ranks as a triumph of the S.E. German baroque style owing to the interior decoration by C. D. Asam (1717-21). Upstream to Eining, see p. 214. We descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to the Klösterl 3, to Kelheim $3^1/_2$ *M*) to the *Klösterl* (garden-restaurant), romantically situated on the left bank, whence a walk of 20 min. through woods brings us to the Befreiungs-Halle or to Kelheim.

Fine excursion from Kelheim up the ***Altmühl-Tal** to ($10^1/_2$ M.) Riedenburg (motor-omn. 3-5 times daily in $1^1/_4$ hr., 90 pf.; carr. in $1^3/_4$ hr. 6 *M*, with two horses 9 *M*). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare slope, with *Neu-Kelheim* and the extensive Kelheim quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, half-way up the hill (marked path), is the *Schullerloch*, a large stalactite cave affording a view of the Altmühl and Danube valleys (rfmts.). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the Befreiungs-Halle on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilometre-stone, and take the path to the right, skirting the wood, to the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the Schullerloch; or they may continue along the right bank viâ *Schellneck* to Alt- and Neu-Essing.] — $4^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Essing* (Bräuhaus), commanded on the N. by the ruin of *Randeck*. About 5 min. S. is a stalactite cavern (adm. on application to Herr Wiedemann, the brewer). To Eining, see p. 214. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Nusshausen* (Bräuhaus); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, is *Schloss Prunn*, with a view of Riedenburg. To the left diverges a path to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the right bank, and affording a survey of the Altmühl-Tal; thence a shady path leads direct to ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Riedenburg* (p. 227).

Beyond Saal (p. 212) we leave the Danube and traverse a wooded and hilly district to the valley of the *Hopfenbach*. — 20 M. *Thaldorf*. Then through the N. part of the *Holledau*, a hop-growing district.

25 M. **Abensberg** (1215 ft.; Hot. Kuchlbauer, R. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf.), a town of 2300 inhab. on the *Abensfluss*, with an

interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style, was the birthplace of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmair, surnamed Aventinus (1477-1534), to whom a monument has been erected in front of the law-courts. About 25 min. S. is the pilgrimage-church of *Allersdorf* (late 17th cent.), and 20 min. farther S. is the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (12th cent.). A road leads from Abensberg N.W. through woods to (1½ hr.) Eining (see below).

About 8 M. to the S.E. of Abensberg (motor-omn. thrice daily in 1 hr., 70 pf.) lies *Rohr*, with an interesting abbey-church built in the baroque style by E. Asam in 1722. Omn. to Rottenburg, see p. 232.

28½ M. *Neustadt an der Donau* (1170 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a little town with 1800 inhabitants.

From Neustadt a road affording good views leads N. viâ (¾ hr.) *Gögging* (Hot. Römerbad), a village with a strong sulphur spring and an old Romanesque portal (on the N. side of the church), to (½ hr.) **Eining** (Stipberger's Brauhaus, in *Hienheim*, opposite), on the Danube, to the S. of which are the interesting remains of the Roman frontier-station of *Abusina*, one of the chief military posts in Bavaria (apply to the schoolmaster). The Romans recognized the importance of Eining as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and Gaul, and soon after 15 B.C. they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the 5th century. — From Eining we may descend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg (1-6 pers. 5 *M.*, each pers. more 60 pf.) and Kelheim (p. 213). On the left bank, 1¼ M. below Hienheim (see above), begins the **Pfahl-Graben** (*Limes*), a Roman frontier-rampart 310 M. long, constructed in the 2nd-3rd cent. A.D. Under the name of the *Rhætian* or *Danube Limes*, it extended W. from the Danube past Weissenburg am Sand (p. 139) to Lorch (p. 38); thence, as the *Germanic* or *Rhenish Limes*, it was carried to the N. through the hilly districts of the Neckar and the Odenwald to Miltenberg on the Main (p. 111); finally from Krotzenburg (above Hanau) it ran round the Wetterau to the Taunus and thence viâ Ems to Rheinbrohl on the Rhine. — Pleasant walk N. from Hienheim across the Pfahl-Graben through the *Hienheimer Forst*, with its huge oaks, and past the forester's house *Am Schlott* (1 mts.) to the *Klamm* and (3½ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the Altmühl-Tal (p. 213).

Beyond Neustadt the country becomes flatter. We skirt the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. — 33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. — 37½ M. *Vohburg*. The village, with an extensive ruined castle, the ancestral seat of the Margraves of Vohburg, lies on the Danube, 1 hr. N. — 46 M. **Ingolstadt** (Haupt-Bahnhof; p. 226).

From Ingolstadt to Augsburg, 41½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 15½ M. *Schrobenhausen* (1345 ft.), a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th century. — 25½ M. *Aichach*, a pretty little town with remains of fortifications. A little N.E. is the ruined castle of *Wittelsbach*, the ancestral seat of the reigning house of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209. The obelisk close by dates from 1832. — 36½ M. *Friedberg*, an ancient town of 3500 inhab. on the *Ach*, with remains of walls and a modern church decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner. The Schloss 15th-16th cent., which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Bavaria, contains a collection of antiquities. — 38½ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 228). The train crosses the *Lech* to (41½ M.) *Augsburg* (p. 195).

The Donauwörth line traverses the *Donau-Moos*, a marshy district, now reclaimed for the most part.

58½ M. **Neuburg an der Donau** (1320 ft.; Hot. Krone, near the bridge, R. 1½-2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Post, to the E., near the Danube; Bahnhof-Hotel), from 1503 to 1685 the capital of a duchy of the same name, is a town of 9100 inhab., pleasantly situated on a hill rising from the Danube. The old town still has remains of fortifications. From the station we proceed straight on through the Bahnhof-Str., the Schöngnadenegg, and the Ludwig-Str. to the *Oberes Tor* (1540). Beyond this, to the right, we follow the Amalien-Str. to (20 min.) the Schloss, passing the library (Karls-Platz), Rathaus, and Hof-Kirche on the left, and the Harmonie club, with the collections of the historical society, on the right. The *Library*, once the church of St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1730 in the baroque style. The *Rathaus*, with its flight of steps, dates from 1613; inside, the fittings of the 'Repräsentations-Zimmer' should be noticed. The *Hof-Kirche*, re-erected in 1607-16, is embellished with stucco work by Castelli (1620) and contains valuable ecclesiastical vessels. Among the collections of the *Historical Society* the prehistoric objects, four pieces of tapestry (16th cent.), and some antependia may be mentioned. The older part of the large *Schloss* is now a barrack. The W. wing ('Otto-Heinrichs-Bau'), in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1530-38, is in better preservation and contains the district archives. From the Schloss we descend to the left to the bridge, from the N. end of which we follow the road straight on for a few paces, then turn to the right across the meadows to (¼ hr.) the *Arco-Schlösschen* (rfmts.), which affords a good view of the town and the Schloss.

The line now traverses an uninteresting district, running 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. — From (63 M.) *Unterhausen* Count Arco-Steppberg's *Schloss Steppberg* is seen in the distance to the right, on the wooded left bank of the river. Farther on is *Bertoldsheim*, the Schloss of Count Dumoulin. — 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus. — The line crosses the *Lech*, the Danube, and the *Danube Canal*.

79 M. *Donauwörth* (p. 193).

30. From Würzburg *(Frankfort)* viâ Ansbach and Ingolstadt to Munich. Rothenburg.

172 M. Express in 4-5 hrs. (23 *M* 10, 15 *M* 40, 9 *M* 60 pf.); ordinary train in 10 hrs. (21 *M* 10, 13 *M* 40, 8 *M* 60 pf.). Some of the expresses run from Treuchtlingen viâ Donauwörth and Augsburg (pp. 194, 228). — *From Frankfort to Munich*, 256½ M., express in 6½-9 hrs. (33 *M* 40, 21 *M* 50, 13 *M* 90 pf.); as far as (84½ M.) Würzburg, see R. 15.

Würzburg, see p. 117. The Munich line skirts the town to the S., passing (1¼ M.) *Würzburg-Süd* (Pl. E, 4), and crosses the

Main. — 3½ M. *Heidingsfeld*, a suburb of Würzburg. The choir of the parish-church, a Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., contains a relief (Pietà) by Tilman Riemenschneider (1568). To Heidelberg, see R. 19. — Farther on we ascend on the left bank of the Main. — 8½ M. *Winterhausen*. Opposite is *Sommerhausen*, with its numerous towers.

13 M. **Ochsenfurt** (630 ft.; Hot. Schnecke, in the market-place), a little town of 3450 inhab., with well-preserved town-walls and several interesting old houses. From the station we proceed to the left to (7 min.) the market-place. Here, to the right, stands the *Rathaus*, a building of 1488-99 with a Gothic flight of steps, above which (to the right) is a stone Madonna in the style of Tilman Riemenschneider. The main street leads W. to the Gothic *Parish Church* (late 14th cent.). To the right of the choir is a brass font of ca. 1510, to the left a stone 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170, of ca. 1500. Behind the church, to the S., is the late-Gothic *Michaels-Kapelle* (1440), with a relief of the Last Judgment in the tympanum of the portal.

Branch-line viâ (12½ M.) *Aub*, with an old hunting-lodge of the Bishops of Würzburg (now law-courts) and the ruin of *Reichelsburg*, to (17½ M.) *Röttingen* (Hot. zur Eisenbahn, Ochse), with well-preserved fortifications. Thence to Creglingen (Rothenburg) and to Weikersheim, see p. 36.

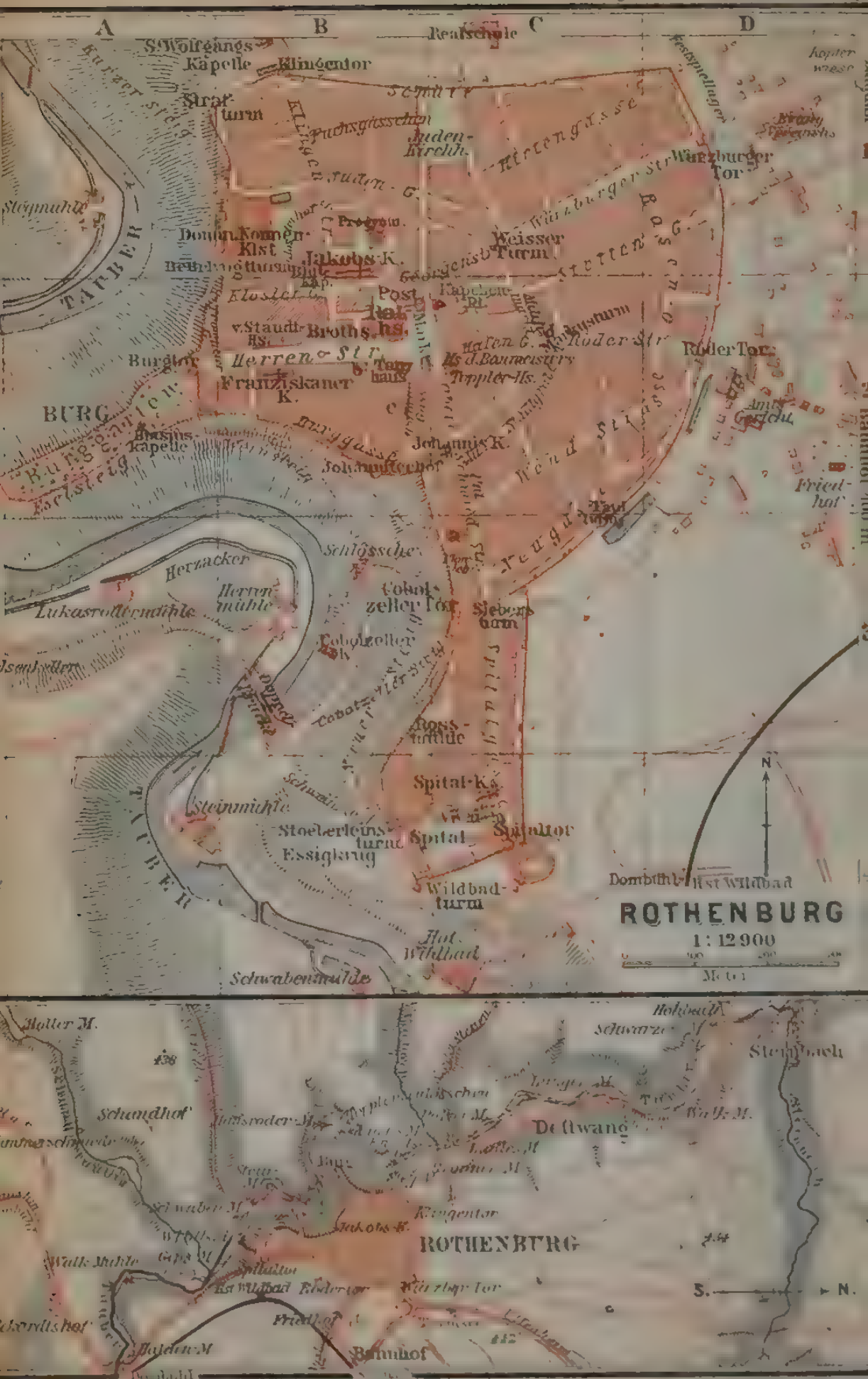
Between Ochsenfurt and Marktbreit, on the right bank of the Main, is the charming little town of *Frickenhausen*, with a wall, a 15th cent. parish-church, and numerous houses of the 16th-17th centuries. It may be reached from Ochsenfurt in ½ hr.

16 M. **Marktbreit** (Hot. Goldener Löwe, R. 1-1½ *M*, B. 70 pf.), a town of 2350 inhab., has old town-walls and numerous Renaissance buildings. Adjoining the Main-Tor is the Rathaus (1579, rebuilt in 1909), with a large anteroom and panelled council-chamber on the second floor. The railway now leaves the Main and approaches the S.W. slopes of the Steigerwald (p. 127). — 27½ M. *Uffenheim*.

35½ M. **Steinach** (1220 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Sämann, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, unpretending). Continuation of the Munich line, see p. 221.

From Steinach to Neustadt an der Aisch, 18 M., branch-line in 1¼-3 hrs. — 8½ M. **Windsheim** (1070 ft.; Hot. Goldene Gans, an old imperial town with 3600 inhab., situated on a hill on the left bank of the *Aisch*. From the station we proceed straight on to (7 min.) the Kirch-Platz, on the right side of which stands the museum. To the S. is the parish-church, originally Gothic, but altered in the baroque style after a fire in 1730. Adjoining the church, in the market-place, is the Rathaus (1716?), with a handsome façade. At the S. end of the market-place is a fountain of the late 16th cent., with a statue of Emperor Charles VI. A little N. of the station is the Kurhaus, with mineral and saline baths. — 18 M. *Neustadt an der Aisch* (p. 128).

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipz



Branch-line from Steinach in $^1/_2$ hr. to (7 M.) —

Rothenburg ob der Tauber. HOTELS (rooms must be ordered in advance at Whitsuntide). **Wildbad* (Pl. B, C, 4), in the Tauber-Tal, outside the town to the S., $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, with swimming-bath and iron and sulphur baths, R. 3-6, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3, P. $7^1/_2$-11 *M*, omn. 70 pf. *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. a; C, 3), modernized, Untere Schmied-Str., R. $2^1/_2$-6, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*, omn. 60 pf., good, *Eisenhut* (Pl. b; B, 2), Herren-Str., with popular wine-room, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3, P. 7-8, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*, good, both with views of the Tauber-Tal from the rooms at the back; *Bär* (Pl. c; B, 2), Hofbronnen-Gasse, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.-1, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; *Markusturm* (Pl. d; C, 2), Röder-Str., R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; *Bayrischer Hof*, 2 min. from the station, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, B. 70 pf., plain; *Lamm* (Pl. e; C, 2), in the market-place, unpretending. PENSIONS. *Bronnenmühle* (p. 221), in the Tauber-Tal, P. 5-6 *M*; *Höhne*, Burg-Gasse 62-63 (Pl. B, 2), P. $5^1/_2$-6 *M*. RESTAURANTS. *Café-Rest. Schneider*, Georgen-Str. (Pl. C, 1); wine at the prettily fitted up *Meistertrunk*, Kapellen-Platz (Pl. C, 2); beer at the *Adler*, Herren-Str. 6. — CONFECTIONER. *W. Breyer*, Milchmarkt (Pl. C, 2).

POST & TELEGRAPH OFFICE (Pl. B, 2), in the market-place.

Pictures and objects of art on the ground-floor of the Historical Museum (p. 218). Photographs at the book-shops of *Krämmer* and *Trenkle*, in the Hafen-Gasse (Pl. C, 2), and of *Mahler & Ressel*, Obere Schmied-Str. 348 (Baumeister-Haus, p. 220).

Rothenburg (1400 ft.), with 8600 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the W. margin of a plateau descending abruptly to the *Tauber*. It was already spoken of as a town in 942, and from 1172 to 1802 it was a free city of the empire. Rothenburg attained its greatest prosperity in the 14th cent. as a member of the Swabian League, under Burgomaster Toppler. In 1525 it joined the insurgent peasantry, and in 1544 it embraced the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War the town was captured in 1631 by the imperial troops under Tilly and in 1645, after a short bombardment, by Turenne. Rothenburg is unique in its wealth of beautiful buildings and picturesque streets. The small red-tiled, gabled houses and the excellently preserved walls, towers, and gates afford an admirable idea of a mediæval town. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, while the secular buildings, though of Gothic plan, are mostly decorated in the Renaissance style (comp. p. xxix).

Those who are not subject to giddiness should not fail to ascend the tower of the Rathaus, in order to obtain an idea of the town as a whole. Another fine view of Rothenburg is obtainable from the Burg Garten, especially by evening-light. The gardens between the Stöberleins-Turm and the Cobolzeller Tor command a splendid view of the town from the S., especially fine in the evening or by moonlight.

On Whit-Sunday afternoon a 'shepherds' dance' is held, followed by an illumination of the town from the Cobolzeller Tor to the Burg-Garten. On Whit-Monday the play of 'Der Meistertrunk' (p. 218) is given.

From the station we proceed to the left to (6 min.) the *Röder-Tor* (Pl. D, 2), the E. entrance of the town, with a bastion of 1615 (pretty view of the 'Zwinger', or space between the walls). Thence we follow the Röder-Str. straight on to the Röder-Bogen, adjoining the *Markus-Turm* (Pl. C, 2), a relic of the earliest town-wall,

pulled down in the 13th century. We next follow the Hafen-Gasse to (5 min.) the Markt-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2). On the W. side is the —

Rathaus (Pl. B, 2), the older Gothic part of which (at the back) dates from 1240-50. The tower, 160 ft. high, was built in 1556. The front part of the building, burned down in 1501, was replaced in 1572-5 by a beautiful Renaissance structure by Leonhard Weidmann of Rothenburg and Wolf Löscher of Nuremberg. It is adorned with a fine projecting rustica portico and balcony (1681?), a staircase-tower, and an oriel-window. Tickets (at the police-station) 25 pf., for a party 20 pf. each pers., for the tower and dungeons 10 pf. each.

The spiral staircase in the newer building ascends to an anteroom with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns and the arms of former councillors. Beyond this (door to the right of the tower staircase; ring) is the large court-room, now called the *Kaiser-Saal*, with a judges' bench, jury-box, bar, etc. This is the scene of the Whitsuntide play mentioned on p. 217. The present *Council Chamber* on the second floor contains paintings by Birkmeyer (Tilly entering Rothenburg, and the town saved from destruction by the 'Meistertrunk', or wondrous draught of wine, of Burgomaster Nusch) and by Schuch (Interceding with Tilly). The spiral staircase has fine vaulting at the top. — In the cellars are dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler (p. 217), accused of treason, perished in 1408.

The tower of the old Rathaus (193 steps, difficult; entr., see above) commands a splendid view of the town and environs. — In the court between the old and new Rathaus (entr. in the Herren-Str.) is a fine, but sadly weather-worn Renaissance portal (1598).

On the N. side of the market-place is the old *Rats-Trinkstube* (1466), now the post office (Pl. B, 2); at midday two figures appear on the gable and perform the 'Meistertrunk'.

The Hafen-Gasse (see above) is continued to the W. by the broad Herren-Strasse (Pl. B, 2), at the beginning of which, to the left, is the fine *Herterich-Brunnen* or *St. Georgs-Brunnen*, of 1608, restored in 1886. Behind it (No. 75) is the *Fleisch-Haus* or *Tanz-Haus*, on the site of the earliest Rathaus, burned down in 1240. It now contains an historical museum (20 pf.). No. 74, the old *Jagstheimer House* (1488), now the Marien-Apotheke, has a pretty court (apply at the chemist's). Farther on, to the right (No. 19), is the *Von Staudt House* (Pl. B, 2), with a fine courtyard. Opposite, on the left, is the early-Gothic **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 2; Protestant), built in 1285-1309 (keys kept by the 'Stadt-Kirchner', p. 219; adm. 40 pf., for a party 20 pf. each).

The Interior contains many interesting hatchments and tombs. In the left aisle, beneath a Gothic Madonna, is the tomb of Peter von Creglingen (d. 1401; by a round pillar to the left of the painted choir-screen is the tomb of Hans von Beulendorf (d. 1501) and his wife (d. 1496); by the entrance to the choir is the monument of Dietrich von Berlichingen (d. 1484), grandfather of Götz. The statue of St. Liborius on the choir-screen is from the studio of Riemenschneider (1492).

No. 44, adjoining the church, is the old *Bermeter House*, with a lofty Gothic gable. The Herren-Str. ends at the Burg-Tor (p. 220).

In the Kirch-Platz, a few paces N. of the Rathaus (p. 218), are the St. Jakobs-Kirche and the *Gymnasium* (Pl. B, 1), built by L. Weidmann (p. 218) in 1589-92; it has a good staircase-tower, with a portal of 1703.

The Protestant ***St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. B, 1), a lofty basilica, was built in 1373-1436 (the W. choir completed in 1471), rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1851-7, and recently restored to its original condition. It has two E. towers and a choir at each end. The sacristan ('Stadt-Kirchner') lives opposite the E. choir (adm. 50 pf., for a party 30 pf. each).

The Interior is remarkable for its fine proportions. In the E. choir is the *High Altar 'of the twelve messengers', with carvings of the Swabian school (Crucifixion with six saints and four hovering angels); on the exterior of the wings are scenes from the life of the Madonna, by *Friedrich Herlin* (1466). Below are Christ and the Twelve Apostles. At the back, above on the left, is a view of the market-place with the Rathaus before the rebuilding (p. 218). The 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; late 14th cent.), to the left, bears a naive representation of the Trinity. The three stained-glass *Windows of the E. choir (best seen by morning-light) date from the late 14th cent. and were restored in 1856 (scenes from the life of Christ). To the right of the choir is the *Altar of the Holy Blood (1478), with carvings by *Riemenschneider* (Last Supper, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 1499-1505). On the predella is the Baptism of Christ. To the left is the Altar of the Virgin, from the Spital-Kirche (Franconian; after 1520). — In the 1st chapel of the S. aisle is a Madonna (ca. 1480-90); in the 2nd or Toppler Chapel is the tomb of the burgomaster (p. 217). — The W. choir contains three modern windows (1910).

Built into the W. choir, beneath which the Klingen-Str. passes, is the Gothic *Heiligblut-Kapelle* (Pl. B, 1; temporarily inaccessible), rebuilt after 1453, with three paintings by Fr. Herlin, etc. — Close by, at the corner of the Kloster-Gasse, is the *Von Köchert House* (1613; now the parsonage), with an elaborate oriel and handsome stucco ceilings (Parable of the prodigal son). — At the W. end of the Kloster-Gasse is the entrance to the *Bettelvogt-Turm* (Pl. B, 1), with a torture-chamber (25 pf.).

In the Klosterhof, to the N. of the Kloster-Gasse, is the former *Dominican Nunnery* (Pl. B, 1; now offices), founded in 1258, with a mediæval kitchen and fine court (apply to the officials; bell in the corner). At the corner of the Klingen-Str. is the house of the baker Feuerlein, with a tasteful oriel. The Klingen-Str. ends, to the N., at the Klingen-Tor (p. 220).

The Georgen-Strasse runs E. from the Kirch-Platz (see above) to the *Weisser Turm* (Pl. C, 1), which, like the Markus-Turm (p. 217), is a survival from the earliest town-wall. Adjacent, to the left, is the picturesque *Judentanz-Haus,* or Stein house (late 14th cent.; no adm.), with a pretty wooden oriel (behind the tower). The Würzburger Str. leads from the Weisser Turm to the *Würzburger Tor* (Pl. D, 1), whence another street leads to the station. — From the Weisser Turm we walk a few paces to the right to the Kapellen-Platz, passing on the right the *Schmidt House* (1550; restored in

1902), with a fine timbered gable facing the square. In front of it is the *Seel-Brunnen* (1626). Thence we may return W. to the market-place (p. 218).

From the market-place the Obere Schmied-Str. (Pl. C, 2, 3) descends to the S. part of the town, known as the 'Kappenzipfel'. Immediately on the left (No. 343) is the *Haus des Baumeisters*, by L. Weidmann (1596), with a handsome façade adorned with Caryatides and a pretty court (café in summer). The *Goldener Greif*, adjoining (No. 342), was once the house of Toppler (p. 217). Farther on, to the right, is the Gothic *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2; Catholic), dating from 1393-1403 and restored in the interior in 1604, with the *Johanniterhof* (now district offices). The Schmied-Str. leads farther on to the 'Plönlein', one of the most picturesque parts of the town, whence a street descends on the right to the *Cobolzeller Tor* (Pl. C, 3). We continue straight on through the *Siebers-Turm* (Pl. C, 3) to the Spital-Gasse. On the right rises the *Hospital* (Pl. C, 4), rebuilt by Weidmann in 1574-8, with fine doors in the interior. The early-Gothic *Spital-Kirche* (1280-1300; rebuilt in 1591) contains a beautiful 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170; verger, Spital-Gasse 166). In the court stands the *Hegereiter-Häuschen* (1591). — Outside the *Spital-Tor* (Pl. C, 4) projects a circular bastion (1572-86), still mounting some ancient cannon. Steps descend thence to the Hot. Wildbad (p. 217). — From the Spital-Tor we may take the road N. outside the town-walls, past the *Faul-Turm* (Pl. C, 3), to the Röder-Tor (p. 217); or we may ascend the steps to the right at the end of the Spital-Gasse and follow the covered walk on the E. and N. walls to (25 min.) the Klingen-Tor (see below).

From the bastion of the Spital-Tor we proceed to the right (W.) to the *Essigkrug* (Pl. B, 4), a projecting spur, on which rises the *Wildbad-Turm* (Pl. B, 4), the only relic of a castle destroyed by an earthquake in 1356. Descent thence into the Tauber-Tal, see p. 221. We next skirt the town-wall, passing the *Stöberleins-Turm* (Pl. B, 4) and the Cobolzeller Tor (see above), and reach the (10 min.) **Burg-Garten** (Pl. A, 2), with its old lime-trees, laid out on a hill once occupied by a castle of the Hohenstaufen, built in 1146 to replace the stronghold of the Counts of Rothenburg, who became extinct in 1108. This was destroyed by the earthquake of 1356, only the *St. Blasius-Kapelle*, now containing architectural fragments (adm. 20 pf.), escaping destruction. The gardens command a fine *View of the town and the deep Tauber-Tal. Below, to the W., is the Toppler-Schlösschen (p. 221).

A pretty walk may be taken from the Burg-Garten outside the town-walls, past the *Burg-Tor* (Pl. A, 2), at the end of the Herren-Strasse (p. 218), and the *Straf Turm* (Pl. A, B, 1), to (8 min.) the *Klingen-Tor* (Pl. B, 1; walk along the ramparts, see above). A

little N. of this is the small *Schäfer-Kirche* or *St. Wolfgangs-Kirche* (Pl. B, 1; key at the adjoining gatekeeper's lodge), containing a carved altar of ca. 1500. The bastion was built on to the church in 1536. From the Klingen-Tor back to the town viâ the Klingen-Str., see p. 219.

Environs. The following walk (1¼ hr.) is recommended. From the Essigkrug (p. 220) we descend the Neuer Steig (views) into the Tauber-Tal, where we reach the late-Gothic Catholic *Cobolzeller Kirche* (Pl. B, 3; 1472-9; shut). We next cross the *Doppel-Brücke* (1330) and follow the Tauber-Tal pass the Felsenkeller restaurant to the *Toppler-Schlösschen* or *Kaiserstuhl*, built by Toppler (p. 217) in 1388. The road goes on to the old village of **Dettwang** (Hot. Schwarzes Lamm, Pulvermühle), with a church (mentioned in the 8th cent.) containing a carved *Altar by Riemenschneider (key kept by the schoolmaster, opposite). We may return to the Klingen-Tor (p. 220) in 20 min.

A visit (1-1½ hr.) to the hill on the W. of the Tauber, commanding fine views of the town (best in the afternoon), may be combined with the preceding walk. From the Burg-Tor we follow the path to the N. towards the Klingen-Tor (see p. 220), after 5 min. descend the 'Kurzer Steig' (Pl. A, 1) to the left, and cross the Tauber at the *Bronnen-Mühle* (p. 217). Beyond the *Vorbach-Tal* we ascend S. by marked forest-paths to the *Engelsburg*, a circular entrenchment with a superb view of the town. Thence we may descend to the Toppler-Schlösschen, or follow the ridge S. to the Doppel-Brücke (see above).

Omn. (motor-omn. projected) twice daily in 2½ hrs. viâ *Tauberscheckenbach* (below the *Burgstall*, with Celtic fortifications) to (12 M.) **Creglingen** (910 ft.; Hot. Lamm, R. 1 *M* 50 1 *M* 80 pf.; Post, R. 1½-2½ *M*.). The Herrgotts-Kirche (¼ hr.) contains a carved *Altar by Riemenschneider (after 1500). [The old road to Creglingen commands, as far as *Schwarzenbronn*, charming views of Rothenburg.] Railway from Creglingen to Weikersheim, see p. 36.

Omn. from Rothenburg daily in 3 hrs. to (13 M.) *Rot am See* (p. 36). — Motor-omn. 2-3 times daily in 2 hrs. to (17½ M.) *Leutershausen-Wiesbach* (p. 37; 1¼ *M*.).

Branch-line viâ (12 M.) *Schillingsfürst* (Hot. Stein, R. 1-2 *M*), with a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst to (16 M.) *Dombühl* (p. 37). Thence to *Dinkelsbühl*, see p. 193.

Continuation of the Munich Line. At (43 M.) *Oberdachstetten* we enter the valley of the *Fränkische Rezat*. The *Petersberg* (1635 ft.; view), previously visible to the left, may be ascended hence in 1 hr.

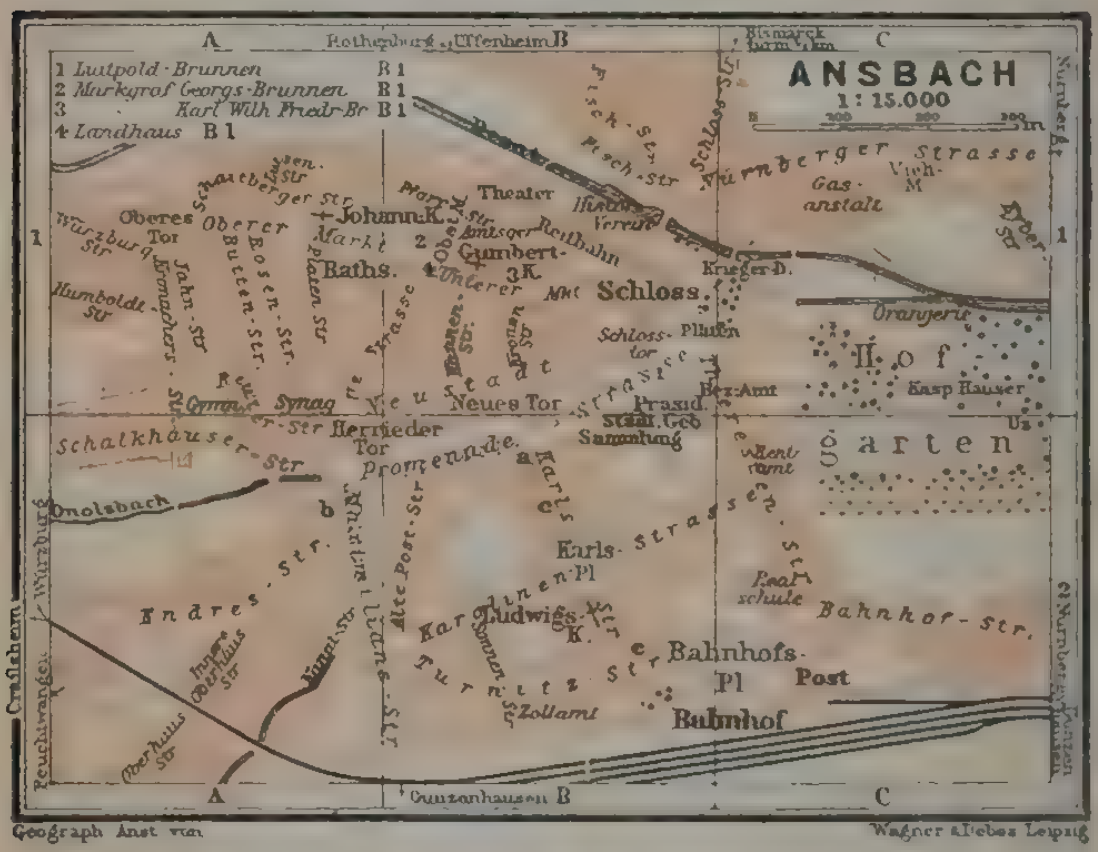
54½ M. **Ansbach.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Goldener Stern* (Pl. a; B, 2), corner of the Promenade-Str. and Karl-Str., with garden, R. 2 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., B. 1 *M*, good; *Zirkel* (Pl. b; A, 2), Maximilian-Str.; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. c; B, 2), Karl-Str., R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. e; B, 2), near the station, plain. — Wine Rooms. *Beukher*, Bütten-Str. 20 (Pl. A, 1); *Wedel-Probst*, Uz-Str. 19 (Pl. A, B, 1; also hot meals). — Restaurant. *Schwarzer Bock*, Pfarr-Str. 31 (Pl. B, 1; also bedrooms). — Café. *Roth*, Unterer Markt 10 (Pl. B, 1).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 2), near the station. — Baths in the Rezat, N.W. of the town.

Ansbach (1345 ft.), the capital of Central Franconia, with 20,000 inhab., is situated on the Fränkische Rezat amidst park-like surroundings. Originating in the Benedictine monastery of Onolz-

bach, founded in the 8th cent. by St. Gumpertus. Ansbach was from 1363 the seat of the Burgraves of Nuremberg, who later on became the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach (p. 167). Since 1806 it has belonged to Bavaria.

From the station (Pl. B, C, 2) we turn to the right, then to the left through the Theresien-Str. to the (5 min.) Schloss. On the left, at the beginning of the Promenade-Str., is the *Luitpold Fountain* (Pl. 1; B, 1), with a group by Behn (1908). On the right, in front of the Schloss, is a bronze statue of the poet *August von Platen* (1796-1835; p. 223), by Halbig (1858).



The royal *Schloss (Pl. B, 1) was begun in 1713 from plans by Gabriel de Gabrielis on the site of the old palace burned down in 1710, and completed by Zocha in 1723-32 (open 10-12 and 2-5, Oct.-April 10-12 and 2-4, Sun. and holidays 10-12; tickets, 50 pf., to the right in the gateway; visit lasts ½ hr.).

The Fursten-Zimmer, on the first floor, are decorated in the purest early-rococo style. The stucco embellishments are by *Diego Carlone* and *Joh. Schnell*; the frescoes mainly by *Carlo Carlone*. The chief apartments are the bedroom, with fine stucco ornamentation; the ancestral hall, with portraits of King Frederick William I. of Prussia and his family; the porcelain-room, with faience-panelling; the picture-gallery (pictures of no importance); the portrait-room, with portraits of the margraves; the Grosser Saal, with a superb ceiling; the Weisser Saal; the library; the marble cabinet; the *Mirror Room, with old Dresden and Berlin porcelain; the audience-chamber of the margravine, with a fine porcelain candelabrum (Berlin; 1772); and the tapestry room.

The N. annexe of the Schloss contains the COLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (open May-Sept. on Sun. 11-12.30, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf.), incl. an ichthyosaurus and portraits of the Zollern family.

To the E. of the Schloss is the *Hof-Garten* (Pl. C, 1, 2), with a double avenue of lime-trees. The old orangery (restaurant) contains a room with ten frescoes by Heideloff (1827). To the S., at the edge of the meadow (keep to the left), is a memorial to *Caspar Hauser* (d. 1833; Pl. C, 1; 'Hic occultus occulto occisus est'), a foundling who laid claim to large estates and whose death was as mysterious as his origin. Close by is a bronze bust of the poet *Uz* (d. 1796; Pl. C, 1), by Heideloff (1825). Both are buried in the cemetery S. of the town.

From the Schloss we proceed W. viâ the Promenade-Str., No. 20 in which contains the *Municipal Collections* of coins, engravings, and antiquities (Pl. B, 1; adm. May-Oct. 20 pf., free on Sun. 10-12; in winter 50 pf.). We next pass through the *Herrieder Tor* (1684), to the right, and follow the Uz-Str. (Pl. A, B, 1) to the Unterer Markt.

The Protestant **Gumbertus-Kirche** (Pl. B, 1), on the N. side, originally a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1594-7) and a late-Gothic choir (1523). The nave was rebuilt in 1732-4. The Georgs-Kapelle, now partly walled up, was intended by Margrave Albert Achilles (1459) to be the central point in S. Germany of the Order of the Swan, founded in 1440 by the Elector Frederick II. of Brandenburg.

INTERIOR (verger, Pfarr-Str. 33). The choir, known as the 'Schwanenritter-Kapelle', restored in 1907, contains monuments transferred in 1825 from the Georgs-Kapelle, incl. the *Schwanenordens-Altar*, with carvings and paintings of the school of Wohlgemut, presented in 1485 by Margrave Albert Achilles and well restored. On the predella are the portraits of the donor and his second wife. On the wall are twelve stone monuments of knights, the first on the right being hidden by an altar-piece (Christ in the wine-press) by H. Baldung Grien (?). Above the monuments are hatchments of the knights. The stained glass dates from the 15th-16th centuries.

On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts (Pl. B, 1), an unpretentious gabled edifice of 1563. Adjacent, to the S.W., is the old *Landhaus* (Pl. 4, B 1; now a chemist's shop), a Renaissance edifice of 1535, with Gothic windows. In front, in the Oberer Markt, is a fountain with a gilded statue of Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543; Pl. 2, B 1), who introduced the Reformation.

On the N. side of the Oberer Markt is the Protestant *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. A, 1), a Gothic structure begun in 1441, with two towers of unequal height. Below the choir is the burial-vault of the margraves, constructed in 1660. It contains 25 coffins, mostly of pewter and richly gilded (verger, Schaitberger-Str. 6). — No. 17, Platen-Str. (Pl. A, 1), is the house in which Platen was born (comp. p. 222; tablet).

We may cross the bridge behind the Schloss (p. 222) and ascend the steep Schloss-Str. (Pl. B, C, 1) to (¼ hr.) the *Kaiser-Höhe*, with a Bismarck Turm (1903) and a view of the town and its environs. Close by is the restaurant of *Drechselsgarten*.

From Ansbach to *Heilsbronn* and *Nuremberg*, or to *Crailsheim* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 6; to *Bechhofen*, see p. 37.

64½ M. *Triesdorf*. About 1¼ M. to the W. is a former country-house of the margraves (1692), with a fine park.

About 3 M. to the N.E. of the station, beyond *Merkendorf*, with 830 inhab. and almost intact walls, lies **Eschenbach** (J. Bauer's inn), a perfectly preserved mediæval town of 950 inhab., with walls and frame houses. The poet Wolfram von Eschenbach (d. ca. 1220), who is commemorated by a fountain (1861), was born here. The early Gothic church of the Teutonic Order was spoiled in 1878 by 'restoration'. The old Rathaus dates from 1471; the new Rathaus, formerly a lodge of the Order, has a Renaissance façade.

72 M. *Gunzenhausen* (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zur Post, junction for Nördlingen and Pleinfeld (p. 191). We cross the *Altmühl* and follow its valley to Eichstätt. On the right is the long ridge of the *Hahnenkamm* (2115 ft.). 87 M. *Treuchtlingen* (1030 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Poujol), junction for Nuremberg and Donauwörth (Augsburg, Munich: pp. 140, 194).

The Altmühl is crossed twice. — 90½ M. **Pappenheim** (1330 ft.; Hot. zur Krone, R. 1.2 *M*., a charmingly situated summer resort, is commanded by the ruins of a castle (11th cent.) of the Counts of Pappenheim (key at the monastery near the way up to the castle; fine view from the 'Romer Turm', 20 pf.). The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim.

94 M. **Solnhofen** (1335 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zum Stern), pleasantly situated on both sides of the stream. In the main street is a monument to *Aloys Senefelder* (1771-1834), the inventor of lithography. About 20 min. S. of the station are interesting quarries of chalky slate, where over 3000 workmen are employed. The pale yellow stone, used for lithographing, paving, etc., is largely exported. Numerous fossils have been found here, incl. the archæopteryx now at the Natural History Museum in London. The collection of Herr Grimm, the manager, on the Maxberg, is open to visitors.

99 M. *Dollnstein*, an old town still surrounded by walls. — On the left bank of the Altmühl rises the serrated *Burgstein*, 1 hr. from (103 M.) *Ober Eichstätt*, a pretty village with a government foundry. — The line quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (105 M.) station of *Eichstätt* (rail. restaurant). Continuation of the Munich line, see p. 226.

Narrow gauge line in 20 min. to (3 M.) the town of Eichstätt. Walkers ¾ hr. ascend to the left 3 min. S. of the station. Good view of Eichstätt as we descend. Before beginning the descent, we may diverge to the left for a visit to the Willibaldsburg (p. 225).

Eichstätt (1270 ft.; Hot. Adler, in the market-place, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M;* Bär, Grosse Markt-Gasse, R. 1-$1^1/_2$ *M;* Traube), a quiet little town of 8000 inhab. on the left bank of the *Altmühl*, has been the seat of an episcopal see since 745, when St. Willibald, a companion of St. Boniface, became its first bishop. It owed its importance also to the pilgrimages to the relics of St. Walpurga, which were transferred hither in 870.

A little E. of the station, beyond the river, lies the **Cathedral**, or *Dom*, consecrated by Bishop Gundekar II. in 1060. The two E. towers are Romanesque; the W. choir is in the transitional style (1269); the Gothic nave and E. choir were begun after 1354; the interior has been restored in the Gothic style since 1880.

Interior. The new high-altar in the E. choir is adorned with old wood-carvings: in the middle, Virgin and four saints, by *Meister Hans* (late 15th cent.); at the top, Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John. By the S. wall is the tomb of Bishop Conrad von Gemmingen (d. 1612), attributed to *P. Candid*, with a recumbent figure in bronze. — By the wall of the N. transept is the Pappenheim altar, of sandstone, with a relief of the Crucifixion (late 15th cent. ?). — In the choir of St. Willibald (W. choir), at the back of the marble altar, is a seated stone figure of St. Willibald, by *Loy Hering* (1514). To the left of the altar is the tomb of Bishop W. von Reichenau (d. 1496), in red marble, by *Hans Bäuerlein*. — From the S. transept we enter the beautiful late-Gothic cloisters (ca. 1350), with two stories. In the W. walk (Mortuarium; 1487), which has two aisles, are tombs of canons and a stone crucifix, possibly by *Loy Hering* (S. wall).

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is the old *Palace*, built in the 18th cent. and now containing the law-courts. Its staircase and 'mirror-room' are interesting. In front of the palace, in the Residenz-Platz, is a *Marien-Säule*, 60 ft. high, with a gilded figure of the Virgin (1777). To the E. is the Leonrod-Platz, with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* (1906); on the E. side is the *Schutzengel-Kirche*, formerly the Jesuit church (1617-34). In the Osten-Str. (No. F 17, on the right), which diverges hence to the E., is the old *Summer Palace*, built in 1735 by Effner, now containing the government library and a diocesan museum. Behind it is the *Hof-Garten*.

In the Dom-Platz, N. of the cathedral, is a *War Monument* by H. Waderé (1911). Farther N., in the market-place, is a fountain with a bronze statue of *St. Willibald*, by J. Engel (1695). Thence we proceed N. through the Westen-Str., passing the house (No. B 218, on the left) in which *Willibald Pirkheimer* (p. 167) was born, and then ascend to the *Walpurga-Kirche* (1631). Behind the high-altar is the burial-chapel of St. Walpurga, with five old wooden statues. Festival on May 1st.

About 20 min. N.W. of the station, on the right bank of the Altmühl, rise the extensive remains of the *Willibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730. The mediæval part has completely disappeared; the newer part was built in 1609-19 by

Elias Holl. The tower commands a striking view, best in the evening (apply to the custodian); the ascent is difficult and not recommended to ladies. The well is 300 ft. deep. — On the *Blumenberg*, 1 hr. N.W. of the Willibaldsburg, numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl; archæopteryx, now in the Natural History Museum at Berlin) have been found.

From Eichstatt to Kinding, 18½ M., narrow-gauge line in 1½ hr. down the *Altmühl-Tal*. — 1½ M. *Pfünz*, with extensive remains of the *Vetonianis*, a fort on the Pfahl-Graben (p. 211). — 12 M. *Arnsberg*, with a ruined castle (view). — 15 M. *Kipfenberg* (Hot. zur Post, R. 1 M-1 M 20 pf.), a picturesque little town with a ruined castle, situated at the point where the Roman 'limes' crosses the Altmühl valley. — 17 M. *Böhming*, with remains of a Roman fort. Numerous Celtic and Merovingian tombs have been found in the vicinity. — 18½ M. **Kinding** (Hot. zur Alten Post, plain), with a fortified cemetery of the 17th century. Excursions in the *Schwarzach-Tal* to (1½-2 hrs.; omn. 85 pf., *Grading* and *Höbing* (p. 139), and in the *Anlauter-Tal* to (3½ hrs.; omn. 1 M) *Titting* (Brauerei). From Kinding an omn. thrice daily in 1¾ hr.; 1 M descends the Altmühl-Tal to (7 M.) *Beilngries* (p. 128).

Continuation of the Munich Line. Beyond (119½ M.) *Ingolstadt-Nordbahnhof* the line skirts the fortifications of Ingolstadt and crosses the Danube.

122 M. **Ingolstadt.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Adler*, Theresien-Str. 22, R. 1½-3 M; *Wittelsbacher Hof*, Donau-Str. 14, R. 1 M 1 M 70 pf.; *Bär*, Theresien-Str. 6. — Tramway to the town (2 M., in 20 min.; 20 pf.).

Ingolstadt (1200 ft.), with 23,800 inhab., is a fortified town on the left bank of the *Danube*. The mediæval walls still survive for the most part. The famous university founded in 1472 by Duke Louis the Rich was transferred to Landshut (p. 230) in 1800 and to Munich in 1826 (p. 260). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The Jesuit College, founded in 1555, was the first in Germany. — Coming from the station, we enter the town through the *Donau-Tor*. Thence we follow the Donau-Str., Moritz-Str., and the street 'Am Stein' to the (8 min.) *Garrison Church* (14th cent.), containing interesting tombs. We then retrace our steps through 'Am Stein' and follow the Theresien-Str. to the right to the (5 min.) *Frauen-Kirche*, or *Ober-Pfarrkirche*, a late-Gothic church of 1425-1500 (rebuilt in 1848), with two massive towers. On the S. portal is an interesting Annunciation. Inside are the brass of Dr. Eck (d. 1543; in the chapel to the left of the high-altar), the opponent of Luther, and monuments to Tilly and the Bavarian general Mercy, who fell at Alerheim in 1645. Elaborate high-altar by Hans Mielich 1572 and fine stained glass of the early 16th century. A little W. is the *Kreuz Tor* 1383. The Konvikt-Gasse leads N. to the sodality-chapel of *Maria de Victoria*, a masterpiece of Bavarian rococo 1732-6, with ceiling-paintings by the brothers Asam. From the Frauen-Kirche we return through

the Theresien-Str., continuing straight on through the Ludwigs-Str. to the (9 min.) old *Schloss* (15th cent.).

From Ingolstadt to Riedenburg, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. — Beyond (18 M.) *Sandersdorf*, with a Schloss, the line follows the charming *Schambach-Tal*. — 23 M. *Hexenagger*, with a conspicuous Schloss. — 26 M. **Riedenburg** (Hot. Schwan, R. 80 pf. 1½ *M*; Post), a town of 1800 inhab., finely situated at the foot of two projecting rocks, which seem to close the *Altmühl-Tal*. On one of the rocks are *Schloss Rosenburg* and the ruin of *Rabenstein*, on the other the ruin of *Tachenstein*. Down the Altmühl-Tal to Kelheim, see p. 213; up the valley to Dietfurt, see p. 129; to Eining, see p. 214.

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29.

134 M. *Wolnzach*. Branch-line to (14½ M.) *Mainburg* (p. 232). — We ascend on the right bank of the *Ilm*. — 141 M. *Pfaffenhofen*, a small town with 3300 inhabitants. — Beyond (149 M.) *Petershausen* we cross the *Glon*, an affluent of the Amper. — 155½ M. *Röhrmoos*. We descend into the *Amper-Tal*, crossing the river, to (161 M.) *Dachau* (p. 303). — The railway intersects the *Dachauer Moos*, an extensive marshy plain, crosses the Würm short of (165½ M.) *Allach*, and skirts the park of Nymphenburg (p. 301).

172 M. *Munich* (p. 233).

31. From Stuttgart to Munich.

150 M. Express in 3½-4¾ hrs. (20 *M* 50, 13 *M* 70, 8 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary train in 7-10 hrs. (18 *M* 50, 11 *M* 70, 7 *M* 50 pf.).

From Stuttgart to (58½ M.) *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line crosses the Danube and enters Bavaria. — 60½ M. *Neu-Ulm* (Bahnhof-Hotel), on the left bank of the Danube, forming together with Ulm (p. 46) an imperial fortress. To Kempten, see p. 49. — 63½ M. *Burlafingen*. Elchingen (p. 41) is seen on the opposite bank. — 71 M. *Leipheim*, with a Schloss.

74 M. **Günzburg** (Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Glocke, Münzbräu), a town with 5100 inhab., the Roman *Guntia*, lies picturesquely on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. It has two gate-towers, a large 16th cent. Schloss, and a beautiful Frauen-Kirche built by D. Zimmermann in 1735-40. The collections of the historical society include prehistoric, Roman, and other antiquities. Branch-line to Mindelheim, see p. 309. — On the range of wooded hills to the right lies *Schloss Reisensburg*.

77½ M. **Neu-Offingen** (rail. restaurant), junction for Donauwörth (p. 194). — The train leaves the Danube. — Near (79 M.) *Offingen* it crosses the *Mindel*. — 84 M. *Burgau*, with an old and a new Schloss. — 95 M. *Dinkelscherben*. Branch-line to (8½ M., in 1 hr.) *Thannhausen*, on the Mindel, with a parish-church (1746) containing a large ceiling-painting by Jos. Christ (1787). — We cross the *Zusam*. — Beyond (98 M.) *Mödishofen* we cross the

Schmutter. — 102 M. *Gessertshausen.* Branch-line to Türkheim, see p. 309. - 110 M. *Augsburg-Oberhausen*, junction for Nuremberg (p. 194). The train then crosses the *Wertach.*

111 M. **Augsburg** (rail. restaurant; p. 195).

We cross the *Lech.* - 114½ M. *Hochzoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 214). - At (117½ M.) *Kissing* we leave the Lech. — 121 M. *Mering*, a pleasant village.

From Mering to Weilheim, 34 M., railway in 1½-2½ hrs. — The line runs through the smiling *Paar-Tal.* — 13 M. *Geltendorf*, on the line from Munich to Lindau (p. 308). — 16 M. *Greifenberg*, 20 min. W. of the village, with the Schloss of Baron von Perfall. The train reaches the *Ammer-See* (p. 307), the W. bank of which it skirts. 18½ M. *Schondorf* (rail. restaurant; p. 308). — 20½ M. *Utting* (p. 308). — 26 M. *Diessen* (p. 308). Then through the Ammer-Moos to (34 M.) *Weilheim* (p. 306).

Near (138½ M.) *Olching* we cross the *Amper* (p. 308). The broad *Dachauer Moos* (p. 227) is then traversed. — At (145½ M.) *Pasing* (p. 303) the train crosses the *Würm.* Near Munich the park of Nymphenburg (p. 301) is seen on the left.

150 M. *Munich* (p. 233).

32. From Leipzig viâ Hof and Ratisbon to Munich.

299½ M. Express in 7½-9¾ hrs. (39 ℳ 90, 25 ℳ 30, 16 ℳ 10 pf.); ordinary train in 17-23 hrs. (37 ℳ 90, 23 ℳ 30, 15 ℳ 10 pf.). The Nord-Süd express accomplishes the distance in 7¼ hrs. (1st cl. only; extra-fare 11 ℳ 20 pf.). — From Leipzig to Munich viâ Hof and Nuremberg, see R. 20.

From Leipzig to (105½ M.) *Hof*, see p. 132. The line runs near the winding Saale. 109½ M. *Oberkotzau* (rail. restaurant; p. 133), junction for Eger to the left, and Nuremberg to the right. - 117½ M. *Kirchenlamitz* (1835 ft.). Comp. the Map, p. 155.

Branch-line viâ (2½ M.) *Kirchenlamitz-Stadt* (1965 ft.; Hot. Löwe, Post), (3½ M.) *Epprechtstein* (p. 158), and (4½ M.) *Buchhaus* p. 158 to (7½ M.) *Weissenstadt* (p. 157).

The *Grosser Kornberg* (2715 ft.; belvedere) rises 1 hr. N.E. of Kirchenlamitz station.

At (120½ M.) *Marktleuthen* we cross the *Eger.* - 125 M. *Röslau* (1915 ft.). Motor-omn. to Bayreuth, see p. 155. 127½ M. *Holenbrunn* (1845 ft.). Branch-line to Wunsiedel, see p. 158; to Selb, see p. 133. We cross the valley of the *Röslau.*

131½ M. *Markt-Redwitz*, junction of the Nuremberg and Eger line (p. 191). Motor-omn. to Bayreuth, see p. 155.

143 M. **Wiesau** (1730 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Bayrischer Hof), junction for Eger (p. 132). About ½ hr. W. of the station is the *König-Otto-Bad*, with a chalybeate spring.

From Wiesau to Bärnau, 15 M., railway in 1½ hr. - We pass numerous carp ponds. 7 M. *Tirschenreuth* (Hot. Post, Bayrischer Hof), with 1900 inhab. and an early Gothic parish-church. 15 M. *Bärnau*

(Hot. zum Bären), with a pearl-button industry. About 2 hrs. S., on the Bohemian frontier, rises the *Entenbühl* (3070 ft.). From *Silberhütte* (2705 ft.), on its W. slope, a road leads to (1 hr.) Flossenbürg (see below).

149 M. *Reuth.* Branch-line to (3½ M.) *Erbendorf*, with steatite quarries. — Then down the valley of the Fichtelnaab to (154 M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (159½ M.) *Neustadt an der Waldnaab* (1380 ft.; Hot. zur Bahn), a prettily situated little town. To the left (S.E.) rise the wooded hills of the *Oberpfälzer Wald.* To the right is the *Parkstein*, a basaltic hill.

From Neustadt to Eslarn, 31 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 6 M. *Floss* (Hot. zum Goldenen Löwen), 1½ hr. E. of which (railway under construction) is *Flossenbürg*, with a ruined castle (view). To Silberhütte, see above. — 10 M. *Waldthurn.* About 1¼ M. to the S.E. lies the village, ¾ hr. E. of which rises the *Fahrenberg* (2630 ft.; view), with a pilgrimage-church of 1775-80. — 15½ M. *Vohenstrauss* (Hot. Drei Lilien, Wilder Mann), with *Schloss Friedrichsburg* (1586). The loftily situated ruin of *Leuchtenberg* (14th cent.; adm. 50 pf.), 1½ hr. S.W., was the ancestral seat of the landgraves of that name. — 20½ M. *Pleystein* (1780 ft.; Hot. zum Goldenen Kreuz), at the foot of a cliff of rose-quartz, crowned with a convent. — 31 M. *Eslarn* (1655 ft.; Hot. zum Bayrischen Löwen), with 2500 inhabitants.

163½ M. **Weiden** (1305 ft.; Hot. zur Post, R. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3 ℳ), a town of 14,900 inhab., junction for Neuenmarkt viâ Bayreuth (R. 23) and for Neukirchen (p. 346). — At (169 M.) *Luhe-Wildenau* (1270 ft.) the *Haidenaab* and Waldnaab unite to form the *Naab.* — 174 M. *Wernberg*, with an old castle. — 178½ M. *Pfreimd* (Hot. zum Schwan), at the confluence of the *Pfreimt* and Naab. In the valley of the former, 5 M. to the N.E., are the village and castle of *Trausnitz*, where Frederick the Handsome was imprisoned in 1322-5. — 181 M. *Nabburg* (Hot. Schwan), a town of 2070 inhab., with town-walls and a Gothic church (second half of the 14th cent.).

From Nabburg to Oberviechtach, 18 M., railway in 1½ hr. — At (3 M.) *Wölsendorf*, with quarries of fluor-spar, we enter the valley of the *Schwarzach.* We then ascend the valley of the *Murach.* — 18 M. *Oberviechtach* (1665 ft.; Hot. zur Post), with 1300 inhabitants.

188½ M. *Irrenlohe* (rail. restaurant), junction for Nuremberg (p. 347). — We cross the Naab. — 190½ M. **Schwandorf** (1205 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Kloster, Bahnhofs-Hotel), a town of 7400 inhab., junction for Furth and Prague (R. 47). — 200½ M. *Haidhof.* Branch-line to (4½ M.) *Burglengenfeld*, with a ruined castle. — Beyond (202½ M.) *Ponholz*, to the right, is *Schloss Pirkensee.* — Short of (208 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. — Beyond (214½ M.) *Walhalla-Strasse* the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 775 yds. long. On either side are the harbour-works (p. 203); on the left the Walhalla (p. 210) is visible. Comp. the Map, p. 211. We describe a wide curve to the right.

217½ M. **Ratisbon** (rail. restaurant; p. 202).

Backing out of Ratisbon station, the Munich train traverses an uninteresting district. - 222½ M. *Obertraubling.* To the left is

the Walhalla. To Passau, see R. 48. – We cross the *Grosse Laber*. — 232½ M. *Eggmühl*, where the French under Davoust (Prince d'Eckmuhl) defeated the Austrians on April 22nd, 1809. Monument by F. von Miller (1909). — The *Kleine Laber* is crossed. — 241½ M. *Neufahrn*. Branch-line viâ (16 M.) Radldorf (p. 348) to (22½ M.) Straubing (p. 348).

256 M. **Landshut.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Dräxlmair* (Pl. a; C, 4), Altstadt 53, R. 2-3, B. 1 ℳ; *Kronprinz* (Pl. c; C, 4), Altstadt 29; *Drei Mohren* (Pl. b; C, 4), Altstadt 69, R. 1½-3 ℳ; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. d; A, 1), near the station, R. 1-1½ ℳ. – Cafe. *Fischer*, Altstadt (Pl. C, 4), W. side. — Wine Room. *Martinsklause*, Kirch-Gasse (Pl. C, 4). — Cabs. For ¼ hr. 45 pf., ½ hr. 70 pf., 1 hr. 1 ℳ 40 pf.; from the station to the town 60 pf. — Tramway from the station to (1½ M.) the town, in 10 min. (10 pf.).

Landshut (1290 ft.), with 25,100 inhab., the capital of Lower Bavaria, with handsome brick churches and gabled houses, lies picturesquely on the right bank of the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. The quarter on this island is called *Zwischen-Brücken*. From 1255 to 1503 Landshut was the capital of the Duchy of Bayern-Landshut, and in 1800-26 it was the seat of a university (comp. p. 226). An historical festival ('Landshuter Hochzeit') is celebrated every summer in memory of the marriage of Duke George with the Polish princess Hedwig in 1475.

The station (Pl. A, 1) lies on the left bank of the Isar, in the suburb of *St. Nikola*, 20 min. from the N. end of the 'Altstadt'. On the way to the town we pass the Cistercian nunnery of *Seligental* (Pl. B, C, 2), founded in 1232, with a church rebuilt by Dom. Zimmermann (?) in 1729-38. The latter has fine stucco decoration in the early-rococo style and a wood-carving of the Descent from the Cross (ca. 1525; S.E. wall). Adjacent is the Gothic *Afra-Kapelle*, originally Romanesque. — Beyond the Kleine Isar, in Zwischen-Brücken, is the small *Sebastians-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2, 3), rebuilt in 1666.

On the right bank of the Isar begins the 'Altstadt', or main street of the town, with arcades on its E. side. On the right is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche*, or *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), an elegant brick building begun by Hans Stethaimer in 1407 and finished in 1462. — Farther on, to the left, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1446 and remodelled in a Gothic style in 1860-61. The large hall on the first floor (bell for porter to the right), fitted up by Hauberrisser, is adorned with mural paintings relating to the 'Landshuter Hochzeit' (see above). In front of the Rathaus stands a bronze statue of *King Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3, by Bernhard (1868).

The *Residenz* (Pl. C, 3, 4), or royal palace, opposite the Rathaus, was begun by German architects in the Renaissance style in 1536, and completed by Italian architects in 1643. The E. façade was remodelled in 1780. The main W. building has an open colonnade

LANDSHUT
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1 Kriegerdenkmal. C 2
2 Ludwig d. Reichen-Dkm. C 4/5
3 Maximilian I. Dkm. C 3/4
4 Alte Post C 4
5 Ländtor C 4
Altdorf
Regensburg
Ländau
Güterbahnhof
Bahnhof
Südl. Flutgraben
Nördl. Flutgraben
Rennerstrasse
Seligenstrasse
Kloster Seligental
St. Seligental
Obdiskeen
Nikola
Schwaigerstrasse
Kleine Isar
Lazarett
Kavallerie Kas
Hauptpost
Viehmarkt Pl.
Residenz
Rathaus
Dominikaner K.
St. Jodok
Theater
Stadtpark
St. Martins-K.
Kaserne
Jesuiten K.
Landgericht
Burg Trausnitz
Burghuter-Tor
Amtsgef.
Gefängn.
Stadt. Hofgarten
Hofberg
Gries
Schdorf
Neumarkt a. R.
Münchner Str.
Landshuter Str.
Isar
Isarbrücke
Dammstrasse
Neumarkterstrasse
Gabelsberger Str.
Schirmerstr.
Schirmerbach
Kirchen
Schulen
Kasernen
Friedhöfe
Gasthäuser
Brücken
Plätze
Gärten
Promenaden
Eisenbahnen
Strassen
Wege
Flüsse
Bäche
Gräben
Gebäude
Ortschaften
Höhen
Wald
Wiesen
Felder
Grenzen
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig

on the side next the court and a closed façade towards the Länd-Str. The rooms have vaulted stucco ceilings and frescoes. Custodian in the portal to the right (ticket 20 pf.). — Adjoining the palace, No. 81, is the Pappenberg house, with an interesting court. — To the W. of the 'Altstadt', at the end of the Theater-Gasse, is the Länd-Tor (Pl. 5; C, 4), with the *Collections of the Historical Society* (Sun. 11-12; keeper next door).

Farther S. in the 'Altstadt' is the **St. Martins-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), a late-Gothic brick church with slender pillars, begun before 1392 by Meister Hans Stethaimer of Burghausen and completed about 1432. On the W. side is a tower (435 ft. high) erected ca. 1500, one of the highest mediæval church-towers in Germany. The portals are elaborately decorated. Outside the S. wall, protected by a railing, is the tomb of Hans Stethaimer, with his bust and a figure of the Saviour. Inside the chief points of interest are the pulpit with its stone canopy (1422), a large wooden crucifix (ca. 1500; left of the W. portal), and the stone high-altar (1424).

Nearly opposite St. Martin's, on the W. side of the 'Altstadt', is the old *House of the Estates* (Pl. 4; C, 4), with late 16th cent. frescoes of the Bavarian sovereigns from Otho I. to Maximilian I. (restored). — In the Dreifaltigkeits-Platz is a bronze statue of *Duke Louis the Rich* (d. 1479; Pl. 2, C 4), founder of the university (p. 226), by Fr. Brugger (1858).

Above the town to the S. (ascent in 8 min. by the Berg-Str.) rises **Burg Landshut** or **Trausnitz** (1520 ft.; Pl. C, 5), an old castle begun by Duke Louis of Kelheim in 1204 (comp. p. xxviii), and the residence down to 1503 of the Dukes of Bayern-Landshut. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252, and spent a part of his childhood at the Trausnitz. The building now contains the archives; part of the top floor has been fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. Custodian at the second gate, on the left (½-1 *M.*).

The two main buildings stand at right angles to each other and on the side facing the court are furnished with arcades above the ground-floor (ca. 1578). In the court is a well, surmounted by a wrought-iron framework; the bronze pails (1558) are now kept inside the castle. The mural paintings on the 'Narren-Treppe' (fools' staircase) represent scenes from the Italian comedy. Some of the apartments were painted in the Renaissance style in 1577-80 from designs by Fr. Sustris. The late-Romanesque *Chapel* (restored) is a part of the original structure. It contains interesting seated figures in stucco of Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles (on the balustrade of the choir), a relief of the Annunciation, mural paintings (in the altar-recess), and a 'Sakramentshäuschen' (p. 170) of 1471.

We may descend from the castle through the *Hof-Garten* (Pl. D, 4), a public park with shady walks on the E. slope of the hill. Thence we either go S. to Hofberg (p. 232) or N. to the 'Neustadt', at the S. end of which is the old *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1640 and containing a large high-altar. — The

St. Jodok-Kirche (Pl. D, 3, 4), a brick edifice of ca. 1338, contains the tomb of P. von Altenhaus, in red marble (early 16th cent.; in the baptistery). — The old *Dominican Church* (Pl. D, 3) contains interesting choir-stalls behind the high-altar.

Beyond the Trausnitz, 20 min. from the town (viâ the Hof-Garten, p. 231), lies the village of *Hofberg* (Hot. Mariawaberl), a summer resort with an early-Gothic parish-church. — Fine view of the town and valley from the garden-restaurant on the *Klausenberg* (beyond Pl. A, 6), 25 min. S.W. of the town, reached by following the Freising high-road to the flood-arch of the Rott-Tal railway, and ascending to the left immediately beyond it.

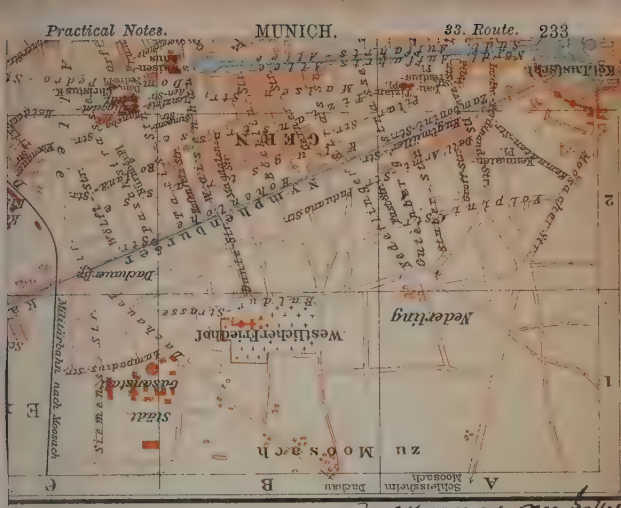
Branch-line N. to (17½ M.) *Rottenburg an der Grossen Laber*, whence an omn. plies daily in 1¾ hr. to (7 M.) *Rohr* (p. 214).

From Landshut to Landau, 30 M., railway in ¾-1¼ hr., the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein and Prague, also used by expresses to Vienna viâ Passau. — The line descends along the left bank of the Isar. — 18 M. *Dingolfing*, on the right bank, with a handsome parish-church of 1467. — We next traverse the Dingolfinger Isar-Moos. — 26 M. *Pilsting* (p. 355). — 30 M. *Landau an der Isar* (p. 355).

From Landshut to Neumarkt an der Rott, 24 M., railway in 1¼ hr., used by the direct trains from Hof and Ratisbon to Mühldorf and Salzburg (Trieste). — We cross the Isar. — At (8½ M.) *Geisenhausen* the *Kleine Vils* is crossed. — 13½ M. *Vilsbiburg* (1475 ft.; Hot. zur Post), with 3100 inhab., on the *Grosse Vils*. — At (17½ M.) *Aich* we cross the *Bina*. — 24 M. *Neumarkt an der Rott* (p. 355).

The Munich line ascends the left bank of the *Isar*. — 261 M. *Gündlkofen*. To the left is *Schloss Kronwinkel*. — 263 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small Schloss to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed near its junction with the Isar. — 267 M. *Moosburg* (1380 ft.; Hot. zur Alten Post), an ancient town with 3550 inhabitants. The Romanesque church contains a late-Gothic high-altar, 50 ft. high, with sculptures by Hans Leinberger (ca. 1520). Omn. to Erding, see p. 338. The Alps become visible on the left. — 272 M. *Langenbach*. Branch-line to (22½ M.) *Mainburg* (p. 227).

277½ M. **Freising** (1380 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bayerischer Hof; Furtnerbräu, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.-2 ℳ), a town with 15,000 inhab. on the left bank of the Isar, is the seat of an episcopal see (now the archbishopric of Munich-Freising and located in Munich) founded in 724 by St. Corbinian. — A few paces from the station we take the Münchener Str. to the right and cross the *Moosach*. After 10 min. we ascend the Obere Domberg-Gasse to the right to (3 min.) the Dom-Platz. Opposite rises the *Klerikal-Seminar*, with early-German paintings, sculptures, etc. Through the seminary we enter the Domhof, with the statue of Bishop Otho of Freising (d. 1158), the historian of the Hohenstaufen. On the E. rises the Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its two towers, double aisles, and galleries, begun in 1159, provided with a vaulted roof in 1480, and remodelled in 1620-24. In 1723 the interior was decorated by the brothers


Nederling
Westliches Friedhof
zu Moosach
Moosach
Schleissheim
Dachau
Mühldorf
Kasernen
Stall
Bahnhof
Pasing
Gabelsberger Str.
Landsberger Str.
Nymphenburger Str.
Schwanthaler Str.
Bayerstr.
Sonnenstr.
Goethestr.
Schillerstr.
Lenbachplatz
Karlsplatz
Maximilianstr.
Residenz
Hofgarten
Odeonsplatz
Ludwigstr.
Theatinerstr.
Kaufingerstr.
Neuhauserstr.
Sendlingerstr.
Sendlingerthor
Isarthor
Maximilianeum
Maximilianeum Pl.
Kgl. Hofgarten
Kgl. Residenz
Kgl. Marstall
Kgl. Reitschule
Kgl. Hofbräuhaus
Kgl. Hofbrauhaus

BOGEN-
HAUSEN
HAIDHAUSEN
Ostbahnhof
Ostlicher
Friedhof
Maximilianstr.
Ismaning
Sudhausen
Muhldorf, Berg
Rosenheim

Asam with painting and stucco-work. We should notice the late-Romanesque inner portal (partly disfigured), the statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix, of 1161 (in the raised vestibule to the left of the entrance), and the quadruple Romanesque crypt, the vaulting of which rests on round and polygonal columns. Gothic choir-stalls (1488). The *Benedictus-Kirche*, connected with the cathedral by cloisters, contains a stained-glass window of 1391. From the Domberg we descend E., then W., to the *Rathaus* in the Marien-Platz, containing frescoes relating to the history of the town (1912). — About 20 min. W. lies the old abbey of *Weihenstephan* (1625 ft.), now an agricultural college (restaurant).

291½ M. *Schleissheim* (p. 303). — 303 M. *Munich.*

33. Munich.

Railway Stations. (1) *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 5, *II;* restaurant; p. 245), forming a terminus for most of the lines. Omnibuses of the larger hotels meet the trains here. — (2) *Starnberger Bahnhof* (Pl. D, E, 5; *II*), on the N. side of the Haupt-Bahnhof, for the trains to Starnberg, Murnau, Partenkirchen, Oberammergau, and Kochel. New building under construction. — (3) *Isartal-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8, *I;* restaurant), for the line to Wolfratshausen and Kochel (R. 39a). — (4) *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 8; *I*) and (5) *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 7; *I*), supplementary stations for the Rosenheim and Mühldorf lines (R. 43, 44b). — A new station for the Holzkirchen line is being built on the S. side of the Haupt-Bahnhof. — Porter from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lb., 40 pf. up to 220 lb. Outside porter for luggage up to 55 lb. 40 pf. for ½ hr., 20 pf. each ¼ hr. more. The Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau (p. 242) conveys luggage from the stations to the town (up to 110 lb. 1 ℳ, hand-bag 50 pf.). — Cabs, see p. 236. A fee of 20 pf. is charged for the ticket (Bestellmarke) securing a cab at the Haupt-Bahnhof.

Hotels (charges are written up in each room; rooms should be engaged beforehand in the season). Of the highest class: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. a, F, 5, 6; *II*), Maximilian-Str. 4, with restaurant (p. 235), American bar, and telegraph, railway, and luggage offices, R. 5-12 (with bath from 15), B. 2, L. 3-4½, D. (6-8 p.m.) 6, S. (8-11.30 p.m.) 3½-4½, P. (Oct.-April) 9-15, omn. 1½ ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Continental* (Pl. e, E 5; *II*), Otto-Str. 6, with American bar, telegraph office, and garden, R. from 5 (with bath from 12), B. 2, L. (12-2 p.m.) 4½, D. (6-8 p.m.) 6, P. (Oct.-June) from 12, omn. (incl. luggage) 1½ ℳ; **Regina-Palast-Hotel* (Pl. r p, E 5; *II*), Maximilians-Platz 5, with American bar, R. 7-20, B. 1½, L. (12-2 p.m.) 4, D. (6-9 p.m.) 6, S. (7-11 p.m.) 4, P. (in winter only) from 12, omn. 1 ℳ; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. b, F 5; *II*), Promenade-Platz 19, with American bar, R. 5-15 (with bath from 10), B. 1½, L. 4, D. (1 p.m.) 4, P. from 13, omn. 1 ℳ; **Hôt. de Russie* (Pl. *g*, E 5; *II*), Otto-Str. 4, with American bar, R. 5-12 (with bath from 10), B. 1¾, L. 3-4½, D. (6-8 p.m.) 6, omn. 1½ ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Bellevue* (Pl. c, E 5; *II*), Karls-Platz 25, R. from 5, B. 1½, D. 5, P. from 13 ℳ; **Excelsior*, Schützen-Str. 5 (Pl. E, 5, 6), R. 4-10, B. 1¼, D. 2-4 ℳ. — Slightly less pretentious: **Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d, E, 5, 6; *II*), Bayer-Str. 23, near the Haupt-Bahnhof, R. 4-7, B. 1½, D. 3-5 ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Leinfelder* (Pl. g, E 5; *II*), Lenbach-Platz 9, R. 3½-8, B. 1½, D. 3½, P. 10-14 ℳ, omn. 80 pf.; **Marienbad* (Pl. h, E 5; *II*), Barer-Str. 11, an old family hotel with garden, R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 3½, P. 10-12 ℳ; **Park-Hotel* (Pl. *k*, E 5; *II*), Maximilians-Platz 21, R. 4-12 (with bath from 8), B. 1½, D. (1-3 p.m) 4, in the restaurant 3-5, P. from 10, omn. 1 ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Grünwald* (Pl. w, E 5; *II*), Hirten-Str. 25, near the

Haupt-Bahnhof, R. 2½-4, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. (12-2.30 p.m.) 2½-3½, P. from 9 *M*.

In the Bayer-Str., S. of the Haupt-Bahnhof: No. 31, **Hôt. de l'Europe* (Pl. l, E 6; *II*), R. 2½-7, B 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3½-5 *M*; No. 43, **Terminus*: No. 9, *Habsburg* (Pl. *l*, E, 5, 6; *II*); No. 37, *Gassner* (Pl. *c*, E 6; *II*); No. 41, *Metropol* (Pl. *d*, D 6; *II*), R. 2½-4, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 1½-2½ *M*; No. 47, *Wittelsbach* (Pl. *f*, D 6; *II*); No. 45, *Post* (Pl. *e*, D 6; *II*). — In the Arnulf-Str., N. of the Haupt-Bahnhof: Nos. 6-8, **National-Simmen* (Pl. *a*, D 5; *II*), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2-3, P. 6-8 *M*; No. 2, *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. r, E 5; *II*), R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; No. 4, *Wolff* (Pl. *b*, E 5; *II*); Nos. 16-18, *Central* (Pl. *h*, D 5; *II*), good; No. 22, *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. *i*, D 5; *II*). — Between the Haupt-Bahnhof and the Karls-Platz: *Kaiserhof* (Pl. p, E 5; *II*), Schützen-Str. 12, R. 2 *M* 20 pf.-4, B. 1, D. 1½-3, P. 7 *M*; **Schottenhamel* (Pl. v, E 5; *II*), corner of Luitpold-Str. and Prielmaier-Str.; *Schweizerhof* (Pl. x, E 5; *II*), Luisen-Str. 1. — In the Karls-Platz: *Stachus* (Pl. m, E 6; *II*), R. 2½-7, B. 1¼, D. 2-4, P. 8 *M*; **Roter Hahn* (Pl. y, E 6; *II*), R. 2¾-6, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 2½, P. 9-12 *M*; *Hot. Karlsplatz* (Pl. *p*, E 6; *II*), R. 2-3 *M*. — In the Inner City: **Englischer Hof* (Pl. f, F 6; *II*), Diener-Str. 11, R. 3-6, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. 3-5, S. 2½-3½, omn. 1 *M*; **Deutscher Hof* (Pl. t, E 6; *II*), Neuhauser Str. 40, R. 2½-6, D. (12-3 p.m.) 2-4 *M*; *Bamberger Hof* (Pl. o, E 6; *II*), Neuhauser Str. 25-28, R. 1 *M* 80 pf.-4, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; *Savoy* (Pl. n, E 6; *II*), Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 32, R. 2¼-4, B. 1, D. from 1½ *M*, omn. 60 pf.; *Peterhof* (Pl. q, F 6; *II*), Marien-Platz 26; *Maximilian* (Pl. i, F, 5, 6; *II*), hôtel garni, Maximilian-Str. 44, 2nd floor, R. 2-4, D. 1-1½ *M*; *Hôt.-Pens. Astoria*, Neuhauser Str. 21, new. — To the S. of the Karls-Platz: *Reichshof* (Pl. u, E 6; *II*), Sonnen-Str. 15, R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M*, omn. 60 pf. (motor 1 *M*); *Wagner* (Pl. *n*, E 6; *II*), Sonnen-Str. 21-23, with a concert-hall, R. 2-5 (with bath from 6), B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, omn. 80 pf.; *Ring-Hotel* (Pl. ri, E 6; *II*), Sendlingertor-Platz 1, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf. — To the S. of the Bayer-Str.: *Herzog Heinrich* (Pl. he, E 6; *II*), Landwehr-Str. 9, R. from 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Germania* (Pl. ge, E 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 28; *Drei Raben* (Pl. *q*, E 6; *II*), Schiller-Str. 6; *Bavaria*, Schiller-Str. 10, corner of Schwanthaler-Str.; *Schwarzer Adler*, Schiller-Str. 32 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Stuttgarter Hof*, Mars-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 5; *II*); *Fränkischer Hof*, Senefelder-Str. 2-3 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Viktoria* (Pl. vi, E 7; *II*), Lindwurm-Str. 23-25. — *Baseler Hof* (Pl. k, E, F, 5; *II*), a hospice, Pranner-Str. 11, R. 2-5 *M*, well spoken of; *Christliches Hospiz*, Mathilden-Str. 4-5 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), R. 1½-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 10 pf.; *Union* (Pl. *o*, E 5; *II*), Catholic, Barer-Str. 7, **R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*.**

Pensions. Arcis-Str. (Pl. E, 5, 4; *II*): No. 44, *Thurner*, P. 4-5 *M*. — Barer-Str. (Pl. F, 5; *II*): No. 38, *Finckh*, 5-8 *M*. — Bayer-Str. (Pl. D, E, 6, 5; *II*): No. 25, *Jugend*, 5-8 *M*. — Brienner-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4, 5; *II*): No. 8, *Toussaint*, 6-10 *M*; No. 9, *Beausëjour*, 7-12 *M*. — Galerie-Str. (Pl. F, 5; *II*): No. 11, *Podlech*, 5-7 *M*. — Herzog-Rudolf-Str. (Pl. F, G, 5, *II*): No. 30, *Hansa*, 5-7 *M*. — Herzogspital-Str. Pl. E, 6; *II*: No. 14, *Wild*, 4-6 *M*. — Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. Pl. E, 6; *II*: No. 12, *Austria*, 5-6 *M*. — Hess-Str. (Pl. E, 4; *I*): No. 26, *Gruber*, 5-7 *M*; No. 30, *Waltenberg*, 1 *M* 70 pf.-8 *M*. — Jager-Str. Pl. F, 5; *II*: No. 1, *Dietrich*, 6-8 *M*. — Kanal-Str. (Pl. F, 6; *II*): No. 38, *Sickel*, 5-7½ *M*. — Karl-Str. Pl. D, E, 5; *II*: No. 28, *Mainz*, 4-7 *M*. — Ludwig-Str. Pl. F, 5, 4; *II*: No. 22a, *Gartenheim*, 7-11 *M*. — Luisen-Str. (Pl. E, 5; *II*: No. 50, *Bürger*, 5-7 *M*. — Mathilden-Str. Pl. E, 6; *II*: No. 10, *Nizza*, 5-8 *M*. — Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*): No. 8, *Liesecke*, 8-15 *M*; No. 18, *Elite*, 6-12 *M*. — Maximilian-Str. (Pl. F, G 6; *II*: Nos. 5-6, *Blocker*, 5-8 *M*: No. 20b, *Bucher*, 5½-7 *M*. — Neuhauser Str. (Pl. E, 6; *II*: No. 21, *Astoria*, R. 2-7, B. 1 *M*. — Prinz-Ludwig-Str. (Pl. E, 5; *II*): No. 5, *Beckenbauer*, 6-12 *M*: No. 7, *Stella*, 6-10 *M*. — Schelling-Str. (Pl. E, F, 3, 4; *I*): No. 1, *Berg*, 1 *M* 80 pf.-7 *M*: No. 10, *Sibin*, 5-6 *M*. — Schwanthaler-Str. (Pl. D, E, 6; *II*): No. 79, *Reichskrone*, 4-8 *M*. — Sonnen-Str.

(Pl. E, 6; *II*): No. 6, *Helios*, from 5 *M.* — Von der Tann-Str. (Pl. F, 5; *II*): No. 22, *Tann*, 4½-7 *M.* — Theresien-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4; *II*): No. 19, *Amalia*, 4-5 *M.*; No. 30, *Bellevue*, 5-7 *M.*; No. 82, *Quisisana*, 6-8 *M.* — Türken-Str. (Pl. F, 4, 5; *II*): No. 6, *Washeim*, 5-9 *M.*; No. 35, *Bristol* (English), 4-6 *M.* — Wittelsbacher Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*): No. 2, *Grebenau*, 5-9 *M.*; No. 3, *Steinmann*, 5-8 *M.*

Cafés-Restaurants (beer in all). At many of the hotels and wine-restaurants; *Luitpold* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), Brienner-Str. 8, near the Wittelsbacher Platz, D. 2-3 *M.*; 'Terrassen-Restaurant' at the *Regina-Palast-Hotel* (p. 233), D. 3 *M.*; *Hôt. de Russie* (p. 233), D. 2½ *M.*; *Hot. Excelsior* (p. 233); *Hof-Theater*, Residenz-Str. 12 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), D. from 1½ *M.*; *Preysing-Palais* (p. 257), Residenz-Str. 27; *Neue Börse*, Maximilians-Platz 8 (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), D. 1 *M* 20 pf.-3 *M.*; *Heck*, Galerie-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), by the Hof-Garten; *Thomasbräu (Domhof)*, Kaufinger Str. 15 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*); *Kaiserhof* (p. 234), D. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Viktoria*, Maximilian-Str., corner of Thiersch-Str. (Pl. G, 6; *II*), D. 1 *M.*; *Deutscher Hof* (p. 234); *Peterhof* (p. 234); *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 13; *Orient*, Sonnen-Str. 26 (Pl. E, 6; *II*), corner of Schwanthaler-Str.; *Modern*, Theresien-Str. 80 (Pl. E, 4; *I*), opposite the Technische Hochschule; *Deutsches Haus*, Sophien-Str. 1a, corner of Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*). — AUTOMATIC RESTAURANTS. Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*); Neuhauser Str. 3 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); Theatiner-Str. 47 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); Reichenbach-Str. 39 (Pl. F, 6, 7; *II*). — VEGETARIAN RESTAURANTS. *Ethos*, Otto-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 5; *II*); *Ceres*, Löwengrube 8 (Pl. E, F, 5, 6; *II*); *Vegetarisches Speisehaus*, Schraudolph-Str. 2a (Pl. E, F, 4, 3; *I*); *Vegetarierheim*, Türken-Str. 24 (Pl. F, 4, 5; *II*).

Wine Restaurants. First-class: **Vier Jahreszeiten* (p. 233; entr. Marstall-Str.), with American bar; *Schleich*, with the *Odeon Bar* (artistically fitted up), Brienner-Str. 4-5 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); **Rest. Français*, at the Café Luitpold (see above). — Less pretentious, but good: *Park-Hotel* (p. 233), *Künstlerhaus* (p. 249), Lenbach-Platz 8 (Pl. E, 5; *II*), D. 2½-3½ *M.*, beer also in both; *Ratskeller* (p. 248), entr. Diener-Str.; *Kunstgewerbe-Haus* (p. 250); *Eberspacher*, Pfandhaus-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 5; *II*); *Eckel*, Burg-Str. 17 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), D. 1 *M* 70 pf.-2 *M* 20 pf.; *Heidelberger Fass*, Bräuhaus-Str. 4 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Neuner*, Herzogspital-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Torggel-Stube*, in the Platzl, near the Hofbräuhaus (Pl. F, 6; *II*). — *Continental Bodega*, Maffei-Str. 4 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Ristorante Italiano al Bersagliere*, Isartor-Platz 3 (Pl. F, 6; *II*).

Beer Houses (beer on draught; comp. under cafés-restaurants). *Hofbräuhaus* (Pl. F, 6, *II*; p. 251), in the Platzl, frequented by all classes (no waiters on the ground-floor; on the first floor is the 'Trink-Stube'; on the second floor the 'Festsaal', with orchestra on Tues. and Thurs.); *Bauerngirgl*, Residenz-Str. 20 (Pl. F, 5; *II*), D. 1-2 *M.*; *Bürgerbräu*, Kaufinger Str. 6 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*); *Augustinerbräu*, *Pschorrbräu*, *Bamberger Hof* (Spatenbräu; D. 1½ *M.*), Neuhauser Str. 16, 11, and 26 (Pl. E 6, *II*); *Paulanerbräu*, Kaufinger Str. 11-12 (Pl. E, F, 6; *II*), D. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M.*; *Franziskaner*, Residenz-Str. 9 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Mathäser Bierhallen*, Bayer-Str. 5 (Pl. D, E, 5, 6; *II*), popular. Near the Pinakotheken (Pl. E, 4; *I*): *Lohengrin*, Türken-Str. 50 (Pl. F, 4, 5; *I*); *Wittelsbacher Garten*, Theresien-Str. 38, near the Türken-Str., D. ¾-1½ *M.* — *Pilsner Urquell*, Sporer-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 6; *II*). — 'Weissbier': *Schneider & Sohn*, corner of the Tal and Maderbräu-Str. (Pl. F, 6; *II*).

The large 'Bierkeller' in the suburbs, belonging to the Munich breweries, attract numerous visitors on summer evenings (band-music); they generally possess gardens and fair restaurants. *Löwenbräu-Keller* (Pl. D, 4; *I*), Stiglmaier-Platz, with a terrace-garden and a large concert-room (military band every evening). — On the right bank of the Isar: *Hofbräuhaus-Keller* (Pl. G, 6; *II*), Innere Wiener-Str. 12, near the Maximilianeum; *Franziskaner-Keller* (Pl. G, 7; *I*), Hoch-Str. 7, with a fine

view-terrace; *Münchner Kindl-Keller* (Pl. G, 7; *II*), Rosenheimer Str. 20, with a large concert-room; *Bürgerbräu-Keller* (Pl. G, 7; *II*), Rosenheimer Str. 29; *Eberl-Faber-Keller* (Pl. G, 7; *II*), Rosenheimer Str. 17; *Gasteig-Keller* (Pl. G, 6, 7; *II*), Gasteig 1; *Maximilians-Keller* (Sterneckerbräu), Äußere Prinzregenten-Str. 15 (Pl. H, 5; *I*), near the Prinzregenten-Theater. — *Augustiner-Keller* (Pl. D, 5; *I*), Herbst-Str. 1; *Spaten-Keller* (Pl. D, 6; *I*), Bayer-Str. 109; *Hacker-Keller* and *Bavaria-Keller* (Pschorrbräu), Theresien-Höhe (Pl. D, 6; *I*); *Thomasbräu-Keller*, Kapuziner-Platz 5 (Pl. D, E, 7; *I*); *Kochelbräu-Keller* (Pl. D, 8; *I*), Schmied von Kochel-Str. — In the breweries and beer-gardens the beer is served in earthenware mugs holding a litre ('Mass'), in the restaurants in glasses containing $^1/_2$ or $^1/_4$ litre. Specially strong kinds of beer are drunk at certain seasons only: *Salvator*, for a week from the Sun. before March 19th, at the *Salvator-Keller* (Pl. F, 8; *I*), Hoch-Str. 49, and the *Kolosseums-Bierhalle*, Balan-Str. 75 (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; *I*), both in the suburb of Au; *Bock* (first introduced from Einbeck in the 16th cent.), at the beginning of May and Corpus Christi (usually 7-9.30 a.m. only), at the *Hofbräuhaus* (p. 235), etc. The season for the strong, well-matured *Märzenbier* begins at the time of the Oktober-Fest (p. 239).

Cafés (mostly closed in the evening; cafés-restaurants, see p. 235). *Central*, Brienner-Str. 53 (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*); *Parade*, Ludwig-Str. 4 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Prinz-Regent*, Prinzregenten-Str. 4 (Pl. F, G, 5; *II*); *Odeon*, Brienner-Str. 56 (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*); *Plendl*, Rosen Str. 11 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Fürstenhof*, Neuhauser Str. 21 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Palast-Café*, Theatiner-Str. 16 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Cafe Rathaus*, Marien-Platz, corner of Diener-Str. (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Theater-Café*, adjoining the Künstler-Theater (Pl. C, 6; *I*), in summer only; *Bauknecht*, *Helbig*, *Arkaden*, all in the arcades of the Hof-Garten (Pl. F, 5; *II*), with seats outside in summer; *Glasl*, corner of Theresien-Str. and Amalien-Str. (Pl. F, 4; *II*); *Dom-Café*, S. side of the Frauen-Platz (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str. 3 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Orlando di Lasso*, Platzl 4 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Perzel*, Marien-Platz 13 (Pl. F, 6; *II*); *Karlstor*, Neuhauser Str. 34 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Union*, Herzogspital-Str. 12 (Pl. E, 6; *II*); *Schelling*, Schelling-Str. 56 (Pl. F, 4; *I*).

Confectioners. *Regina-Palast-Hotel* (p. 233), with orchestra in the afternoon: *Ceylon Tea Rooms*, at the Hot. Maximilian (p. 234), fashionable: *Trautmann & Vokt*, Promenade-Platz 14 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Eyerich*, Maffei-Str. 4 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Teichlein*, Kaufinger Str. 34; *Haaser*, Theatiner-Str. 23; *Griebel*, Residenz-Str. 26 (Pl. F, 5; *II*); *Bernhard*, Theresien-Str. 25 (Pl. F, 4; *II*); *Gocht*, Maximilian-Str. 32 (Pl. F, G, 6; *II*). — *Witkowski's Cocoa Rooms*, Karls-Platz 7 (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*).

Baths. **Städtisches Karl-Müller-Volksbad* (Pl. G, 6, *II*; p. 301) with vapour-baths and swimming-baths, open till midday on Sun.; *Königliches Hofbad* or *Maximiliansbad* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-baths; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 67 (Pl. E, 4, 5; *II*); *Marienbad* (p. 233); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 2 (Pl. E, F, 6, 7; *II*). River-baths in the Würm: *Städtisches Ungererbad* (Pl. G, 1; *I*), *Ludwigsbad* (Pl. G, 1; *I*), both at Schwabing. — *Gernbad*, Gern 8. — *Steiner-Bad* at Pasing (p. 303).

Cabs. Many of the cab-drivers and chauffeurs speak English. The radius of the taximeter cabs extends for nearly 3 M. from the Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6; *II*). Night tariff from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. Tickets at the Haupt-Bahnhof, see p. 233. Luggage under 22 lb. free; above that, 20 pf. for every 55 lb.

Taximeter Cabs (with one horse). Within the cab-district, and from points outside the cab-district to points within, 1-2 pers., 800 metres 70 pf., each 400 m. more 10 pf.; 3 pers. 600 m. 70 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf. At night, and by day to a point outside the cab-district, 1-3 pers. 400 m. 70 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf. — Waiting before the beginning of the drive, 6 min. 70 pf., each 3 min. more 10 pf.

Motor Cabs. For 1-3 pers. by day within the cab-district, or from points outside the cab-district to points within (same fares at night),

900 metres 90 pf., each 300 m. more 10 pf.; for 1-3 pers. at night within the cab-district, and for 4-5 pers. by day within the cab-district or (same fares at night) from points outside to points within, 600 m. 90 pf., each 200 m. more 10 pf.; to a point outside, or for 4-5 pers. at night within the cab-district, 450 m. 90 pf., each 150 m. more 10 pf. — Waiting before the beginning of the drive, 6 min. 90 pf., each 2 min. more 10 pf.

Fiacres (with two horses; few in summer), 1-4 pers. 1/4 hr. 1 ℳ 20 pf., each 1/4 hr. more 70 pf.; 5-6 pers. 1 ℳ 30 pf. and 80 pf. Double fares at night.

Circular Drives (2 hrs.) in May-Sept., starting at 9.30, 9.45, 2.30, and 3.15 (in July and Aug. at 9.15 and 4.30 also) from the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) and 1/4 hr. later from the Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*); tickets (4 ℳ) at the starting-points, the Fremden-Verkehrsverein, and the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau (p. 242). The latter organizes also circular drives in motor-cars, starting at 9 and 2.15 from the office in the Promenade-Platz (whole day 20, morning 10, afternoon 12 ℳ). — Circular drive in a horse-cab (no stoppages) for 1-2 pers. 5 ℳ 40, 3 or more pers. 6 ℳ 70 pf.; in a motor-cab for 1-3 pers. 7 ℳ, for 4-5 pers. 9 ℳ 80 pf.; tickets at the Fremden-Verkehrsverein, the kiosk in the Lenbach-Platz, etc.

Tramways (10-20 pf., except for Nos. 18 and 25). The cars are marked by numbers corresponding with those in the following list. At the halting-places the numbers of the cars which pass these points are posted up. The name-plates of the cars which traverse the Bahnhofs-Platz are distinguished by a transverse red bar. Plan-references are to the larger plan at p. 233. — **1** (blue lamp). From *Nymphenburg* (Not-burga-Str.; Pl. A, 3) viâ the Stiglmaier-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), and Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G, 6, 7) to the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 7). — **2** (red). N. Ring Line: From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 5) viâ the Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), Isartor-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Maximilian Monument, Galerie-Str. (Pl. G, F, 5; near the National Museum), Ludwig-Str. (Pl. F, 5), Theresien-Str. (Pl. F, E, 4; Pinakotheks), and Augusten-Str. to the *Haupt-Bahnhof*. — **3** (green). From the *Arnulf-Str.* (Pl. D, 5) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof, Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E, 5), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5), Ludwig-Str. (Pl. F, 5, 4), and Leopold-Str. (Pl. F, G, 3) to *Schwabing* (Feilitzsch-Str.; Pl. G, 2). — **4** (red and yellow). From the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 7) viâ the Maximilianeum (Pl. G, 6), Promenade-Platz (Pl. F, 5), Karl-Str. (Pl. E, 5), and Neuhausen (Pl. C, B, 4, 3) to the *West-Friedhof* (Pl. B, 1). — **5** (white). From the *Marien-Platz* (Pl. F, 6; Heilige Geist-Kirche) viâ the Reichenbach-Brücke (Pl. F, 7) to the *Candid-Platz* (Pl. E, 9). — **6** (white and blue). From *Schwabing* (Belgrad-Str.; Pl. F, 2) viâ the Barer-Str. (Pl. F, E, 4, 5; Pinakotheks), Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7), and Sendling to *Thalkirchen* (p. 325; Hofmann-Str.; beyond Pl. C, 10). — **7** (green and red). From the *Georgen-Str.* (Pl. E, 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof, Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), and Fraunhofer-Str. (Pl. F, 7) to the *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. G, 8). — **9** (yellow). From the *Landsberger-Str.* (Barth-Str.; Pl. B, 5) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G, 6, 7), and Wiener Platz (Prinzregenten-Theater; Pl. H, 5, 6) to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. H, 4, 5). — **10** (yellow and green). From *Schwabing* (Feilitzsch-Str.; Pl. G, 2) viâ the Leopold-Str. (Pl. G, F, 3), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), and Süd-Friedhof (Pl. E, 7) to the *Isartal-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 8). — **11** (blue and green). From *Neuhausen* (Rotkreuz-Platz; Pl. C, 4) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), and Ludwigs-Brücke to the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 7). — **12** (violet). S. Ring Line: From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E, 5) viâ the Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7), Giesingerberg (Pl. F, 8, 9), Ost-Friedhof (Pl. F, 8), Maximiliancum (Pl. G, 6), and Promenade-Platz (Pl. F, 5) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof*. — **13** (violet and green). From *Schwabing* (Nord-Friedhof; Pl. G, H, 1) viâ the Leopold-Str. (Pl. G, F, 3), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5), and Maximilians-Platz (Pl. F, E, 5) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Arnulf-Str.; Pl. E, 5). — **16** (white and green). From *Schwabing* (Belgrad-Str.; Pl. F, 2) viâ the Barer-Str. (Pl. F, E, 4, 5; Pinakotheks), Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6), Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6) and

Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7) to *Sendling* (Forstenrieder Str.; Pl. C, 8, 9), going on to *Holzapfelkreuth* (comp. No. 18) in the afternoons. — **17** (blue and red). From *Schwabing* (Hohenzollern-Str.; Pl. F, 3) viâ the Josephs-Platz (Pl. E, 3), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 5), and Goethe-Platz (Pl. D, 7) to *Giesing* (Pilgersheimer-Str.; Pl. F, E, 9). — **18** (white and red). From *Sendling* (Forstenrieder Str.; Pl. C, 8, 9) to *Holzapfelkreuth* (beyond Pl. C, 8; Waldfriedhof). — **19** (blue and yellow). From *Steinhausen* (beyond Pl. H, 6) viâ the Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G, 6, 7), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E, 5), and Ausstellungs-Park (Pl. D, C, 6) to the *Trappentreu Str.* (Pl. C, 6). — **24** (white). From the *Karls-Platz* (Pl. E, 5, 6) viâ the Stiglmaier-Platz (Pl. D, E, 4) to the *Dachauer Str.* (Leonrod-Str.; Pl. D, 3). — **25** (white and blue). From the *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. F, 8) viâ the Grünwalder Platz (Tierpark Hellabrunn, p. 302) to *Menterschwaige*, *Grosshesselohe*, and *Grünwald* (p. 301; beyond Pl. E, 10). — **26** (white and violet). From the *Kölner Platz* (Pl. F, 1) viâ the Leopold-Str. (Pl. G, F, 3), Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), Impler-Str. (Pl. D, 8, 9), and Thalkirchner Str. (Pl. D, C, 9, 10) to the *Tierpark Hellabrunn* (p. 302). — **29** (green and yellow). From the *Karls-Platz* (Pl. E, 5, 6) to *Laim* and *Pasing* (p. 303; beyond Pl. A, 5). — **30** (green and violet). From *Bogenhausen* (Torring-Str.; Pl. H, 4) viâ the Max-Joseph-Brücke (Pl. G, H, 4), National Museum, Maximilian Monument, Isartor-Platz (Pl. F, 6), and Auen-Str. (Pl. E, 7, 8) to the *Isartal Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 8). — **36** (white and red). From the *Kölner Platz* (Pl. F, 1) viâ the Leopold Str., Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6), Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6), and Impler-Str. to the *Gross-Markthalle* (Oberlander Str.; Pl. D, 8), going on to the *Tierpark* (comp. No. 26) on Sun. afternoons and on fine week-days.

General Post Office (Pl. F, 5, 6; *II*) in the Max-Joseph-Platz (poste restante and at Bayer-Str. 12, on the S. side of the Haupt-Bahnhof. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), Bahnhof-Platz 1; also at the Max-Joseph-Platz office (entr. Residenz-Str.).

Theatres. *Königliches Hof- und National-Theater* (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 256), performances almost daily (closed in July). Opera prices: 1st row of the Balkon (dress-circle), 1st and 2nd rows Parkett (stalls) 8-12 *M.* (plays 6 *M.*); 3rd-13th rows of the Parkett, 2nd row of the Balkon, front seat in a Balkon Loge (dress-circle box) or in the Erster Rang (upper circle) 6-10 *M.* (plays 4 *M.*); standing-room in the Parkett 5 *M.* (plays 3 *M.*); back seat in a Balkon-Loge or in the Erster Rang, front seat in the Zweiter Rang 5-8 *M.* (plays 3½ *M.*); gallery 2-3 *M.* (1 *M.* 40 pf.). Performances usually begin at 7 p.m. (grand operas at 6 p.m.). Box-office open 9-1 and 4-5 (entr. in the Maximilian-Str.); booking-fee 30 pf.; tickets sold also at the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau, Promenade-Platz 16 (8-1, Sun. 8-1) and Haupt-Bahnhof (8-3.30), and at Seyfferth's, Amalien-Str. 17 (8-4, Sun. 9-12). — *Königliches Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 5, *II*; p. 257), where plays and light operas are performed 3-4 times weekly. Opera prices: Parkett, front seat in a Parterre-Loge (pit box) or in the Erster Rang (dress-circle) 5-10 *M.*; back seat in a Parterre-Loge or in the Erster Rang 4-6 *M.*; front seat in the Zweiter Rang (upper circle) 3½-5 *M.*; front seat in the Dritter Rang (gallery) 2½-4 *M.* Prices for plays: Parkett Fauteuil 5 *M.*; Erstes Parkett (1st-6th rows), front seat in a Parterre Loge or in the Erster Rang 4 *M.*; Zweites Parkett (7th-10th rows), back seat in a Parterre Loge or in the Erster Rang 3 *M.*; front seat in the Zweiter Rang 2½ *M.*; Parterre (1st-3rd rows), back seat in the Zweiter Rang 2 *M.* Tickets as for the Hof Theater. Performances begin at 7.30 p.m. — *Prinzregenten-Theater* (Pl. H, 5, 6, *I*; p. 299), for Wagner operas in Aug. and Sept., with concealed orchestra and amphitheatrical auditorium; seat 25 *M.* 10 pf. Tickets at the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau (booking fee 2 *M.*) and at the box-office of the Hof-Theater. Performances begin at 4 or 5 p.m. — *Theater am Gärtner-Platz* (Pl. F, 6, 7, *I*; p. 301), for operettas: front row of the Erster Rang (dress-circle) 4 *M.* 20, Parkett 2 *M.* 30-4 *M.* 20 pf. Tickets at the box-office (open 9-1 and 4-6), at the kiosk in the Lenbach-

Platz, at Hieber's, Marien-Platz 18, and at Seyfferth's (p. 238; open 8-5). Performances usually begin at 7.30 p.m. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F, 6, *II*; p. 251), Maximilian-Str. 34-35; Parkett 1 *M* 75-4 *M* 10 pf. Tickets as for the Gärtner-Platz Theatre. — *Künstler-Theater* (Pl. C 6, *I*; p. 300), in the Ausstellungs-Park, for plays and comedies, open in summer only (tickets at the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau). — *Lustspielhaus*, Augusten-Str. 89 (Pl. E, 4, 5; *II*), daily; seat 60 pf.-4 *M* 10 pf. — *Volks-Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Josephspital-Str. 10a. — *Marionetten-Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Blumen-Str. 29a, on Sun. and Wed. afternoons (closed July 1st-Aug. 15th); also in the Ausstellungs-Park (p. 300) in summer.

Variety Theatres. *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Passage (Parkett 2-2½ *M*); *Blumensäle* (Pl. E, 7; *II*), Blumen-Str. 29; *Kolosseum* (Pl. E, 7; *II*), Kolosseum-Str. 1. — Cabarets. *Kleines Theater*, in the Tonhalle (see below; 2-5 *M*); *Bonbonnière*, at the Kost-Tor (Pl. F, 6; *II*), at 8 p.m. 1-4 *M*, from 10.30 p.m. to 1 a.m. free (cloak-room fee 1½ *M*); *Benz*, Leopold-Str. 50 (Pl. F, G, 3; *I*), at 8.30 p.m.

Ice Skating Rink (Nov.-March), Galerie-Str. 26 (Pl. F, 5; *II*).

Military Band daily at midday in the court of the New Rathaus (p. 247; Pl. F 6, *II*) and on Tues., Thurs., Fri., and Sun. in the Feldherrn-Halle (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 257). In summer in good weather also every Mon. and Wed. afternoon from 5 to 6 in the Hof-Garten (p. 258), and on Sat. near the Chinese Tower (p. 299). — Concert daily in winter at 8 p.m. at the *Tonhalle* (formerly the Kaimsaal; Pl. E, F, 5, *II*; with restaurant); bands also at many of the 'Bier-Keller' (p. 235).

Church Festivals. Music at the *Michaels-Hofkirche* (p. 246) and in the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 246) on Sun. at 9 a.m.; in the *Allerheiligen-Kirche* (p. 257; Nov.-June) at 11 a.m. — On the morning of *Corpus Christi* (2nd Thurs. after Pentecost) great procession, shared in by the court and officials, from the Frauen-Kirche through the chief streets. — On *St. George's Day* (April 23rd) at 11 a.m. procession of the Knights of St. George in the uniform of their order, through the Kapellenhof of the Residenz to the old court-chapel, and back at 12.30; at 1 p.m. banquet in a room in the Residenz through which strangers may pass.

Popular Festivals. During the *Carnival* (Jan. 7th to Shrove Tuesday) masked balls ('Redouten') are held at the Deutsches Theater, Hot. Wagner, and Kolosseum. The *Dult* (rag-fair) is held on the first Sun. in May and the 3rd Sun. in Oct. in the suburb of Au (p. 302), in July in the suburb of Haidhausen (p. 301). At Whitsuntide a church-wake takes place at Grosshesselohe (p. 304). The *Magdalenen-Fest* in Nymphenburg (p. 300) lasts from July 22nd to July 29th. The *Schäfflertanz* ('coopers' dance') is celebrated every seven years (next in 1914). The *Oktober-Fest*, founded in 1810 on the occasion of the marriage of the crown-prince, later Louis I., and celebrated on the Theresien-Wiese (p. 300) from the end of Sept. to the middle of Oct., attracts large crowds of peasants from S. Bavaria; it includes an agricultural show, horse-races, etc.

Shops. Specimens of industrial art products: *Bayerischer Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (p. 250), Pfandhaus-Str. 7 (8-7; in Sept.-Dec. Sun. also, 10-12); *Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk* (p. 245), Odeons-Platz 1 (entr. Brienner-Str.; also pictures); *Werkstätten für Wohnungs-Einrichtung*, Arcis-Str. 35; *Deutsche Werkstätten für Handwerks-Kunst*, in the Arco-Zinneberg Palais (p. 267); *Gewerbehalle*, Färber-Graben 1½. — Furniture and decorations: *Bernheimer*, Lenbach-Platz 3 (p. 249); *Hahn & Bach*, Kaufinger Str. 14 (carpets); *Pössenbacher*, Brienner-Str. 55; *M. Baltin*, Promenade-Platz 7. — Antiquities: *Jul. Böhler*, Brienner-Str. 12; *J. Doppler*, Barer-Str. 12; *A. S. Drey*, Maximilians-Platz 7; *J. Drey*, Maximilians-Platz 18; *Einstein & Co.*, Maximilian-Str. 7; *H. Helbing*, Liebig-Str. 21 (auctions); *Ad. Steinharter*, Residenz-Str. 25. — Paintings, see Art Exhibitions. — Second-hand Booksellers (old engravings, etc.): *J. Halle*, Otto-Str. 3a; *G. Hess*, Brienner-Str. 9; *E. Hirsch*, Karl-Str. 6; *J. Rosenthal*, Brienner-Str. 47;

Chief Collections and other Sights.

	Sun. & Holidays	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Admission free except where otherwise stated
Alpine Museum p. 253	10-12	—	9-1, 2-5	2-5	9-1, 2-5	9-1, 2-5	—	Adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. & Wed. From Oct. to April Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-5, Fri. 10-1 only free on Fri.). At other times 1 M.
Anatomical & Pathological Collections p. 300	—	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	12-2	50 pf.
Antiquarium p. 288	—	—	9-12.30	—	9-12.30	-	9-12.30	Oct.-April 10-12.30.
Army Museum p. 258	9.30-12.30	9.30-12.30, 3-5	9.30-12.30, 3-5	9.30-12.30 3-5	9.30-12.30, 3-5	9.30-12.30, 3-5	—	On Mon., Wed., & Thurs. 1 M. family 2-3 M. Oct. 11th-March 31st: Mon.-Fri. 10-1. Sun. 1-4. Closed Dec. 1st-20th.
Bavaria p. 300	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	8-12, 2-7	—	10 pf. Oct.-March 10-12 & 2-4.
Drawings & Engr. p. 283	10-12	9-1	—	9-1	9-1	9-1	—	
Ethnograph. Mus. p. 258	10-12.30	—	3-5	3-5	9-1	10-12.30	—	In winter 2-4 instead of 3-5.
German Mus. pp. 251, 253	9-6	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	First section closed Tues., second Fri. Each sec. 20 pf.: yearly ticket 3, member's ticket 6 M.
Glyptothek p. 262	11-1	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	Nov.-April 10-4 instead of 9-5. Free on Mon., Wed., & Fri. 9-2 (winter 10-1); at other times 1 M. (bell on the right). Closed during 2nd week of Oktober-Fest.
Historical Museum p. 219	9-1	—	9-1	—	9-1	—	—	
Maximilianeum p. 254	—	10-12	-	10-12	—	-	10-12	Mon. in July-Sept. only. Closed Nov.-Feb.
National Museum p. 290	10-3	-	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	Free on Wed. & Sun.; at other times 1 M. Dec. & Jan. 3.30 instead of 4. Open Shrove Tues. 9-1, Sun. in the Oktober-Fest 9-12, All Saints' day 11-2.

	(Sun.)	(Mon.)	(Tues.)	(Wed.)	(Thurs.)	(Fri.)	(Sat.)	
Nat.Hist.Collections (p. 246)	10-12	—	—	2-4	—	—	2-4	Zool. and anthrop. collections on Tues. 11-1 also; geol. collection 11-12 instead of 2-4 on Wed. (closed on Wed. in winter).
Palace (p. 254)	—	11	11	11	11	11	11	From Dec. to Feb. open on Tues. & Fri. only. Adm. 1 *M.*
Pinakothek, Old (p. 268) .	10-3	9-4	—	10-4	9-4	9-4	9-4	1 *M.*, free on Wed. & Sun. In winter 3 instead of 4.
—, *New* (p. 284)	9-2	9-2	9-4	9-2	9-4	9-2	9-3	Mon., Wed., & Fri. 1 *M.* Nov.-April daily 10-1.
Plaster Casts (p. 258) . .	—	—	—	10-12	—	3-5	—	In winter 2-4 instead of 3-5.
Porcelain Cabinet (p. 256)	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	1 *M.* June-Sept. only. March 15th-May 31st and in Oct. open Wed. 10-11 only.
Rathaus, New (p. 247) .	—	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	2-3	
— —, *Tower* (p. 247) . .	10-1	8-12, 2.30-6	8-12, 2.30-6	8-12, 2.30-6	8-12, 2.30-6	8-12, 2.30-6	8-12, 2.30-6	50 pf. incl. lift. Sept. 15th-April 15th 10 a.m. till dusk.
Reiche Kapelle (p. 256) .	—	9-11	—	—	9-11	—	—	2 *M.* Open June-Sept. only. Tickets as for the Palace.
Royal Library (p. 259) .	—	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1, 3-8	8-1	Nov.-March, 8.30 instead of 8. Closed in Holy Week, and Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th in the afternoon. Fürsten-Saal on week-days 9.30-12.30 (Nov. 1st-April 15th Tues. & Fri. 11-12 only).
Schack Gallery (p. 297) .	11-1	10-2	10-2	10-2	—	10-2	10-2	Mon. 1 *M.* Closed first half of Oct.
Theatre Museum (p. 259).	10-1	10-1, 3-5	10-1, 3-5	10-1, 3-5	10-1, 3-5	10-1, 3-5	10-1, 3-5	50 pf., Fri. 1 *M.* Closed in winter (but comp. p. 259).
Tierpark (p. 302) . . .	8-8	8-8	8-8	8-8	8-8	8-8	8-8	60 pf., Fri. 1 *M.* In winter 9-7.
Treasury (p. 256) . . .	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	9-11	—	1 *M.* June-Sept. only; March 15th-May 31st and in Oct. open on Wed. only, 10-11. Tickets as for the Palace.
Vases (p. 283)	10-1	9-1	—	9-1	9-1	9-1	9-1	
Workmen's Mus. (p. 253) .	10-1	—	10-1, 6-8	10-1	10-1, 6-8	10-1	10-1	

Churches. The *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 249) is open all day (best seen 12-4), the *Mariahilf-Kirche* (p. 302) all day except 11-1, the *Basilica* (p. 262) all day except 12-1. The *Theatiner-Hofkirche* (p. 257), the *Ludwigs-Kirche* (p. 260), and the *Michaels-Hofkirche* (p. 246; royal burial-vault, see p. 246) are closed after 12 noon. The *Allerheiligen-Hofkirche* (p. 257; entr. from the Brunnenhof) is open free on week-days 2-4 from May 15th to Oct. 15th, in July-Sept. 10.30-12 also.

L. Rosenthal, Lenbach-Platz 6. — Coins: *O. Helbing*, Lenbach-Platz 4; *Dr. Jak. Hirsch*, Arcis-Str. 17. — Jewellers: *Th. Heiden*, Odeons-Platz 18; *G. Merk*, Odeons-Platz 13; *P. Rath*, Theatiner-Str. 37; *Schallmayer*, Maximilian-Str. 37; *K. Thomass jun.*, Kaufinger Str. 37. — Silversmiths: *C. Weishaupt*, Marien-Platz 29; *Ed. Wollenweber*, Theatiner-Str. 36. — Ivory Carvings: *A. Diessl*, Pfarr-Str. 7 (2nd floor); *J. Zimmermann*, Perusa-Str. 1. — Stained Glass: *Bouché*, Ainmiller-Str. 8; *Ule*, Schelling-Str. 42.; *F. X. Zettler*, Brienner-Str. 23 (9-12 and 2-5). — Bronzes: *E. Meier*, Promenade-Platz 16. — Pewter: *Jos. Lichtinger*, Knöbel-Str. 14; *Brüder Thannhauser*, Kaufinger Str. 7. — Church Ornaments: *Mayersche Hofkunstanstalt*, Stiglmaier-Platz 1 (9-12 and 3-5); *J. G. Schreibmayr*, Frauen-Platz 7. — Porcelain: Depot of the *Nymphenburg Factory* (p. 301), Odeons-Platz 1.

Art Exhibitions. — In the *Glas-Palast* (p. 261), June-Oct., daily 9-6; 1 *M.* — *Exhibition of the 'Secession'* (p. 244) in the Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude (p. 262), thrice yearly (from the end of Dec. to the beginning of Feb., in March and April, and from May 15th to Oct. 31st), daily 9-6; 1 *M.* — *Exhibition of the Münchener Künstler-Genossenschaft* at the Old National Museum (p. 251), daily 9-6 (Oct.-April 9 to 4 or 5), Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — *Kunst-Verein* (p. 258), daily except Fri. 9-6 (winter 10-6), usually closed in the second half of July; ½-1 *M.* — Permanent exhibitions: *Brakl's Kunsthaus* (p. 300), Beethoven-Platz 1, 1 *M.*; *Julius Böhler* (old paintings), Brienner-Str. 12; *Heinemann*, Lenbach-Platz 5-6 (1 *M.*); *Moderne Galerie* (Thannhauser), Theatiner-Str. 7 (entr. Maffei-Str.; 1 *M.*; *Caspari*, Brienner-Str. 52; *O. Hermes*, Promenade-Platz 11 (1 *M.*); *Fleischmann*, Maximilian-Str. 1; *J. Littauer*, Odeons-Platz 2; *Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3 (1 *M.*). — *Gesellschaft für Christliche Kunst*, Karl-Str. 6.

Tourist Agents. *Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau*, Promenade-Platz 16 (Pl. E, F, 5, *II*; 7-7, Sun. 7-1) and at the Haupt-Bahnhof (central building), agents for Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, theatre-tickets (p. 238), luggage (p. 233), and tickets for circular drives (p. 237). — **Inquiry Offices.** *Fremden-Verkehrsverein*, at the Haupt-Bahnhof (N. building); *Austrian State Railways*, Wein-Str. 7.

English Church (Pl. E 6, *II*; p. 249), Blumen-Str.; services on Sun. at 8.30, 11, and 6; chaplain, *Rev. D. Cowling*, Karls-Platz 5. — American Church Service at 11 and 6 in the Salvator-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*); chaplain, *Rev. W. W. Jennings*, Wilhelm-Str.

British Minister Resident, *Sir Vincent Corbett*, Theatiner-Str. 8 (Pl. F 5, *II*; office-hours 10-12). — **British Consul-General,** *Lucien Buchmann* (vice-consul, *Arthur Abbott*), same address and office-hours. — **American Consul-General,** *T. St. John Gaffney* (vice-consul, *A. Schlesinger*), Theatiner Str. 7 (Pl. F 5, *II*; office-hours 1-4).

Golf Club (9 holes), Ungerer-Str. 221 (beyond Pl. H, 1).

Chief Sights (4 days). First Day. Forenoon: Karls-Platz (p. 215), Maximilians-Platz (p. 249), Frauen-Kirche (p. 246), Old Rathaus (p. 248), Palace (p. 254; week-days at 11 a.m.), St. Michaels-Hofkirche (p. 246). — Afternoon: Drive viâ the Konigs-Platz (p. 262) and the Ludwig-Str. (p. 259) to Schwabing (p. 261), returning through the English Garden (p. 299) to the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 250), and thence through the Maximilian-Str. (p. 251) and Maximilians-Anlagen (p. 251) to the Prinzregenten-Str. (p. 290). A détour may be made from the Maximilian-Str. to visit the Hofbrauhaus (p. 251). View from the tower of the New Rathaus (p. 247; in summer till 6 p.m.); Bavaria (p. 300; till 7 p.m.).

Second Day. Forenoon: Basilica (p. 262), Old Pinakothek (p. 268; closed on Tues.). Afternoon: Nymphenburg (p. 300; closed at 6 p.m.).

Third Day. Forenoon: Glyptothek (p. 262), National Museum (p. 290; till 1 p.m., closed on Mon.; luncheon procurable). — Afternoon: German Museum (p. 251; till 7 p.m.; closed on Tues. or Fri., comp. p. 240).

Fourth Day. Forenoon: New Pinakothek (p. 281); Schack Gallery (p. 297; till 2 p.m.; closed on Thurs.). — Afternoon: Tierpark Hellabrunn (p. 302), Isar-Tal (p. 304).

Consulado España — Barrenstr. 53.

Munich (1705 ft.), German *München*, the capital of Bavaria, with 630,000 inhab. (one-seventh Protestants; only 170,000 in 1871), lies on the S. side of a sterile plateau, chiefly on the left bank of the *Isar*, which emerges from a narrow valley (10 M. long) above the city. It is the head-quarters of the 1st Bavarian army-corps, the seat of a university and a technical college, and the chief centre of art in Germany. Munich is liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening. The high mountains, about 25 M. to the S., become very distinct after a thunder-storm or on the approach of bad weather. As Munich did not attain its present importance until the 19th cent., it is pre-eminently a modern city. The most important industrial products are beer, machinery, and gloves; the manufacture of objects of industrial art (p. 245) is also notable.

Munich owes its foundation to the monastery of Tegernsee or Schäftlarn, which is the origin of the name *Munihа* and of the monk in the city's coat-of-arms ('Münchner Kindl'). In 1158 *Duke Henry the Lion* established a market-place and a mint here and built a bridge across the Isar in order to levy toll on the salt coming from Reichenhall and other places. At the imperial diet held at Ratisbon in 1180 Henry was put under ban, and Bavaria was assigned to *Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach*. *Louis the Severe* (1253-94) transferred his residence to Munich, which obtained municipal rights in 1294. Under *Emperor Louis the Bavarian* (1294-1347) the construction of the second city-wall was begun, which marked the limits of the city down to the 19th cent.; it extended from the Isar-Tor on the E. through the Blumen-Str. to the Karls-Tor on the W., then made a circuit to enclose the Palace on the N., and finally followed the Herrn-Str. back to the Isar-Tor. The emperor also rebuilt the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb is in the Frauen-Kirche, see p. 247). *Duke Albert V.* (1550-79) founded the library and the Kunst-Kammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. His son, *William V.* (1579-97), a pupil of the Jesuits, erected the St. Michaels-Hofkirche or Jesuit church. *Maximilian I.* (1597-1651), the first Bavarian Elector (created 1623), renewed the fortifications of the city in 1619-38, built the Old Palace, and was a diligent collector of the works of Dürer. In 1620 Munich had 22,000 inhabitants. The central part of the palace of Nymphenburg was built by *Barelli* for the Savoy princess Henrietta Adelaide, wife of the *Elector Ferdinand Maria* (1651-79). Under *Max II. Emmanuel* (1679-1726), who from 1704 to 1714 was a refugee at the court of Louis XIV., began the triumphal progress of the rococo style, with the erection of Schloss Schleissheim near Munich by *Zuccali* and *Effner*. This progress went on with great brilliance under *Charles Albert* (1726-45), afterwards Emperor Charles VII., as is testified by the Reiche Zimmer in the Palace and the Amalienburg in the park of Nymphenburg, both due to *Fr. Cuvilliés*. *Elector Maximilian III. Joseph* (1745-77) founded the Academy in 1759, and his successor *Charles Theodore* of the Palatinate (1777-99) removed the old fortifications. *King Maximilian I. Joseph* (1799-1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings. At the beginning of the 19th cent. the number of inhabitants had risen to 40,000.

The real creator of modern Munich was *King Louis I.* (1825-48; d. 1868), who built the Glyptothek and the Old and New Pinakotheks, constructed the Ludwig-Str., and raised the city to the foremost rank as a school of German art. The twin tendencies of the age found expression

here also; the classical school is represented in the secular buildings of *Leo von Klenze* (1784-1864), for which the indefatigable *L. von Schwanthaler* (1802-48) provided the plastic embellishment, while the influence of the romantic school produced the modern Romanesque and Gothic churches by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. — The Maximilian-Str., with the old National Museum and with the Maximilianeum filling in the vista at the end, was laid out by *Maximilian II.* (1848-64) as a pendant to the Ludwig-Str. *Louis II.* (1864-86) displayed his love of art in the building and adornment of royal palaces outside the city. — In consequence of the rapid growth of the town, the reign of Prince-Regent Luitpold (1886-1912), who was succeeded in the regency by his son, now *King Louis III.*, coincided with a fresh architectural impulse, which has displayed a certain homogeneity of character and an harmonious adaptation of the new structures to the existing conditions such as has probably never been excelled in any city. The majority of the new buildings are elaborate structures in a style developed from Renaissance and baroque models; others display Romanesque, Gothic, or classic forms; while a third group betrays the endeavour to take into account modern requirements and materials in a modern and practical style. Among the best-known architects are *G. Neureuther* (1811-87; Technische Hochschule, Academy of Fine Art); *Georg von Hauberrisser* (Rathaus, Pauls-Kirche); *Friedrich von Thiersch* (Ursula-Kirche, Justiz-Palast); *Heinrich von Schmidt* (Maximilians-Kirche); *Gabriel von Seidl* (1848-1913; Anna-Kirche, Villa Leubach, Künstlerhaus, National Museum, new German Museum); *Emanuel von Seidl* (Augustiner-Ausschank; Palais Matuschka, Briennner-Str. 46; Tierpark Hellabrunn); *Karl Hocheder* (Müllersches Volksbad, schools in the Weiler Str. and at Bavaria-Ring 10, Martins Spital, Verkehrs-Ministerium); *Max Littmann* (Prinzregenten-Theater, Hofbräuhaus, Schauspielhaus, Künstler-Theater); *Hans Grässel* (Wald-Friedhof and other cemeteries; schools; orphanage and Heiliggeist-Spital at Neuhausen; Stadtbauamt); *Theodor Fischer* (bridges; schools and Erlöser-Kirche at Schwabing; Bismarck Column by the Starnberger See; Polizei-Direktion).

In the domain of Painting Munich has seen, more than any other art-centre, the most diverse tendencies in German art expressing themselves side by side. The masters of the 'classic' period *Peter von Cornelius*, *Buonaventura Genelli*, *Karl Rottmann*, the landscape-painter, who cheerfully neglected all the technical achievements of the past, and the 'Nazarenes', represented at Munich, for a brief period only, by *L. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, were succeeded by the school of *W. von Kaulbach* (1805-74), whose art long enjoyed an undeserved reputation. *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71; of Vienna, who drew his inspiration from popular tales, and the humorist *K. Spitzweg* (1805-85) were typical German painters. Historical painting, introduced from Belgium in 1842, found one of its most influential champions in *Karl von Piloty* (1826-86), for many years the head of the Munich school, which fixed its attention on the lost art of colouring, based on the study of the old masters. At the same time Munich rivalled Düsseldorf in the development of genre paintings. The best-known masters of this period are *W. Diez* (1839-1907, the painter of 'historical' genre scenes; *Franz Defregger* (b. 1835, the creator of idealized scenes of peasant-life; *Grützner* (b. 1846, whose works display a marked 'literary' interest; and *Gabriel von Max* (b. 1840 in Prague, noted for his inclination towards mysticism. The celebrated portrait-painter *Franz von Lenbach* (1836-1904) elaborated a scheme of colouring of his own, based on a study of Titian, Rembrandt, and Velazquez. *Fr. A. von Kaulbach* (b. 1850) is another successful painter of portraits. The realist *W. Leibl* (1844-1900) occupies a place by himself. The modern tendency, introduced from Paris by *Fritz von Uhde* (1848-1911, which lays special stress upon technical perfection while recognizing the individual liberty of each artist, found eager support in the '*Secession*' (p. 262), at Munich in 1892; the artists' colony at *Dachau* (p. 303) owes its existence

Nymphenburg
Westendhof
Leonrod-Str
Stiglmaier-Pl
Akt.-Str.
Brauerei Löwenbräu
Ind.-Schule
Kunstgewerbe-Hochschule
Glyptothek
Künstlerinnen Verein
Gabelsberger Keller
Propyläen
Königs-Platz
Schule
Kunstausstellungs Geb.
Elektr. Werk
Lotzbeck'sche Villa
Karolinen Platz
Basilika
Apollo-Theat.
Pharmaz. Inst.
Verkehrs-Minist.
Töchter-schule
ehem. Botan. G.
Hofgarten
Arnulf Str.
Hirtenstrasse
Ludwigstr.
Ehem. Glas-Palast
Gen.-Direktion d. Verkehrs-Anst.
Starnberger Bahnhof
Justizpalast
Deutsche Bank
Goethe
Herzog Max Burg
Waren-haus Tietz
Prielmayerstr.
Schützenstr.
Telegr.-Amt
Künstler-Haus
Haupt Bahnhof
Post
Bahnhofplatz
Pasing
Ausstellungspark
Bayerstr.
Dienerstr.
Schwanthalerstr.
Schwanthaler-Museum
Matthäus-K.
Joseph-Spital
Deutsches Theater
Schule
Landwehrstr.
Volks-theater
Augen-Klinik
Poli-klinik
Kreuz K.
Eye Institut
Elisabethen K.
Frauen-Klinik
Physiolog. Inst.
Reisinger-ianum
Pettenkoferstr.
Goetheplatz
Schillerstr.
Lessingstr.
Chirurg. Spital
Anatomie
Pharmakol.
Pathol. Inst.
Nussbaum
Psychiatr. Klinik
Theresien-Gymnas.
Allgem. Kranken-haus
Taubst.-Inst.
Burmh. Schwestern
Kinder-spital
Sendlinger Tor
Sendlinger Tor Platz
Isartor
Isarthor Bhf.
Reisingerstr.
Zenettistr.
Blumenstr.
Rosenheimerstr.
Hackerbrücke
Bahnhofplatz
Schlosserstr.
Zwingerstr.
Herzogspitalstr.
Sparkassenstr.
Rumfordstr.
Thalkirchnerstr.
Isartorplatz
Tal
Marienplatz
Neuhauserstr.
Kaufingerstr.
Weinstr.
Residenz
Theatinerstr.
Odeonsplatz
Ludwigstr.
Briennerstr.
Maximilianstr.
Promenadeplatz
Prinzregentenstr.
Lenbachplatz
Karlsplatz (Stachus)
Sonnenstr.
Schützenstr.
Bayerstr.
Dienerstr.
Sendlinger-Tor-Platz
Isartor
Isarthor Bhf.
Reisingerstr.
Zenettistr.
Blumenstr.
Rosenheimerstr.
Hackerbrücke
Bahnhofplatz
Schlosserstr.
Zwingerstr.
Herzogspitalstr.
Sparkassenstr.
Rumfordstr.
Thalkirchnerstr.
Isartorplatz
Tal
Marienplatz
Neuhauserstr.
Kaufingerstr.
Weinstr.
Residenz
Theatinerstr.
Odeonsplatz
Ludwigstr.
Briennerstr.
Maximilianstr.
Promenadeplatz
Prinzregentenstr.
Lenbachplatz
Karlsplatz (Stachus)
Sonnenstr.
Schützenstr.

to the preference for landscape. Among other living artists we may note *Baron Hugo von Habermann* (b. 1849), *Albert von Keller* (b. 1845), and *Leo Samberger* (b. 1861), the portrait-painters; *Ludwig Dill* (b. 1848; now at Carlsruhe), the landscape-painter; *H. Zügel* (b. 1850), the eminent animal-painter; *Angelo Jank* (b. 1868), painter of horses and military scenes; and *Franz Stuck* (b. 1863), the 'modern idealist', who is also a sculptor. — Since the death of *W. von Rümann* in 1906 the leading Sculptor of Munich is *A. von Hildebrand* (b. 1847), whose work is inspired by antique art. Younger sculptors are *Jos. Flossmann* (b. 1862), *Hermann Hahn* (b. 1868), and *Hubert Netzer* (b. 1865; now at Düsseldorf).

Industrial Art at Munich, after adopting the various historical styles in turn, has struck out a line for itself; its aim now is the creation of a German home, founded on the practical and æsthetic requirements of the present. Representatives of this school are *Riemerschmid*, *W. von Beckerath*, *A. Niemeyer*, and other members of the 'Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk'. — The well-known comic papers 'Jugend', 'Simplicissimus', and 'Fliegende Blätter' are all published in Munich.

a. Karls-Platz. Frauen-Kirche. Marien-Platz. S. Part of the Inner Town.

To the W. of the inner town lie the Karls-Platz and the Bahnhof-Platz, two of the chief intersecting points of the tramway system (p. 237). On the W. side of the Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) is the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (p. 233), built by Graff in 1876-84; on the E. is the large *Warenhaus Tietz*, built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1905. To the N.W. of the station is the extensive *Verkehrs-Ministerium* (Ministry of Traffic; Pl. D 5, *II*), built in 1905-13 by Hocheder in the S. German baroque style, with a dome 235 ft. high and an archway over the Arnulf-Str. — From the Bahnhof-Platz the Prielmayer-Str. with the Justiz-Palast (see below), the Schützen-Str., and the Bayer-Str. with the restaurant of the *Mathäser Brewery* (No. 5; p. 235) all lead E. to the Karls-Platz.

On the W. side of the busy Karls-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*) stand the **Courts of Justice** *(Justiz-Palast)*, an imposing baroque building by Thiersch, completed in 1897. The most interesting parts of the interior are the central hall (with its glass dome), the reception hall, the jury-court, and the library (open in May-Sept. on Wed., 12.30-2.30). To the W. are the *New Courts of Justice*, built by Thiersch (1905) in a Gothic style, with coloured plaster decoration. — On the N. side of the square, in front of the Courts of Justice, is the *Nornen-Brunnen*, by Netzer (1907). Lenbach-Platz, see p. 249. On the S. side are the pretty *Gasteiger-Brunnen* ('Brunnenbuberl'), presented by Gasteiger, the sculptor, and the Protestant *Matthäus-Kirche*, by Pertsch (1832).

From the E. side of the Karls-Platz we pass through the *Karls-Tor* (Pl. E, 5, 6; *II*) into the inner town. The Neuhauser Strasse and its prolongation the Kaufinger Strasse, two of the busiest streets in the city, lead hence E. to the Marien-Platz (p. 247). On the left side of the Neuhauser Str., at the corner of the Herzog-

Max-Str., is the *Kaufhaus Oberpollinger*, erected in 1905 by Heilmann & Littmann. Farther on (No. 48) is the *Bürgersaal* ('St. Corbinian'; Pl. E 6, *II*), a sodality-chapel erected by Viscardi in 1710. The hall on the upper floor contains a large but dilapidated fresco of the Assumption by M. Knoller (1774).

The **Academy of Science** (*Akademie der Wissenschaften*; Pl. E 6, *II*), in the old Jesuit college, built in 1585-90 by Sustris ?) in the baroque style, contains important *Natural History Collections* (adm., see p. 241).

The **Geological and Palæontological Collections* on the first floor are exhibited in nine rooms, the animal fossils being arranged zoologically, the plants geologically. — The *Anthropological and Prehistoric Collections* contain many objects from lake-dwellings in the Starnberger See and at Robenhausen, and others of the La Tène period, found at Manching near Ingolstadt. — The **Mineralogical Collection* is unequalled for its complete representation of Alpine minerals. Special collections illustrate the characteristics and crystalline formation of minerals (by the windows), their chemical formation (in the central cases), their origin (wall-cases to the right of the door), and their industrial uses (to the left of the door). Catalogue 2 *M.* — The most noteworthy features of the *Zoological Collection* on the second floor are the birds (Sturm collection of humming-birds), the skeletons, and the extinct species (quagga, great auk). Guide 50 pf. — The *Cabinet of Coins* (open for students after previous application on week-days 10-12.30) contains over 20,000 Greek coins and also the Bavarian coins and medals formerly in the National Museum.

Adjoining the Academy rises the **St. Michaels-Hofkirche** (Pl. E, 5, 6, *II*; adm., see p. 241; sacristan at the back of the church), formerly a Jesuit church, built in 1583-97 in the Renaissance style by Friedrich Sustris. Its erection marked an epoch in the history of Catholic church-building in S. Germany. Between the two portals on the late-Renaissance façade is a St. Michael in bronze, by Hubert Gerhard (1592). The interior, with its grand barrel-vaulting, is 285 ft. in length and 70 ft. in width. There are no aisles. In the third chapel to the right is a good late-Gothic reliquary of SS. Cosmas and Damian (ca. 1400). On the left, under the fourth arch, is the *Monument of Eugène Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, by Thorvaldsen. The Renaissance choir-stalls have been disfigured by painting. The Fall of the Angels, on the high-altar, is by Chr. Schwarz (d. 1597). In the royal burial-vault under the choir reposes King Louis II. (1886); adm. 11-12, July-Sept. 11-1 and 4.30-6, 30 pf.; bell in the Ett-Str. Church-music, see p. 239.

Farther on, to the left, on the site of the old Mauthalle, are the new buildings of the *Police Offices* (Polizei-Direktion; Pl. E, F, 5, 6, *II*), by Th. Fischer. Thence the Augustiner-Str. leads to the left to the —

Frauen-Kirche (Pl. F, 6; *II*), the cathedral of the Archbishop of Munich and Freising, a red-brick edifice 320 ft. long, 120 ft. broad; vaulting 110 ft. high in the late-Gothic style, erected by Jörg Ganghofer in 1468-88 and restored in 1858-68. The two

uncompleted towers, 320 ft. high, covered early in the 16th cent. with round caps of green copper, are a distinctive feature of Munich. The N. tower may be ascended on week-days 8-6 (in winter 9-4), on Sun. 10-6 (10-4); tickets (40 pf.) from the sacristan, Frauen-Platz 11, or in the sacristy. A red signal is hung out when the view is good, and a white signal when the Alps are visible. On the outside walls of the church are many old tombstones.

Interior (adm., see p. 241; music, see p. 239). The nave and aisles are of equal height, borne by twenty-two octagonal pillars; richly painted vaulting. The windows, 65 ft. high, are filled with fine stained glass, including the remains (sometimes wrongly arranged) of the old glazing of the 15th-16th centuries. On the back of the choir-stalls are carved wooden figures by Erasmus Grasser (1502). — In the Chapel of the Mater Dolorosa (4th on the left) are four good bronze reliefs from the studio of Hans Krumper. — By the entrance, under the organ-loft, is the *Monument of Emperor Louis the Bavarian (p. 243), erected in 1622 by Elector Maximilian I. after the designs of P. Candid, in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners guard the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William IV. Inserted in the pedestal is the fine tombstone of red marble (ca. 1490). The treasury contains a bust of St. Benno (early 17th cent.) and a chalice of the late 16th century.

The Kaufinger Str. (p. 245) ends at the Marien-Platz (Pl. F, 6; *II*), which is adorned with the *Marien-Säule*, in red marble, erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. to commemorate the victory on the Weisser Berg near Prague (1620). Enthroned on the column is the Virgin, the patron-saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy). — At the N.E. corner rises the *Fisch-Brunnen*, in bronze, designed by Knoll (1866). The figures allude to an old Munich custom called the 'Metzgersprung'.

On the N. side of the square is the **New Rathaus** (Pl. F, 6; *II*), a handsome Gothic edifice designed by Hauberrisser, richly adorned with sculptures. The E. portion (of brick) was completed in 1874, the W. portion (of stone) in 1906. The façade towards the square has numerous statues of Bavarian dukes and electors. On the right is an arcaded balcony in three sections, terminating in a lofty gable; to the left of it, under a canopy, is a gilded equestrian statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by F. von Miller (1906). On the tower (280 ft. in height) is a mechanical clock, with jousting and dancing figures, which play their parts at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m., and chimes. The third gallery of the tower, 200 ft. high, commands an admirable panorama (adm., see p. 241). A flag is flown when the Alps are visible. Panorama, with description of the Rathaus, on sale at the top (60 pf.).

On the second floor are the Council Chambers, on the left that of the town-council, on the right that of the magistrates (adm., see p. 241; entr. by door No. 208). In the former are a large painting of 'Monachia' by *K. von Piloty* and portraits of Louis II. by *F. Piloty* and Prince-Regent Luitpold by *Kaulbach*. The magistrates' room is adorned with a

mural painting by *W. Lindenschmit* (progress of Munich under Louis I.), stained-glass windows by *R. Seitz*, and portraits of Louis I. and Louis II. by *Lenbach*. Splendid carved wooden ceiling, mantelpiece, and chandelier. — On the ground-floor (entr. in the Diener-Str.) is the *Ratskeller* (p. 235).

Room 36 in the W. wing contains the *Prince-Regent Luitpold Military Museum*, a collection of Bavarian and captured French arms, founded by Bavarian veterans (open daily 10-1; adm. 1 *M*; entr. in the Prunkhof).

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. F 6, *II*), on the E. side of the square, was erected originally in 1313-27, rebuilt by Jörg Ganghofer in 1470-74, and restored in 1862-5. The tower, under which runs a passage leading to the Tal (see below), is adorned with paintings by F. Seitz. The banqueting-hall (visitors ring the bell at Burg-Str. 18; open week-days 8-6, Sun. 10-12) has a vaulted wooden ceiling. On the sides, beneath the frieze of coats of arms (painted after 1476), are ten wooden statuettes of Hungarian Maruska dancers, by Erasmus Grasser (1480); below are 23 banners of the Munich guilds (17th-18th cent.).

A few paces to the S. of the Marien-Platz is the **Peters-Kirche** (Pl. F, 6; *II*), a long basilica erected in 1181 as the first parish-church of Munich, but since repeatedly restored and remodelled (last in 1726-50). The main tower, which dates from 1379-86 (the spire from ca. 1607), affords a fine panorama (adm. 40 pf., ticket from the attendant). Inside, to the left of the main entrance, is the tomb of Ulrich Aresinger (d. 1485), in red marble, while to the right is that of Balthasar Bötschner and his wife, both by Erasmus Grasser (1482 and 1505). In the last chapel of the N. aisle is a reredos of painted sandstone with reliefs, presented by Barthold Schrenk (ca. 1400). The large high-altar dates from 1730. The choir-stalls are by J. G. Greif (ca. 1750).

From the Marien-Platz the Weiss-Strasse and Theatiner Str. lead N. to the Ludwig Str. (p. 259), while the Diener Strasse leads N. also to the Max Joseph-Platz (p. 250). To the E., passing through the archway in the tower of the old Rathaus, we reach the wide street named the Tal (Pl. F, 6; *II*). Immediately to the right is the **Heilige Geist-Kirche**, originally erected in the 15th cent., but entirely remodelled in 1724-30 and 1885-8. The nave and aisles are of equal height, and the choir is surrounded with an ambulatory. Beneath the organ is the admirable brass of Duke Ferdinand of Bavaria (d. 1608), ascribed to Hubert Gerhard (1589). On the E. the Tal ends at the *Isar-Tor* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), a gate of 1314, arbitrarily restored in 1833-5, with a fresco by Bernhard Neher (1831), representing the entry of Emperor Louis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing. In the Isartor-Platz is the *Fortuna-Brunnen*, by K. Killer (1907). Ludwigs Brücke, see p. 301.

To the S. of the Holy Ghost Church extends the Viktualien-Markt (Pl. F, 6; *II*). At the S. end is the large *Schrannen Halle*

(Pl. F, E, 6, *II*), the first market-hall built in Germany (1851-3), now used by the wholesale dealers in vegetables and fruit. A little W., at St. Jakobs-Platz 1, is the municipal **Historical Museum** (Pl. F 6, *II*; adm., see p. 240), containing pictures illustrating the history of Munich, weapons, flags, fire-saving appliances, seals, badges, weights and measures, coins, and objects of industrial art. The *Maillinger Collection* comprises over 30,000 engravings. On the ground-floor is a *Collection of Models* of buildings and monuments of Munich. — In the gardens in the middle of the Blumen-Str. rises the *English Church* (St. George's; Pl. E 6, *II*; p. 242), built by H. Bergtholdt in the Gothic style (1911-13) and containing wood-carving from Oberammergau and stained glass. — No. 80 in the Sendlinger Strasse is the office of the newspaper *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1906. Farther S.W. is the late-baroque ***St. Johannes-Nepomuk-Kirche** (Pl. E, 6; *II*), also known as the *Asam-Kirchlein*, built by the brothers Asam at their own expense in 1733-4 (façade completed in 1746). The interior is fantastically decorated with gilding, frescoes, and imitation marble. Adjacent, to the left, is the house (No. 61) in which the brothers Asam once lived. On the S.W. the street ends at the *Sendlinger Tor* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), dating from the late 14th century. Süd-Friedhof, see p. 302.

b. Lenbach-Platz. Maximilians-Platz. Maximilian-Strasse. German Museum.

The Karls-Platz (p. 245) is adjoined on the N.E. by the Lenbach-Platz and the Maximilians-Platz. The Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) is adorned with a statue of *Goethe*, by Widnmann (1869). On the S. side rises the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), built in 1896-1900 by Gabriel von Seidl, and artistically fitted up in the interior (10-6, in winter 10-5, Sun. 10-2; adm. 1 *M*; restaurant). Opposite, to the E., is the *Synagogue*, a Romanesque building by Albert Schmidt (1884-7). On the E. side of the square is the Herzog-Max-Burg (p. 250). On the W. side are the *Deutsche Bank* and the *Darmstädter Bank*, both built by A. Schmidt in 1902, and between these is the *Bernheimer-Haus*, built in the baroque style by Fr. von Thiersch in 1890.

At the Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*), with its fine gardens, rises the handsome ***Wittelsbach Fountain**, erected by A. von Hildebrand in 1895 as an ornamental termination to the city aqueduct. From a basin 80 ft. in length and 45 ft. in width rises a pedestal bearing four masks and the arms of the four Bavarian races. On the top of this is a basin 18 ft. in diameter, and above this a smaller basin from which the water issues. On the right and left of the large basin are two colossal marble groups (10 ft. high and 13 ft. wide): a female figure upon a water-bull and

a male figure upon a water-horse, symbolical of the fertilizing and destructive power of water. — In the middle of the square are a monument to the hygienist *M. von Pettenkofer* (d. 1901), by Rümann and Mayer (1909), and a seated marble figure of the chemist *J. von Liebig* (d. 1873), by Wagmüller and Rümann (1883). Behind is a marble bench with a bust of *Effner* (1886), who laid out the gardens. To the N. of the square is the *Haus für Handel und Gewerbe*, containing the Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, designed by Thiersch (1900). Brienner-Str., see p. 267.

From the Lenbach-Platz (p. 249) the Pfandhaus-Strasse (Pl. E, 5; *II*) leads E. to the Promenade-Platz. Immediately to the right is the *Herzog-Max-Burg* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), built after 1590 by Duke William V. and named after his son; it is now occupied by various offices. To the left stand the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche*, a baroque church by Viscardi (1714), and the **Kunstgewerbe-Haus** (Pl. E, F, 5, *II*; No. 7), built in the Renaissance style in 1877 by Knab and Gedon and containing the exhibition of the Bavarian Society of Industrial Art (adm., see p. 239). The banqueting-hall is adorned with wall-paintings by F. A. von Kaulbach, while the restaurant has been decorated by A. Niemeyer.

In the Promenade-Platz (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*) are five bronze statues: *Lorenz von Westenrieder* (1748-1829), the historian, by Widnmann (1854); *Gluck* (1714-87), the composer, by Brugger (1848); *Elector Max Emmanuel* (p. 243), conqueror of Belgrade, by Brugger (1861); *Orlando di Lasso* (1520-94), the Flemish composer, by Widnmann (1849); and *Kreittmayr* (1705-90), the chancellor, by Schwanthaler (1845).

On the E. side of the Promenade-Strasse (Pl. F 5, *II*; No. 13) is the house of the *Museums-Gesellschaft*, a baroque club-house built in 1770 as the Palais Porcia. No. 10 is the new building of the *Bayrische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank*, by E. Schmitt (main entr. in the Theatiner-Str.); No. 7 is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, formerly the Palais Königsfeld, built in 1733-7, perhaps by Cuvilliés. — A little to the N. is the *Greek Church* Pl. F, 5; *II*, built in 1494 as the Salvator-Kirche and containing old stained glass. At Pranner-Str. 20 is the *Landtags-Gebäude*, or House of the Bavarian Diet (Pl. F, 5; *II*), rebuilt by Siebert in 1885 in the German Renaissance style.

The Maffei-Str., running E. from the Promenade-Platz, leads to the Theatiner-Str. Pl. F 5, *II*; Ludwig-Str., see p. 259). Farther on we follow the Perusa-Str. to the Max-Joseph-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*), in the middle of which is a seated figure of **King Max I. Joseph* (d. 1825), by Rauch (1835). On the N. side is the Königsbau of the Royal Palace (p. 256); on the E. side is the Hof-Theater (p. 256); and on the S. side is the *General Post Office*, built by Gunezrhainer in 1747 as the Palais Törring, with a colonnade by Klenze (1835).

— To the S. of the post office is the *Alter Hof* (Pl. F, 6; *II*), begun in 1253 under the name of *Alte Feste* or *Ludwigsburg*, the earliest residence of the Bavarian dukes. It has been repeatedly altered and enlarged, and now contains the Rentamt (revenue-office).

On the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz begins the Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. F, G, 6; *II*), 1 M. in length and 25 yds. in breadth, much frequented in the afternoon. It was constructed by King Max II. in 1854, and its buildings were intended to inaugurate a new German style of architecture; the result, however, was an unhappy juxtaposition of Gothic and Renaissance forms. The vista is closed by the Maximilianeum beyond the Isar. First, on the right, is the *Mint* (Münze; Pl. F, 5, 6, *II*), a part of the old stables, rebuilt by by Bürklein in 1859. The *Turnierhof*, or old tilding-yard (entr. Hof-Graben 4), built by Eckl in 1563, is surrounded by three tiers of arched galleries, and is one of the earliest Renaissance structures in Munich. About 2 min. farther on a cross-street leads to the right to the 'Platzl', with the **Hofbräuhaus** (Pl. F 6, *II;* p. 235), reconstructed by Heilmann & Littmann in 1897. — At Maximilian-Str. 34-35 is the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F 6, *II;* p. 239), erected by Heilmann & Littmann in 1901 and fitted up by R. Riemerschmid. The street expands into a square ('Forum') relieved with gardens: on the left is the *Regierungs-Gebäude*, or Government Offices (Pl. F, G, 6, *II;* 1858-64), on the right the German Museum. In the centre rise four statues: to the left, *General Deroy* (killed at Poloczk in 1812), by Halbig (1856), and *Count Rumford* (p. 299), by Zumbusch (1868). Opposite are statues of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. 1854), by Brugger (1861), and the optician *Fraunhofer* (d. 1826), by Halbig (1861). At the E. end of the square is the statue of *King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864), by Zumbusch (1875).

The ***German Museum** (Pl. F, G, 6, *II;* tramways Nos. 4 and 12), founded in 1903 and temporarily accommodated in the *Old National Museum* building by Riedel (1858-65), includes a collection of originals, models, designs, etc., illustrating the development of natural science and the technical arts. Since 1905 a part of the collections has been housed in the old Barracks of the Heavy Cavalry (p. 253). New building, see p. 254. Though naturally of prime interest to students, the exhibits are arranged as clearly as possible for the sake of the ordinary visitor. All the objects bear labels, and many of the models may be set in motion. Adm., see p. 240; guide 1 *M*, short description 40 pf. Experts are ready (9-1 and 2.30-6.30) to conduct visitors round either of the two sections (about 2 hrs.; 1-3 pers. 6 *M*, each pers. more 1 *M*); also at 8.15 p.m. on week-days (except Sat.). To the left of the entrance is a refreshment room. On the ground-floor, to the left, is the exhibition of the Münchner Künstler-Genossenschaft (adm., see p. 242).

Ground Floor. To the right, Room 1. Geology. — R. 2. Mining. We descend to the left to R. 2a, which illustrates the underground working of mines. — We return to R. 2 and pass to the left into R. 3 and 4, illustrating iron-founding. In R. 4 is the first cast-steel bell, made by the Bochum Co. (1854). — R. 5 and 6. Rolling, forging, welding, and casting of iron. Model of the Krupp forge, with the 'Fritz' hammer. — R. 7. Water-power motors; hydraulic machine by Reichenbach (1817); to the left of the entrance is the first turbine used in Germany, made in France in 1834. — R. 8. Earliest steam-engines; Alban steam-engine (1840); to the right of the exit is the oldest steam-engine in Germany (1813). — R. 9. Steam-engines and boilers; cylinder of a Sulzer ventilating machine (1905); Watt's waggon-boiler (ca. 1800); Alban tubular boiler (1859). — We descend to the right to R. 10. Sledges, carriages, bicycles. — R. 11. Motor-cars first Daimler petrol car, 1885; first benzine car of Benz, 1886), locomotives. In the garden are safety appliances for railways. — R. 12. Electric railways (first electric locomotive by Werner Siemens, 1879). — We return to R. 9 and pass to the right into R. 13 and 14. Hot-air motors, gas motors by Lenoir and Otto, first Diesel motor (1897), windmills.

First Floor. R. 15. Astronomy. — R. 16. Geodesy, with original instruments of Reichenbach, Brander, Fraunhofer, Steinheil, etc. — R. 17. Mathematics (calculating machines), kinematics, and scales. From the balcony we may ascend to the *Observatory* open in fine weather 9-1.30 and 5-9.30, with lecture, or 2.45-7; Sun. 9-1 and 1.45-5.30), with a refracting telescope and an astronomical map. — R. 18. Mechanics; original apparatus of Otto von Guericke. — R. 19 and 20. Optics; original apparatus of Helmholtz and Fraunhofer; spectrum apparatus of Kirchhoff and Bunsen. — R. 21. Heat and meterology; by the rear-wall, original apparatus of Robert Mayer; by the exit-wall, original machine for the liquefaction of air by Linde (1895). — R. 22. Science of waves. — R. 23. Acoustics; phonographs, gramophones, etc. — R. 24. Frictional and contact electricity; original apparatus of Ohm. — R. 25. Magnetism and electric currents; original apparatus of Ampère. — R. 26. Electric rays and waves; original tubes and photographs by Röntgen; models and apparatus of Hertz. — R. 27. Telegraphy; first electric telegraph by Sömmerring 1809); first writing telegraph by Steinheil (1836). — R. 28. Telephones; original apparatus of Reis (1863); original telegraphone by Poulsen (1898). — We now pass through the 'Ehren-Saal', containing portraits, busts, reliefs, and a model of the new building, into R. 29, which is devoted to the technique of painting. — R. 30. Printing; reproduction of the first machine-press of Friedrich König. — R. 31. Printing of illustrations and photography; first lithographic lever-press by Senefelder (1797). — R. 32. Clocks; reproduction of an old watchmaker's room in the Black

Forest. — R. 33. Spinning. — R. 34. Spinning, winding, and sewing. — R. 35. Weaving; old weaver's room from the Fichtel-Gebirge. — R. 36-38. Agriculture. — R. 39. Brewing and distilling. — R. 40. Manufacture of dyes, soda, and acids. — R. 41. Alchemist's laboratory. — R. 42. Chemical laboratory of the 18th century. — R. 43. Reproduction of Liebig's laboratory at Giessen (1839), with original apparatus of Liebig, Mitscherlich, etc. — R. 44. Modern laboratory, with original preparations of recent days. — R. 45. Electro-chemistry and electro-metallurgy.

Second Floor. Straight on, R. 46. Hydraulics. — To the right, R. 47. Inland navigation. — R. 48. Canalization. — R. 49. Models of buoys, lighthouses, and docks. — R. 50. Models of merchant-vessels. — R. 51. Models of war-ships. — R. 52-55. *Library* and *Reading Room*, with plans and specifications of patents.

A little N. of the Maximilian Monument, at Pfarr-Str. 3, is the *Workmen's Museum* (Arbeiter-Museum; Pl. G 6, *II;* adm., see p. 241), with collections of devices for the comfort and safety of workers (prevention of accidents, industrial hygiene, workmen's dwellings, dietetics, social institutions, statistics, alcoholism). — In the Tniersch-Platz (Pl. G, 5; *II*) is an ornamental fountain (Harvester) by E. Kurz (1905). — On the E. side of the Anna-Str. is the handsome *St. Anna-Kirche* (Pl. G, 5; *II*), a modern Romanesque basilica by G. von Seidl (1887-92). Opposite is the *Alte St. Anna-Kirche* (Pl. G, 5, *II;* 'St. Anna auf dem Lehel'), built in the baroque style by J. M. Fischer in 1727-37, now a Franciscan convent-church. The interesting oval interior has decorations by the brothers Asam; the plain façade with its two towers dates from 1852. — Farther N. is the Bavarian National Museum (p. 290).

To the S. of the Maximilian Monument is the Protestant *St. Lukas-Kirche* (Pl. G, 6; *II*), in the transitional style, by Alb. Schmidt (1893-7). — Opposite, to the E., on the Prater-Insel (No. 5), is the old 'Isarlust' (1888), which has contained since 1911 the **Alpine Museum** (Pl. G, 6; *II*) of the German and Austrian Alpine Club (adm., see p. 240). Guide of 1912, 30 pf.

In the garden are specimens of Alpine rocks, an Alpine garden, and a stalactite cave. In the lower room: Relief of the Jungfrau on a scale of 1:2500 by Xaver Imfeld; Alpine geology (mining); flora and fauna; models of huts; history of mountaineering and mountaineers' outfit. S. colonnade: History of the German and Austrian Alpine Club, cartography, guides and rescue appliances. N. colonnade: Statistics relating to the history, technique, and hygiene of mountain-climbing. In the upper room: Numerous reliefs, incl. the Matterhorn by Imfeld (1:5000) and the Inn glacier in the glacial period (1:75,000); paintings illustrating the movement of glaciers; costumes from the Gröden valley; etc.

On the S. of the Lukas-Kirche are the old **Barracks of the Heavy Cavalry** (Kaserne der Schweren Reiter; Pl. F 6, *II*), containing part of the collections of the *German Museum* (comp. p. 251; entr. Zweibrücken-Str. 12; adm., see p. 240; guides, see

p. 251). Ground Floor: R. 1, Metallurgy; R. 2, Working of metals; R. 3, Gas production; R. 4, Electricity; R. 5, Lighting; R. 6, Building-materials and testing of materials. Upper Floor. On the right, technical acoustics (musical instruments). We retrace our steps and enter (straight on) the admirably complete aeronautical section, incl. models and original parts of Zeppelin and Parseval airships. Next, a refreshment room. Then, road-making, bridge-building, tunnels, domestic architecture, water supply, drainage, heating and ventilation, cooling apparatus. — Opposite, to the E., is the *Museums-Insel*, on which the large new building for the German Museum is being erected from the plans of G. von Seidl (to be opened in 1915).

The Maximilian-Str. crosses the Isar by the *Maximilians-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6; *II*), rebuilt in 1905 by Thiersch. On its N. side is a stone figure of Pallas Athene (18 ft. in height) by Drexler. On the island is a monument to the painter *M. von Schwind*, with figures of Legend and Poetry by Hähnel (1893). - Straight ahead, on the slope of the hill, rises the —

Maximilianeum (Pl. G, 6; *II*), founded by King Maximilian II. for the instruction of the royal pages and other students, and built by Bürklein in 1857-61. Adm., see p. 240. A broad approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace, hiding the square main building from the town. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner-towers. At the top of the handsome staircase are the sketches in oils for the paintings by K. von Piloty on the façade (replaced by glass mosaic in 1902): in the middle, Emperor Louis the Bavarian founding the monastery of Ettal (1330); on the right, Wolfram of Eschenbach at the 'Sängerkrieg' in the Wartburg; to the left, Duke Louis the Rich founding Ingolstadt University. Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil-paintings, illustrating momentous events in the world's history, by K. von Piloty, Schnorr, W. von Kaulbach, G. Richter, Adam, Schraudolph, etc.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie charming gardens, laid out under King Maximilian II. from the designs of Effner. They comprise the *Gasteig-Anlagen*, extending upstream to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 301), and the *Maximilians-Anlagen*, stretching downstream past villas and the Peace Monument (p. 298) to Brunntal (p. 299). Haidhausen, see p. 301.

c. Royal Palace. Hof-Garten.

The N. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 250) is bounded by the ***Royal Palace** (*Residenz*; Pl. F 5, *II*), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the square the Königs-Bau, N. towards the Hof-Garten the Festsaal-Bau, and between these the Alte

KÖNIGLICHE RESIDENZ, Obergeschoss

10 0 10 20 30 40 50 Meter

Die eingeklammerten Namen beziehen sich auf das Erdgeschoss

1 *Cäcilienhofkapelle*. 2-8 Reiche Zimmer: 2 *Empfangssaal*, 3 *Audienzsaal*, 4 *Thronsaal*, 4a *Grüne Galerie*, 5 *Wohn- oder Konferenzzimmer*, 6 *Schlafzimmer*, 7 *Spiegelkabinett*, 8 *Miniaturenkabinett*. 9-13 Päpstliche Zimmer: 9 *Schreibzimmer oder Herrenkabinett*, 10 *Schlafzimmer*, 11 *Wohnzimmer*, 12 *Empfangs- oder Muschelzimmer*, 13 *Goldener Saal*.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Residenz, facing the Residenz-Str. [The names in parenthesis on the adjacent plan refer to the ground-floor.]

The **Alte Residenz** was built in 1598-1616 under Elector Maximilian I., probably by Hans Reifenstuel. The façade is painted with imitations of architectural features. Between the two baroque portals of red marble is a bronze statue of the Virgin, which, like the allegorical figures over the portals, is by Hans Krumper. The brazen lions flanking the portals are by Gerhard Huber. We pass through the left portal and enter the *Kaiserhof*, also with imitation stone-work. Thence we may proceed to the Apothekenhof (see below). By the right portal we enter the *Kapellenhof*. The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (with explanatory inscription). To the right of the Kapellenhof is the fine *Grottenhof*, constructed in 1580-90 under William V., with a small garden and a shell-grotto; in the centre is the bronze Perseus Fountain, designed by P. Candid, surrounded by eight putti with fish. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to the *Königsbauhof*, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc. The *Brunnenhof*, to the E. of the Kapellenhof, contains a fountain with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze, erected under Maximilian I. (late 16th cent.). The Allerheiligen-Hofkirche (p. 257) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hof-Theater (p. 256); to the N. is the *Apothekenhof* (see above), whence a passage leads E. to the Marstall-Platz (p. 257). In this passage the tickets of admission are obtained (see p. 241). The visit lasts about an hour.

Visitors are first conducted to the **Festsaal-Bau**, 260 yds. long, erected in 1832-42 by Klenze in the Palladian Renaissance style. The main façade towards the Hof-Garten has a portico of two stories, the upper with Ionic columns; above are two lions, between which are eight figures by Schwanthaler representing the provinces of the kingdom. The six rooms on the ground-floor (no adm.) are decorated with encaustic mural paintings from the Odyssey, by Hiltensperger, from designs by Schwanthaler. We ascend to the first floor from the passage where the tickets are obtained (see above).

Staircase, with six handsome marble columns; *Reception Room*, with reliefs by Schwanthaler; a second *Reception Room*, decorated in the Pompeian style by Hiltensperger. — *Ball Room*, with coloured reliefs (dancing Amazons and Bacchantes) by Schwanthaler. — Two *Card Rooms* with the 'Gallery of Beauty', thirty-six portraits of beautiful women by Stieler. — *Banquet Hall* or *Battle Saloon:* Fourteen large pictures representing scenes from the wars of 1805-15, by P. von Hess, Kobell, Adam, Heideck, and Monten. — *Charlemagne Room*, with six large encaustic paintings by Jäger, Giessmann, and others, from designs by Schnorr. — *Barbarossa Room*, with six mural paintings by the same masters. — *Hapsburg Room*, with four paintings, mainly by Schnorr. Frieze by Schwind, groups of children representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — *Throne Room.* Twelve gilded bronze statues, by Schwanthaler, of ancestors of the house of Wittelsbach.

Next come the *Trier-Zimmer*, in the Alte Residenz, guest-rooms built in 1612 and partly remodelled in the 18th cent. (ceiling-paintings by P. Candid), and the *Hercules Room*, built by Maximilian I., where on Maundy Thursday the King performs the ceremony of washing the feet of twelve old men.

Farther on are the *Reiche Zimmer or Kaiser-Zimmer, the finest suite in the palace, the first three by Effner, the rest fitted up in 1730-37 in the rococo style by Cuvilliés after the fire of 1729. *Reception Room* (Pl. 2), with a marble chimney-piece; *Audience Chamber* (Pl. 3), with a bronze-gilt clock; *Throne Room* (Pl. 4), occupied in 1809 by Napoleon I., with four portraits of Roman emperors by an anonymous Venetian painter of the 17th cent. (eight similar portraits in other rooms); *Green Gallery* (Pl. 4a), containing five Venetian glass chandeliers (17th cent.) and Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; *Bedchamber* (Pl. 6), with a richly gilded bed; *Mirror Cabinet* (Pl. 7); *Miniature Cabinet* (Pl. 8). — The *Papst-Zimmer*, occupied in 1782 by Pope Pius VI., were decorated in the baroque style by Barelli in 1665-7.

We now descend the Königin-Treppe to the **Königs-Bau** (façade towards the Max-Joseph-Platz 135 yds. long), erected in 1826-35 by Klenze in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence. It is adorned in the interior with sculptures and frescoes. The rooms of King Max II. contain painted scenes from Greek poetry, those of Queen Marie similar scenes from German poetry (all inaccessible). In the S.W. part of the ground-floor are the five *Nibelungen Rooms*, with nineteen large wall-paintings by Jul. Schnorr (1831); in the lunettes are numerous smaller paintings.

The ***Treasury** (adm., see p. 241) contains jewels, precious ornaments, goblets, orders, and regalia. Among the more important objects are the 'Haus-Diamant', a large blue diamond; the 'Pearl of the Palatinate', half black; the crown of Empress Kunigunde (d. 1033); the so-called crown of Emperor Henry II. (d. 1024; 13th cent. work; the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate (14th cent.), captured at Prague in 1620; statuette of St. George and the Dragon, the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls (early 17th cent.); model of Trajan's Column, executed by Valadier (1763-83); violin of tortoise-shell.

The ***Reiche Kapelle** (adm., see p. 241), a superbly decorated chapel of 1600-15, contains costly objects in gold and silver, incl. the enamelled pocket-altar of Mary, Queen of Scots, 6 in. long (French; 14th cent.), and a reliquary and fine domestic altar of Albert V.

The old treasury on the ground-floor, beneath the Papst-Zimmer, is now the **Porcelain Cabinet** (adm., see p. 241), containing a fine collection of Frankenthal and other old Bavarian ware (Toilet of Venus, by W. Lanz). The chief examples of Dresden porcelain are the Fox at the spinet and the Lovers at the piano, by J. J. Kaudler (ca. 1740). Guide (1912) 1 ℳ 20 pf.

The **Hof- und National-Theater** (Pl. F 5, *II;* p. 238), on the E. side of the Max-Joseph-Platz, one of the largest theatres in Germany (1800 seats), was erected by K. von Fischer in

1811-18, but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by Klenze within eleven months. Handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns. The frescoes in the pediment by Schwanthaler (Pegasus and the Horæ, Apollo and the Muses) were replaced in 1894 by glass mosaics. The interior deserves a visit, which takes an hour (parties conducted at 2 p.m. on Mon., Wed., and Sat.; closed during the holidays; custodian in the Maximilian-Str.; fee 50 pf.). View of the Alps from the roof. — Adjoining the Hof-Theater on the N. is the **Königliches Residenz-Theater** (Pl. F 5, *II;* p. 238; 565 seats), built in 1751-3 by Cuvilliés, with elaborate rococo *Decoration.

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (Pl. F 5, *II;* adm., see p. 241; music, see p. 239), on the E. side of the palace, is 50 yds. long, 30 yds. broad, and 75 ft. high. It was erected in 1826-37 by Klenze in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, with details borrowed from St. Mark's at Venice and the Cappella Palatina at Palermo, and is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble with gilded capitals, the walls are covered with coloured marble; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir-niches are decorated with frescoes on a gold ground by H. von Hess, Schraudolph, and Koch.

At the back of the Alte Residenz, in the Marstall-Platz, are the *Royal Coach Houses and Harness Rooms* (Hofwagenburg, Geschirr- und Sattel-Kammer; open on week-days 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 9-12; adm. 50 pf., free on Wed. afternoon; bell on the S. side), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to the rulers of Bavaria in the 17th-19th centuries. Among the most noteworthy objects are the state coaches and sleighs of Elector Max Emmanuel and King Louis II. On the upper floor are saddles, trappings, harness, etc.

To the W. of the Alte Residenz is the **Feldherrn-Halle** (Pl. F, 5; *II*), a copy of the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence (1376), erected in 1841-4 by Gärtner. It contains the Bavarian Military Monument by F. von Miller (1892), statues of the Bavarian generals Tilly and Wrede by Schwanthaler, and two marble lions by Rümann (1906). The square in front of the hall is a fashionable rendezvous on Sunday after 12 noon (comp. p. 239). — Adjacent to the S., at Residenz-Str. 27, is the *Preysing-Palais*, built ca. 1730 by Effner in the German baroque style. It is now occupied by an aristocratic club (café-restaurant on the ground-floor).

Opposite the Feldherrn-Halle is the **Theatiner-Hofkirche**, or *St. Cajetans-Hofkirche* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), erected by Barelli in 1663-75 in the Roman baroque style, with a lofty dome (fine patina) and two towers, the latter by Enrico Zuccali. The façade, designed by Zuccali, was completed by Cuvilliés in 1767. The interior (restored in 1856; adm., see p. 241) contains pictures by Zanchi, Cignani, and

others, and the royal vaults, in which Emperor Charles VII. (d. 1745) is buried. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864) and Queen Marie (d. 1889).

Adjoining the Festsaal-Bau (p. 255) on the N. is the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. F, 5; *II*), laid out in 1614, a square planted with trees and bounded on two sides by open arcades, which are adorned with frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects (1827-34).

The historical frescoes on the W. side were executed by pupils of Cornelius. Beyond them are landscapes from Italy and Sicily (now much faded) by *Karl Rottmann*. The distichs above the pictures are by King Louis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, by *Nilson* after sketches by *P. von Hess*. In the seven niches at the N.E. end are the Labours of Hercules, in wood, executed by *R. Boos* (1730-1810) and restored in 1852. — In the middle of the Hof-Garten is a small temple (1615) by *H. Schön*, surmounted by a bronze figure of Bavaria by *H. Krumper*, after the design of *P. Candid*.

The ground-floor of the N. wing of the arcades contains the *Museum of Plaster Casts* (adm., see p. 241; catalogue 50 pf.). — On the upper floor, to the left of the exit into the Galerie-Str., is the extensive *Ethnographical Museum* (adm., see p. 240). Room I, Objects from the German colonies in Africa and recent acquisitions; R. II, Africa; R. III-VI, Asia (Japan; in R. IV, Chinese carvings in semi-precious stones); R. VII, Oceania and America. Peruvian antiquities, see p. 296. — To the right of the exit is the *Kunst-Verein* (Pl. F 5, *II*; adm., see p. 242), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, changed weekly, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

On the E. of the Hof-Garten is the **Bavarian Army Museum** (Pl. F, 5; *II*), an Italian Renaissance building by Mellinger, erected in 1901-5. It contains also the *Military Archives* and the *Military Library*. In front of the building is an equestrian statue of *Otho of Wittelsbach*, by F. von Miller (1911), on both sides of which are a number of cannon and mortars, several with elaborate ornamentation. Adm., see p. 240; to the gallery of the dome on Sun., Tues., and Fri. 25 pf. Catalogue of 1913, 50 pf. (on loan 20 pf.).

In the Vestibule are eight statues of Bavarian rulers and old cannon, incl. a leather cannon (No. 7) used in the Thirty Years' War. Above the vestibule, on the first floor, is the fine Domed Hall, 105 ft. high, adorned with captured flags, the flags of disbanded regiments, etc.

Rooms I-VI, on the left, contain the *Early Collections* (1500-1806). — Room I. Weapons of the late 15th cent., incl. the first muskets (matchlocks; Nos. 155-167). — Room II shows the equipment of the mercenary soldier (Landsknecht) of the 16th century. Besides the cutting and thrusting weapons (incl. two halberds of particularly fine workmanship, Nos. 149 and 161, by the middle column) there is a large number of improved muskets (Nos. 13, 14, immediately to the right of the entrance) and wheel-locks. — Room III illustrates the period of the Thirty Years' War. 25, 26 immediately to the right of the entrance), Armour of Pappenheim's cuirassiers; 417. Standard of a cavalry-squadron of 1661-1. — Room IV illustrates the period of Elector Max Emmanuel (1679-1726), which was important for the Bavarian army on account of the Turkish

wars, in which the audience-tent of Grand-Vizier Suleyman (No. 189) was captured, and the war of the Spanish Succession. — Rooms V and VI. Objects of the 18th century. — We return to the vestibule.

Rooms VII-XIV, straight on, contain the *Modern Collections* (1806-1906). — Room VII. Souvenirs of the wars of 1805-12. — Room VIII. Period of King Max I. Joseph (1813-25). — Rooms IX and X. Period of Louis I. (1825-48), when percussion-caps (Nos. 75-83, in R. X, to the left of the exit) superseded flint-locks. — Room XI. Period of Maximilian II. (1848-64) and the first years of the reign of King Louis II., when rifled barrels (Nos. 31-35, to the left of the entrance) and the first breech-loaders (137. Werder rifle, to the left of the exit) were introduced. — Room XII. Souvenirs of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. 90a. The first mitrailleuse captured at Wörth. — Rooms XIII and XIV. Period from 1871 to 1906. To the right in R. XIV, 54. Captured Chinese weapons. — We return to the vestibule and descend to the right.

Basement. The vestibule contains cannons. To the right, in the N. wing, is the *Artillery Museum;* to the left, in the S. wing, are the *Special Collections* (models, experimental weapons, etc.).

At Königin-Str. 25, close by, is the **Theatre Museum** (Pl. F, 4, *I;* adm., see p. 241; if desired, the custodian shows visitors round in winter), with a library (ca. 10,000 vols.), designs for scenery, models of stages, 700 portraits, etc. On the ground-floor is the Wohlmuth collection of 320 studies and sketches by Munich artists. — Prinzregenten-Str., see p. 290.

d. Ludwig-Strasse. Schwabing.

Most of the buildings in the handsome Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. F, 5, 4, *I;* tramways Nos. 3, 10, 13, 25, 26, and 36), originated by King Louis I., nearly $^3/_4$ M. in length and 120 ft. in width, are in the round-arched style of architecture, with strong emphasis on the horizontal lines. The street begins on the S. at the Odeons-Platz (Feldherrn-Halle, see p. 257) and ends on the N. at the Sieges-Tor.

In the Odeons-Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*) rises the equestrian **Statue of King Louis I.** (d. 1868), by Widnmann (1862); the two pages at the side display the king's mottoes, 'Justice' and 'Perseverance'. — To the left is the *Odeon*, erected in 1828 by Klenze, and destined for concerts and the Academy of Music. The ceiling of the large hall is decorated with frescoes by W. von Kaulbach, Eberle, and Anschütz. To the N. stands the *Leuchtenberg-Palais*, erected in 1817 by Klenze, and now occupied by Crown-Prince Rupert.

Farther N. in the Ludwig-Str., to the left (No. 8), is the *Herzog-Karl-Palais* (Pl. F 5, *II*; no adm.), now occupied by the widow of Duke Charles Theodore. It was built in 1828-30 by Klenze, with frescoes by Langer, W. von Kaulbach, and Zimmermann and a marble frieze representing the myth of Bacchus by Schwanthaler. On the right is the *Kriegs-Ministerium* (War Office; Pl. F, 4, 5, *II*), also by Klenze (1824-30).

The ***Royal Library** (*Bibliothek;* Pl. F 4, *II;* adm., see p. 241) was built in 1832-43 by Gärtner in the Florentine style. The steps

are adorned with seated figures of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, in limestone, by Sanguinetti and Mayer. In the vaults of the ground-floor are the national archives of Bavaria. Fine staircase with a broad flight of marble steps. At the top are statues of Albert V., the founder (1561), and Louis I., the builder of the library, both by Schwanthaler. The library comprises upwards of 1,150,000 vols. and 50,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological literature, German MSS. (Wessobrunner Gebet, before 814; Heliand, Muspilli, both ca. 830; MS. A of the Nibelungen-Lied, late 13th cent.; Codex Aureus of Emperor Charles the Bald, 870; prayer-book of Emperor Maximilian I.; etc.), early examples of French and Italian printing, and works on art and architecture. The 'Fürsten-Saal' (adm., see p. 241) contains an exhibition of the most interesting MSS. and printed books, changed yearly (the rarities known as 'Cimelien').

The *National Archives* (see above; office hours 8-4, Nov.-Feb. 8.30-3.30, Sat. till 2) contain about 500,000 documents and include a collection of medals and impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application).

The **Ludwigs-Kirche** (Pl. F 4, *1*; adm., see p. 241), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by Gärtner, is 75 yds. long, 50 yds. broad, and 85 ft. high. Façade flanked with two towers 210 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of coloured tiles. Above the portal are statues of Christ and the Evangelists, by Schwanthaler. The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the Last Judgment, the largest of the frescoes of Cornelius (1836-40), 60 ft. high, 35 ft. broad. The other frescoes, designed by Cornelius, were executed by his pupils (God the Father, Nativity, and Crucifixion, in the transepts; Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Martyrs, above the crossing). — Opposite is the *Blind Asylum* (Pl. F, 4; *1*), erected by Gärtner in 1834-8 in the Florentine style.

The University, on the left, and the *Priests' Seminary* (*Georgianum*) and *Max Joseph Girls' School*, opposite (all by Gärtner, 1834-40), form a large square, intersected by the Ludwig Str. and adorned with two fountains copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The **University** (Pl. F 4, *1*; over 6800 students), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt, was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains 650,000 vols. (week-days 8-1 and 3-6, Sat. 8-1 only). In the Amalien Str., parallel with the older building, is an extension of the university, erected in 1905-8 by Bestelmeyer, with an elaborate façade. In front, on granite monoliths, are bronze figures of Truth and Science, by H. Hahn (1908). Fine staircase, with seated figures of Louis I. and Prince-Regent Luitpold. The Auditorium Maximum (782 seats), the two Aulæ, and the rector's room should be visited (shown by the porter; **gratuity**).

The ***Sieges-Tor** (Pl. F, 4; *I*), 85 ft. wide and 75 ft. high, erected by Louis I. 'to the Bavarian army', marks the termination of the Ludwig-Str. Begun by Gärtner in 1843 and completed by Metzger in 1850, it is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with a 'Bavaria' (18 ft. high) in a quadriga drawn by lions, designed by M. Wagner and executed by Brugger. Over the eight Corinthian columns are figures of Victory; on the walls, reliefs representing warlike exploits (below) and the provinces of the kingdom (above).

To the left of the Sieges-Tor, in the Akademie-Str., is the ***Academy of Art** (Pl. F, 4; *I*), in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by Neureuther (1874-85). The central building is 200 yds. long, while the wings at the ends project 35 yds. On the flight of steps in front of the main entrance are mounted figures of Castor and Pollux, by Widnmann. The Aula, a hall added in 1912 by F. von Thiersch, contains ten tapestries (ca. 1685) after Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican.

From the Sieges-Tor the Leopold-Str. leads past the *Palace of Prince Leopold* (Pl. F, 3; *I*), on the left, and several pretty villas to the suburb of **Schwabing.** Besides numerous villas and private houses (in the Franz-Joseph-Str., Friedrich-Str., and Ainmiller-Str.) the modern buildings include the *St. Ursula-Kirche* (Pl. F, 2; *I*), in the Kaiser-Platz, in the Italian early-Renaissance style, by F. von Thiersch (1894-7), and the Protestant *Erlöser-Kirche* (Pl. G, 2; *I*), in the German Romanesque style, by Th. Fischer (1902), in the Band-Str. The quaint and simple *Schools* at Haimhauser-Str. 5 (Pl. G, 2; *I*) and in the Elisabeth-Platz (Pl. F, 3; *I*), by Th. Fischer, should also be noticed. Near the latter, in front of the Josephs-Kirche (Pl. E, 3; *I*), is the *Jonas-Brunnen*, by Hubert Netzer (1911). At the N. end of Schwabing is a large new hospital (Pl. F, 1; *I*), with 1000 beds. Adjoining this on the W. is the new *Prinz-Luitpold-Park* (Pl. E, 1, 2; *I*).

e. Glas-Palast. Basilica. Glyptothek.

In the Elisen-Str., N. of the Courts of Justice (p. 245), lie the *Old Botanical Gardens* (Pl. E, 5; *II*), the hot-houses of which are now used for art-exhibitions. At the S.W. corner of the gardens, almost opposite the girls' school (Luisen-Str. 9) erected by Th. Fischer, is the *Germanen-Brunnen*, by Bernauer. In the Sophien-Str. is the **Glas-Palast** (Pl. E 5, *II;* 255 yds. long, central part 75 ft. high), erected in 1854 entirely of glass and iron. Since 1888 it has been used for the annual *Exhibitions of Art* (p. 242; restaurant). — A little to the E., at the corner of the Arco-Str. and Barer-Str., is the monument of *F. X. Gabelsberger* (d. 1849; Pl. E 5, *II*), inventor of a well-known system of shorthand, by Eberle (1890).

The ***Basilica of St. Bonifacius** (Pl. E 5, *II*; adm., see p. 244), in the Karl Str., is an imitation of an early-Christian Italian basilica of the 5th-6th cent., built by Ziebland in 1835-50. The church is **250 ft. long and 120 ft. broad.**

Interior. The nave and double aisles are supported by 66 monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble. Open timber roof with gilded beams. On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of grey marble containing the body of King Louis I. (d. 1868), his queen Theresa (d. 1854) being interred in the vault below. Frescoes by *H. von Hess* and his pupils *Schrandolph* and *Koch*: in the apse, eight figures of saints, on the walls of the nave, scenes from the life of St. Boniface, beginning on the right of the altar, above the columns in the nave, thirty-four medallion portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. — Adjoining the choir of the church is a Benedictine monastery, with a fine fresco of the Last Supper, by *H. von Hess*, in the refectory.

To the N. of the Basilica lies the **Königs-Platz** (Pl. E, 5; *II*), with three classical edifices of the reign of Louis I.: the Exhibition Building, the Propylæa, and the Glyptothek.

The **Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude** (Exhibition Building, Pl. E 5, *II*), in the Corinthian style, with a portico of eight columns, was completed by Ziebland in 1845. In the tympanum is Bavaria bestowing wreaths on artists, by Schwanthaler. On the upper floor is the picture-gallery of the Munich *Secession* (p. 244, adm., see p. 242), with paintings by L. Corinth, Jul. Diez, H. von Habermann, A. von Keller, L. Samberger, Fr. von Stuck, Fr. von Uhde, W. Volz, W. von Zügel, etc. (catalogue of 1911, 1 *M.*).

The ***Propylæa** (Pl. E, 5, *II*), a magnificent gateway in the style of the Propylæa at Athens, with Doric columns outside and Ionic inside, was designed by Leo von Klenze (1846-62). The reliefs by Jos. Schefzky (after Hiltensperger) represent scenes from the Greek war of independence and the reign of Otho I., the son of Louis I., elected king of Greece in 1832 and expelled in 1862. On the inner walls are inscribed the names of the heroes of the war and of famous philhellenists.

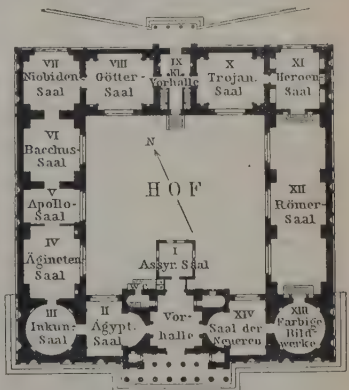
The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. E, 4, 5, *II*) contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Louis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by Leo von Klenze in 1816-30, the oldest museum-building in Germany, is externally in the Ionic style, with a portico of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by Wagner, and executed by Schwanthaler and others in marble, represents Minerva as protectress of the plastic arts. The niches in front and on the sides contain eighteen marble statues of famous sculptors and patrons of the plastic art. The rooms are not heated in winter. Adm., see p. 240. Short catalogue (1911) 50 pf., with illustrations (1912) 2 *M.*; detailed catalogue (1910) 3 *M.*

I. Assyrian Hall. At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardana-

palus III. at Calah (Nimrud; 884-860 B.C.), now in the British Museum. In the hall, seven alabaster reliefs (1-7) from the palace of Sardanapalus, originally coloured, with winged genii and cuneiform inscriptions.

The glass cases contain the **Arndt Collection* of small objects of Greek and Italic art. Short guide (1908) 30 pf. In the middle, vases and terracottas (beautiful figures in Cases B-D). To the left of the entrance, archaic terracottas. Behind, in Case N, gold ornaments; in Case P, bronzes. In Case R, etc., small grotesque heads from Smyrna.

II. Egyptian Hall. At the entrance, 20, 21. Statues of black marble in the style of Egyptian kings, of the time of Hadrian; 23, 24. Recumbent sphinxes, in basalt, of Egyptian workmanship; between them, 22. Obelisk in syenite, of the Roman period. To the left, farther on, 25. Horus, the god of the sun, with the head of a falcon, in black granite, early-Egyptian; 27. Antinous as Osiris, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 26. Portrait-statue of a man (Græco-Roman period); 29. Isis, a Roman figure with an early-Egyptian head; 31. Relief with the figure of a man (3rd millennium B.C.); *28, 37. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting (New Empire; 1600-1100 B.C.); between these, 34, 34a. Portrait-statuettes in basalt (Middle Empire; 2200-1700 B.C.); *45. Sitting figure of a high-priest, in limestone, early-Egyptian (ca. 1300 B.C.); 45b. Head of a statue in black granite, a Greek work of the Ptolemaic period.



III. Hall of the Incunabula (lighted from above). Greek and Etruscan art 'in cunabulis', *i.e.* 'in its cradle', and copies; also sculptures of the 5th cent. B.C. and a few later Etruscan works. Around the walls, 67-73. Fragments of a large bronze relief in the archaic Greek style belonging to a chariot, found at Perugia and perhaps made there (7th-6th cent. B.C.). On the left, 46. Upper part of a statue of a warrior, in sandstone, an archaic Greek work (late 7th cent. B.C.); *47. Apollo of Tenea, an archaic Greek tomb-figure of Parian marble (ca. 600 B.C.), found near Corinth, on the

site of the ancient Tenea; 47a. Figure of a youth resembling the Apollo of Tenea (ca. 550 B.C.); 51. Spes, 56. Head of Eros(?), Roman copies of early Greek originals (head of No. 51 antique, but not belonging to it); 53, 54. Etruscan cinerary urns (3rd cent. B.C.); between these, 53a. Aphrodite (hermes), perhaps after a work by Phidias; *55. Head of a youth, a marble copy of an early Greek bronze original; 57. Bearded Bacchus, head modern; 49. Tyche (Fortuna) with the cornucopia, an archaistic Roman reproduction; 60. Triangular base of a censer (thymiaterion), in bronze, a fine Etruscan work of the 6th cent. B.C., found at Perugia along with Nos. 67-73.

IV. **Æginetan Hall. Two pediment-groups from a Doric temple of Aphaia in the island of Ægina, erected at the beginning of the 5th cent. B.C. These sculptures in Parian marble, which are of great importance in the history of art, were found in 1811, purchased by Crown-Prince Louis in 1812, and restored wrongly in part by Thorvaldsen. They commemorate the exploits of Æginetan heroes in the war against the Trojans. The only figure that can be identified with certainty is the Hercules. The first group on the right, the E. pediment) consists now of five figures only; the other (on the left, the W. pediment has ten, executed in a somewhat severer manner. The figures are thick-set, with mask-like heads and open mouths. On the wall opposite the window are coloured reproductions (one-fifth natural size) of the temple façades. Group on the right: 86. Advancing spearman (head modern), 87. Fallen warrior (head modern), 88. Youth bending forwards, *85. Fallen warrior, *84. Hercules as bowman. Group on the left: 74. Pallas Athena (left arm not belonging to this statue), *75. Fallen warrior, 76. Advancing spearman (head modern), 77. Bowman (head modern), 78. Crouching spearman, 79. Fallen warrior, 80. Advancing spearman, 81. Bowman in Scythian costume, 82. Crouching spearman (head modern), 83. Fallen warrior head modern). By the long walls, under glass, are smaller fragments.

V. Hall of Apollo. 208. Draped statue of a Roman lady of the time of Claudius head ancient, but not belonging to this statue); *210. Girl's head, an admirable original of the Attic school (4th cent. B.C.); *211. Colossal statue of Apollo Citharœdus (Winckelmann's 'Barberini Muse'), found at Tivoli, a Roman copy of a statue of the school of Phidias; 212. Head of Mars; *213. Colossal bust of Athena, a Roman copy of a bronze original of the time of Pericles; 213a. Dancing Muse ?), in the style of the 4th cent. B.C.; *214. Statue of Diana, Roman, perhaps after a Greek original of the late 5th cent. B.C.; 197. Roman lady as Ceres; 60a. Head of a youth, after an original of the time of Phidias; 206a. Statuette of a goddess, of the period of Hadrian; 206. Worship of a hero, Greek votive relief (subsequent to Alexander the Great); 207. Athena (head older than body).

VI. Hall of Bacchus. In the centre: **218. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun', a Greek original (3rd cent. B.C.; partly restored). On the left: 219. Eirene and Plutus (Peace and Wealth), a copy of the bronze original by Cephisodotus the Elder, an elder contemporary of Praxiteles (early 4th cent. B.C.); 221. Silenus; 222. Head of a young centaur, after a bronze original of the 2nd-1st cent. B.C.; 223. Bacchic sarcophagus; *225. Head of Jupiter Ammon; 226. Apollo (with the head of Bacchus, not belonging to this statue); 227. Artemis-Tyche, with the cornucopia, head restored by Thorvaldsen; *228, 229. Satyrs reposing, probably after Praxiteles; 231. Bacchus, late-Roman; 232. Young satyr with a wine-skin; *238. Silenus with the young Bacchus, freely restored. By the wall to the left, 239. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, an altar-relief of the 1st cent. B.C.

VII. Hall of the Niobids. In the doorway, 245. Head of the youthful Hercules, perhaps after Lysippus. On the left: 246. Girl's head, Hellenistic; 248, 253. Two fine women's heads; between them, 250. Isis and Harpocrates; 250a. Small head (Eros?) of the Hellenistic-Roman period; 251. Rustic scene, a relief of the Augustan period; above, *252. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'), a Roman copy of a Greek original of the late 5th cent. B.C.; *258. Venus in the style of the Cnidian Venus of Praxiteles; 261. Head of the young Pan, with horns ('Winckelmann's Faun'); 263. Head of Paris (or Ganymede); 264. Decoration of a hermes, relief; 266. Draped figure, restored by Thorvaldsen as a Muse. In the centre: 268. Boy with a goose, a Roman copy of the bronze original of Boëthus; 269. Dying Niobid; *270. Torso of a youth, copy of a Greek work of the time of Praxiteles (4th cent. B.C.), known as Ilioneus, a son of Niobe.

VIII. Hall of the Gods. This and the next two rooms are adorned with frescoes by *Peter von Cornelius* (1820-30): in R. VIII the Abode of the Gods, in R. IX the Legend of Prometheus, in R. X the Trojan War. — On the left: Attic tomb-relief of Plangon, a little girl (4th cent. B.C.); 209. Attic sepulchral vase with relief (ca. 400 B.C.); 209a. Similar relief (4th cent. B.C.); 271e. Fragment of an Attic tomb-relief (head of an old woman; 4th cent. B.C.); 271f. Monument of Mnesarete, of admirable execution; 271. Head of Hercules(?); 272. Head of Mars, replica of the Mars Ludovisi at Rome; 274a. Pantheress, a tomb-figure; niche to the right, 273. Head of the blind Homer, after an original of the 5th cent. B.C.

IX. Small Vestibule. Roman busts (276. Marcus Aurelius).

X. Hall of the Trojans. In the niches to the right: 283. Statuette of Hercules, after an original of the school of Lysippus; 284. Statuette of a dancer (Attic; 1st cent. B.C.). Modern sculptures: 489a. *Wrba*, Diana and the hind; 507. *Hudler*, Mower sharpening his scythe; 505. *Stuck*, Athlete; 491a. *Meunier*, Puddler.

XI. Hall of the Heroes. In the entrance, 292. Head of Demosthenes. On the left: *295. Statue of a god (Vulcan?) or hero, after an early Argive bronze (ca. 460 B.C.); 297. Chrysippus(?); *298. Alexander the Great, Roman copy of a contemporary work (arms and right leg restored); 299. Head of a Greek general of the time of Pericles; 300. Hermes; 301. Head of a Greek general of the time of the Peloponnesian war; *302. Athlete anointing himself with oil, a copy of an original in the style of Myron; 304. Diomedes carrying off the Palladium, after a Greek original in bronze (the Victory not part of the original); beside it, 304a. Hand with part of the Palladium, from a replica; 291. Head of Socrates. In the centre, *287. Hermes, after a bronze original of Lysippus (head not belonging to the statue).

XII. Hall of the Romans (in three sections), with a valuable collection of busts, chiefly of the Empire. By the doors: 305, 306, and (at the end) 371, 372. Caryatides. First section: to the left, *309. So-called Sulla (breast restored); 311. Roman lady of the time of Claudius. Busts: 314. Tiberius; 316. The younger Agrippina; *317. Augustus; *319. So-called Marius, 320. Old Roman, both of the Republican period; *321. Nero; 324. So-called Mæcenas. Over the busts, 328. Roman sarcophagus-relief with Luna and Endymion; below, 326. Sarcophagus with the Muses, Apollo, and Athena. On the window-side: 413. Portrait-head (late Republican period); *417. Son of Constantine the Great. – Second section. On the left, 331. Statue with the head of Septimius Severus. Busts: 334. Apollodorus, probably Trajan's architect of that name; *335, 336. Trajan; *337. Antoninus Pius; 338. Titus; 339. Portrait-head of the Antonine period. Over the busts, 348. Frieze, with Victories sacrificing; below, 345. Sarcophagus-relief with the Death of the Niobids; upon it, 338a. Portrait-head of an infant; to the left and right, 346, 347. Two pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes. In the middle, several candelabra. On the other side are less important busts: 399. Lucius Verus; 400. Antinous. By the pillars adjoining the next section: 350. Portrait-statue with head of Augustus; 394. Statue of Nero(?). In the middle, 437. Drunken woman (after a Pergamenian bronze). – Third section. On the left, 353. Septimius Severus; 354. Julia Domna, wife of Severus; 356. Otacilia Severa, wife of Philippus Arabs; 357. Septimius Severus; 358. Commodus; 360. Philip the Younger; 362. Portrait of the 3rd cent. A.D. Over the busts, 365. Sarcophagus-relief with Bacchic procession; below, 363. Sarcophagus-relief with Orestes and Iphigenia in Tauris. On the window-side, less interesting busts. At the end of the room: on the left, 367. Statue of Livia Drusilla, wife of Augustus; on the right, 375. Bust of Lucius Verus; 377. Statue of Matidia (?), niece of Trajan, as Ceres. In the centre: 439. Sacrificial altar, with Mercury; 440. Sepulchral urn.

XIII. Hall of the Coloured Sculptures. In the centre, Roman mosaic; upon it, 447. Archaic candelabrum. To the left: 449. Goddess, in black and white marble, freely restored; *450. Head of a satyr, in bronze; 453. River-god, in black marble; 455. Good Roman relief of a rustic scene (Augustan period); 456. Greek votive-relief dedicated to Pan (Roman period); *457. Bronze head of a youth, a Greek work of the 5th cent. B.C.; 458. Athlete, in black marble; 459. Nymph, fountain-figure in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 448a. Head of a laughing satyr, in green basalt (late-Hellenistic); 463. Bronze statue of the young Zeus (Etruscan; 3rd-2nd cent. B.C.); 441. Tripod with a bronze statuette of Silenus (Etruscan; 5th cent. B.C.); *466. Young satyr, in black marble; 444. Bronze portrait-statue of a lady, a good early-Roman work (head modern); 448. Head of Socrates, in bronze.

XIV. Hall of the Moderns. On the left: 484. *Canova*, Paris; 485. *R. Schadow*, Woman fastening her sandal; 486. *Spalla*, Bust of Napoleon (1808); 487. *Thorvaldsen*, Bust of Louis I. when crown-prince (1821); 472. Terracotta head, Florentine work of the 15th cent.; 501. *Wrba*, Bust of a woman; 517. *W. Zügel*, Ducks; 494. *Dittler*, Archer; 497. *Taschner*, Parzival; 510. *Gaul*, Goats resting; 499. *Bermann*, Bust of F. von Lenbach; 518. *Hildebrand*, The sculptor Flossmann (bronze head); 476. *Flossmann*, Motherhood, a marble group. Busts: 477. *Dannecker*, Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; 495. *Rauch*, Admiral Tromp; 475. *Schadow*, Iffland. 482. *Tenerani*, Vesta, marble statue; 508. *Hildebrand*, Bust of a girl; 483. *Thorvaldsen*, Statue of Adonis. In the centre: 470. *Rümann*, Ludovica, Duchess of Bavaria, tomb-figure; 469. *A. J. Carlès*, Dead Abel.

In the Luisen-Str. (No. 33), near the Propylæa, is the *Villa Lenbach* (Pl. E, 4; *II*), built in the Italian Renaissance style by G. von Seidl (1887). Inside the building to the left is the Lenbach gallery, with numerous original works, straight on are the dwelling-rooms (adm. 2-5, Nov.-April 2-4, Sun. 10-12; 1 *M*). A little to the N. is the *School of Industrial Art*. — To the W. of the Propylæa, at Brienner-Str. 20, is the old *Palace of Count Schack*, built by Gedon in 1872-4, and now containing the art collections of the Berlin artist Franz Naager. Schack Gallery, see p. 297.

f. N.W. Quarters. Old and New Pinakothek.

The Brienner-Strasse (Pl. E, F, 5; *II*) leads W. from the Odeons-Platz (p. 259) to the Karolinen-Platz. The Wittelsbacher Platz (Pl. F, 5; *II*), on the right, is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (d. 1651), victor at the Weisser Berg near Prague in 1620, by Thorvaldsen (1839). — The **Palace of Count Arco-Zinneberg**, Wittelsbacher Platz 1, contains a rare

and interesting *Collection of Antlers* (open on week-days, 9-11 and 2-4; gratuity to attendant). — Farther on, to the left, is a statue of *Schiller* by Widnmann (1863). To the right is the red **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. F 5, *II;* no adm.), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 by Gärtner, the residence of Louis I. after his abdication and occupied at present by King Louis III.

Opposite, in the Türken-Str., is the **Tonhalle** (formerly the *Kaim-Saal*), built by Dülfer in 1895, with concert-rooms (fine hall), club-rooms, etc. — In the Gabelsberger-Str., a little N.E., is the Protestant *Markus-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5; *II*), erected by Gottgetreu in the Gothic style in 1873-7.

In the Karolinen-Platz (Pl. E, 5; *II*) rises a bronze *Obelisk*, 105 ft. in height, erected by Louis I. in 1833 to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war of 1812 ('They too died to liberate their country'). — At No. 3, Karolinen-Platz, in the garden-building, to the right, is **Baron von Lotzbeck's Collection of Paintings** (open Tues. and Fri. 9-3, gratuity: catalogue 30 pf.).

Central Hall. Sculptures: 1. *Halbig*, King Louis I.; 2. *Thorvaldsen*, Venus; 3. *Hoyer*, Psyche; 7-10. *Troschel*, Four reliefs. Paintings: 11. *Riedel*, Sakuntala; *Ary Scheffer*, 16. Faust and Gretchen, 17. Walpurgis-Nacht; *B.* and *F. Adam*, 21. Stable, 24. Hunt; 25. *Gail*, Storming of a Spanish monastery. — Left Wing. Modern pictures: 30. *Manuel*, Baron C. L. von Lotzbeck; *Rottmann*, 37. Untersberg, 38. Perugia; *Bürkel*, 41. Village smithy, 49. Mountain-pasture; 45-48. *Kunz*, Cattle. Old pictures: 97. *Antonello da Messina*, Portrait of a man; 8. *Lor. Lotto (?)*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 99. *Ang. Bronzino (?)*, Portrait of a woman; 101. *Jac. Bassano*, Portrait of a woman. — Right Wing. Modern pictures: 60. *Riedel*, Medea; 61. *Morgenstern*, Near Rorschach; 64. *A. Adam*, Arabian horses; 68. *Diaz*, Girl in a landscape: 79. *P. von Hess*, Scene on the Loire. Old pictures: 89. *Cologne School* (ca. 1530), Portrait of a man; 94. *Lievens*, Portrait of a boy; 95. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant with a hare; 96. *School of Giotto* (ca. 1360), St. Peter.

The Barer-Str. leads N. to the —

****Old Pinakothek** (Pl. E 4, *II;* adm., see p. 241; entr. Barer-Str. 27; tramways Nos. 2, 6, and 16), 500 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high, erected in 1826-36 by Klenze in the Renaissance style. On the S. side, on the attic above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by Schwanthaler. The gallery contains over 1000 pictures, arranged by periods and schools, in thirteen rooms and twenty-three cabinets. Each picture is labelled. Catalogue (1913) 1 *M*, or bound with 200 illustrations (1911) $4^1/_2$ *M*. The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence.

As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's works. In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. The numerous Netherlandish works of the 17th cent., including the fine examples of Rubens, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third constituent part of the Pinakothek is the Boisserée

collection, being works of the Lower Rhenish school rescued by the brothers Sulpiz and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and convents suppressed at Cologne in 1805-10. Purchases in the Netherlands added some important works of the Van Eyck school. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Louis I. the gallery was considerably extended by purchases in Italy and by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828.

The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in Munich; the most important examples are the Annunciation by *Fra Filippo Lippi* (Room VIII, No. 1005); *Sandro Botticelli's* Pietà (Room VIII, 1010); an altar-piece by *Ghirlandaio* (R. VIII, 1011-1013); the Madonna by *Signorelli* (R. VIII, 1561); *Cima da Conegliano's* Madonna (Cabinet XX, 1033); *Francia's* Madonna (R. VIII, 1039); and *Perugino's* Vision of St. Bernard (R. VIII, No. 1034). The finest of the works by *Raphael* is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cabinet XIX, 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Holy Family of the Canigiani family (R. VIII, 1049) has suffered from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cabinet XIX, 1051; Roman period) at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is considered the best. Not one of the works ascribed to *Correggio* is authenticated. The best of the many examples of the Venetian school are *Titian's* Charles V. (R. IX, 1112), his Christ crowned with thorns (R. IX, 1114), and *Palma Vecchio's* Portrait of himself (Cabinet XX, 1107). *Murillo's* exquisite Beggar-boys (R. XI) are sure of attention. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Rogier van der Weyden's* Triptych (R. II, 101-103) and St. Luke (R. II, 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (R. I, 116), and the altar-pieces and triptych by *Dierick Bouts* (R. I, 107-111). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, but several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these stands *Holbein the Elder's* altar-piece with St. Sebastian (Room of the Altar-pieces, 209-211). *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III, 247, 248), the painter's 'testament as artist, as man, as patriot, and as Protestant', deserve the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, unrivalled in its plastic modelling. Other important works by Dürer are his Portrait of himself (Cabinet III, 239), the Portrait of O. Krell (Cabinet III, 236), and the Paumgartner altar-piece (R. III, 240-242). The Battle of Arbela (Cabinet V, 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer*, the Crucifixion (Cabinet III, 267) by *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), the Portrait of Count Palatine Philip (Cabinet III, 286) by *Hans Baldung Grien*, and the SS. Erasmus and Maurice (R. III, 281) by *Matthias Grünewald* are also deserving of notice.

Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the seventy-four pictures catalogued here under his name are several school-pieces and much mediocre work, but they include also several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion-hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with festoons of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil *Van Dyck* is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII and Cabinet XIII). The Descent from the Cross (Cabinet VIII, 326) is the finest of the eleven examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *Adrian Brouwer* (Cabinet XV), notable for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* also deserve attention. Of the works of the Italian painters of the 17th and 18th cent. *G. B. Tiepolo's* large Adoration of the Magi (R. X, 1271) should not be missed. The Pietà of *N. Poussin* (R. X, 1321) is a work of great beauty.

From the entrance we ascend the staircase to the left. On the landing at the top are portraits of the founders and enrichers of the gallery from Elector Maximilian I. (d. 1651) to King Louis I. (d. 1868). We pass straight into the

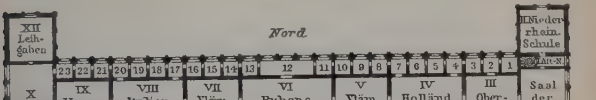
Room of the Altar-pieces of the German schools of the 15th-16th centuries. First section: *298, 298a and b. *M. Pacher*, Altar of the four church-fathers, with scenes from the legend of St. Wolfgang on the wings; *Westphalian School* (ca. 1450-60), 1511. Nativity, 1512. Adoration of the Magi; between these, 1472. *Hans Fries*, Portions of an altar-piece; above, 1533. *Jan Pollack*, Death of St. Corbinian; to the right of the door, 1578. *Hans Traut*, Madonna of the protecting mantle; *1590. *Ulr. Apt*, Triptych, in the middle SS. Narcissus and Matthew in a landscape, on the wings Madonna and Child with St. John; above, 1532. *Jan Pollack*, St. Corbinian's beast of burden. — Second section: *M. Reichlich*, 1543, 1543a and b. Altar of SS. James and Stephen, 1545, 1546. Four scenes from the life of the Virgin; 1576. *Tyrolese* (ca. 1470), Archduke Sigismund; 996. *Tyrolese* (ca. 1490), Portrait of a man; *214-217. *M. Schaffner*, Wettenhausen Altar. Nativity and Adoration of the Magi (wood-carving), on the right and left Christ taking leave, and on the front of the wings (third section) the Annunciation, Presentation, Descent of the Holy Ghost, and Death of the Virgin. — Third section: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych, in the centre Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, on the wings (by Sigmund Holbein?) SS. Barbara and Elizabeth (on the back of the wings the Annunciation).

This work may be styled the artist's masterpiece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well in-

dividualized and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by *Professor Alfred Woltmann*.

175, 176. *B. Zeitblom*, SS. Margaret and Ursula; 1542. *Ratisbon School*, Man of Sorrows; 1497. *Gabr. Mälesskircher*, Crucifixion. — On the long wall: to the left, 119-121. *Pierre des Mares*, Triptych, Crucifixion, on the wings the Trinity and the Madonna on the crescent moon; 43-45. *Master of the Holy Kinship*, Triptych, Circumcision and saints; above (on either side of the door), 9-18. *School of Stephan Lochner*, Wings of an altar from Heisterbach, with saints and scenes from the Annunciation to the Death of the Virgin.

Early Netherlandish and Lower Rhenish Schools. — Room I. On the left (W. wall): 112, *1449, 113. *Dierick Bouts*, Altar-piece, Arrest of Christ, Resurrection, and St. John the Evangelist. — N. wall: 125, 126. *School of Memling*, Diptych, Madonna


XII Leih-Gaben
Nord
Niederrhein. Schule
23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
X Italien. u. franz. Schulen
IX Venez. Schule
VIII Italien. Schule
VII Vläm. Schule
VI Rubens-Saal
V Vläm. Schule
IV Holländ. Schule
III Oberdeutsche
Saal der Altäre
L o g g i e n
XI Span. Schule
Süd

in a hedge of roses, St. George and donor; 1454. *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Joos van Cleve?), Portrait of a woman; *116. *H. Memling*, The seven joys of the Virgin.

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest.' — *C. & C.*

60-62. *Antwerp Master*, Triptych; 115. *H. Memling*, John the Baptist; 1505. *Master of Moulins*, Cardinal Charles II. of Bourbon; 133. *B. van Orley*, The chancellor Carondolet. — S. wall: *Dierick Bouts*, *111, *110. Wings of the Last Supper in St-Pierre at Louvain, Gathering manna in the desert, Abraham and Melchisedech, *107-109 (between these), Triptych, in the centre the Adoration of the Magi, on the wings SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; 1468. *Corn. Engelbrechtsen*, Pietà.

Room II. On the left (S. wall): *55-57. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Triptych, in the centre the Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints; 1455, 1456. *Colin de Coter*, Fragments of a Last Judgment; between these, 1446. *J. Bueckelaer*, The fishmongers. — W. wall: 157. *B. van Orley*,

St. Norbert confuting the heretic Trachellius; 1469. *C. Engelbrechtsen*, SS. Constantine and Helena; between these, 134. *Willem Key*, Pietà. — N. wall: 118. *G. David*, Adoration of the Magi; 97, 98. *M. van Coxie*, Virgin and John the Baptist (copies of Hubert van Eyck's altar-piece at Ghent); between these, *100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke drawing the Virgin's portrait; *101-103. *R. van der Weyden*, Altar of the Magi, in the centre the Adoration of the Magi, on the wings the Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' *Crowe & Cavalcaselle.*

Above, 41. *Master of St. Severin*, Christ on the Mount of Olives. — E. wall: 1509. *'Meister des Hausbuchs'*, Nativity; 63. *V.* and *H. Dünwegge*, Crucifixion. — S. wall: *48-50. *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew*, Triptych, in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia, on the wings St. John the Evangelist and SS. Margaret, Christina, and James; 136. *School of Matsys*, Two taxgatherers; 138. *Marinus van Roymerswaele* (after Matsys), The money-changer and his wife. — We retrace our steps and pass through R. III und Cabinet II into —

Cabinet I. On the right (W. wall), 4, 3. *Stephan Lochner*, Saints; between these, 29. *School of the Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Coronation of the Virgin. — S. wall: *24, *27, *23. *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, Visitation, Nativity of the Virgin; above, 124. *Cologne School* (ca. 1500), Legend of SS. Anthony and Paul the hermits; 52. *B. Bruyn*, Bearing of the Cross. — E. wall: *28, *25. *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Assumption, Marriage of the Virgin; 219. *Master of Liesborn*, Portrait of an architect; *1. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, St. Veronica with the napkin; 2. *Style of Stephan Lochner*, Madonna and saints; 5. *Stephan Lochner*, The Virgin in a hedge of roses; 1524. *Style of Stephan Lochner*, St. Jerome; *26, *22. *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Annunciation, SS. Joachim and Anne.

Cabinet II. E. wall: 146. *Herri met de Bles*, Adoration of the Magi; 660. *Joos van Cleve the Younger*, Portrait of a man; 91. *Lower Rhenish School* (ca. 1495), Portrait of Hans von Melem; 150. *Swart van Groeningen*, Preaching of John the Baptist; 90. *Barth. Bruyn*, Portrait of a man; 145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation. — S. wall: 1477, 1478. *Jan Gossaert* (?), Portraits of a man and woman; 155. *Jan Gossaert*, Madonna; 144. *Style of Patinir*, Landscape with St. Hubert; 1315. *Fr. Clouet*, Claudia, daughter of Henri II. of France. — W. wall: 151. *Adriaen Isenbrant*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 1316. *Ant. Caron*, A young noblewoman; 149, 148. *Lucas van Leyden*, Annunciation (centre restored), Virgin with Mary Magdalene and the donor as St. Joseph; *French School* (ca. 1520), 94. Portrait of a man, 1470. Denise

Fournier; above, 117. *Gerard David*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 156. *Jan Gossaert*, Danae.

S. German Schools. — Room III. E. wall: *Hans Burgkmair*, *1451 a-e. Altar of the Crucifixion from the Salvator-Kirche at Augsburg (1519), Christ and the two thieves on the Cross, on the outer wings Emperor Henry II. and St. George, *222 a-c (on the left), Altar of St. John, in the centre St. John in Patmos, on the wings SS. Erasmus and Nicholas, on the outer wings John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist; above, 193-200. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Outer wings of the Kaisheim Altar (comp. below), with the Passion. — S. wall: 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Lucretia; 232, 231. *M. Wohlgemut*, Deposition, Crucifixion; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Conrad Rehlingen, the Augsburg patrician, and his children; between these, *281. *M. Grünewald*, Disputation between SS. Maurice and Erasmus; 229, 230. *M. Wohlgemut*, Resurrection, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 1462. *L. Cranach the Younger*, Venus and Cupid; above, *H. Schäufelein*, 263, 1552, 260, 261. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, 1551. Liberation of St. Peter, 262. St. Peter walking on the sea. — W. wall: 254, 255. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Saints; between these, *1604. *Lower Franconian Master* (ca. 1500), Altar-piece, in the centre the Adoration of the Shepherds, on the wings St. John in Patmos and St. Jerome; *240, *241, *242. *A. Dürer*, The Paumgartner Altar (ca. 1498), in the centre the Nativity, on the wings the donors as SS. George and Eustace (on the back of No. 241 the Virgin, in grey and white); on either side, 1584, 1585. *Master of Messkirch (Jörg Ziegler)*, Saints; above (on either side of the door), 201-208. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Inner wings of the Kaisheim Altar (comp. above), with scenes from the life of the Virgin. — N. wall: **247, **248. *A. Dürer*, SS. Peter and John the Evangelist, SS. Paul and Mark (see p. 269; completed in 1526).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic, St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best preserved. The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moritz Thausing*.

Between these, 233. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion; 1516. *Hans Multscher*, Man of Sorrows (studio-piece); *A. Dürer*, 238. Pietà, 244. Lucretia; 1527. *M. Pacher*, Coronation of the Virgin; 256, 257. *H. von Kulmbach*, Saints; above (on either side of the door), 263 a, 261 a, 262 a, 1554, 260 a, 1553. *H. Schäufelein*, Scenes from the Passion.

Cabinet III. E. wall: **239. *A. Dürer*, Portrait of himself (1500); 1443. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Still-life (1504); *A. Dürer*,

*236. Oswolt Krell (1499), *249. Jacob Fugger the Rich; 267. *B. Beham*, Finding of the Cross. — S. wall: 269. *L. Refinger*, Self-sacrifice of Marcus Curtius; 295. *M. Feselen*, The town of Alesia besieged by Julius Cæsar; between these, 1442. *H. Baldung Grien*, Nativity. — W. wall: *H. Baldung Grien*, 286. Count Palatine Philip the Warlike, *1441. Allegory of Music; 245. *A. Dürer*, SS. Joachim and Joseph (from the Jabach Altar); *1486. *Matthias Grünewald*, Mocking of Christ; *A. Dürer*, 246. SS. Simeon and Lazarus (from the Jabach Altar), *237. Portrait of a young man (Hans Dürer?); above, *1440. *H. Baldung Grien*, Allegory of Wisdom (?); above, 1583. *Barth. Zeitblom*, St. Anne, Madonna, and Child; 287. *H. Baldung Grien*, Margrave Christopher of Baden.

Cabinet IV. E. wall: 174. *M. Schongauer*, Nativity; *H. Holbein the Younger*, *212. Derich Born (1533), 213. Sir Bryan Tuke (school-piece; Death added later; 1460. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Crucifixion, with Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg; 1490. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Derick Berck (school-piece); 272. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Small round Madonna. — S. wall: *B. Strigel*, 1592. Madonna, 190. Herr Haller, 183. David with the head of Goliath; 192. *Hans Maler (?)*, Herr Ronner; 1438. *Chr. Amberger (?)*, Madonna; 218. *M. Schaffner*, Count von Oetting; above, *L. Cranach the Elder*, 1609. Destruction of Pharaoh, 1610. Lucretia, 1608. Sacrifice of Abraham. — W. wall: *L. Cranach the Elder*, 280. Crucifixion, 270. Madonna, 1461. Margrave Joachim of Brandenburg, *1457. Crucifixion (1503), 279. St. Anne, Madonna, and Child, 1458. Duke George the Bearded of Saxony, 1459 (above, Hans Melber.

Cabinet V. E. wall: *288. *A. Altdorfer*, Wooded landscape (St. George and the Dragon); 1526. *M. Ostendorfer*, The napkin of Christ; *A. Altdorfer*, *290. Battle of Arbela, *293. Mountain landscape, 291. Glorification of the Virgin; 1612. *M. Ostendorfer*, Crucifixion. — S. wall: 223. *Hans Wertinger*, Duke William IV. of Bavaria; *H. Muelich*, 1514. St. Jerome, 1515. Duke Albert V. of Bavaria; 251. *Hans Weiditz*, Holy Family; 224. *H. Wertinger*, Duchess Maria of Bavaria; 1541. *L. Refinger (?)*, Story of Susanna. — W. wall: 1582. *Hans Wechtlin*, Pietà; *A. Altdorfer*, *1437. Nativity of the Virgin, 289. Susanna.

Dutch School. Room IV. On the left (E. wall): 315, 316. *Barth. van der Helst*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, *629. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life. — S. wall: 341, 342. *Rembrandt*, Portraits of a man and woman (copies; between these, 647. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 307. *Abr. Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; *359. *Frans Hals (?)*, Large family portrait; 363, 364. *Nic. Maes*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, 611. *Lieve Verschuier*, Canal scene; 349. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Expulsion of Hagar. — W. wall: 319, 320. *J. van Ravesteyn*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, 487. *A. van der Velde*,

Evening scene with cows; 338, 339. *F. Bol*, The painter Govert Flinck (?) and his wife; between these, 355. *Aert de Gelder*, Jewish bride. — N. wall: *Jan Weenix*, 640. Animals and fruit, 638. Hunting scene; *324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family (1631); 547. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; *812. *Corn. de Vos*, The Hutten family; 1467. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Alexander and the women of Darius; 566. *A. van Everdingen*, Northern landscape with waterfall; 332. *Rembrandt*, Sacrifice of Abraham; *Jan Weenix*, 637. Hunting scene, 641. Dead birds. — E. wall: 649. *Jac. Victor*, Poultry yard; 639. *Jan Weenix*, Dead game; *579. *Jan Wynants*, Morning scene, with figures by *A. van de Velde*.

Cabinet VI. E. wall: 535. *J. von Goyen*, Landscape; 313. *Jan van Ravesteyn* (not Miereveit), Portrait of a man; 622. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; *Simon de Vlieger*, Calm sea; *537. *J. van Goyen*, View of Leyden; 322. *A. de Vries*, Portrait of a woman. — S. wall: 530. *Es. van de Velde*, Merry-making on the ice; 367. *J. Duck*, Camp-scene; 541. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-bank; 536. *J. van Goyen*, Fishing-boats; 368. *J. Duck*, Officers playing cards; *475. *A. Cuyp*, Landscape; 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — W. wall: 543. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with watch-tower; 318. *Janssens van Ceulen*, Portrait; 353. *Sal. Koninck*, Jesus teaching in the Temple; 361. *Th. de Kayser*, Man and wife; *545. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest landscape; 314. *M. J. van Mierevelt*, Portrait.

Cabinet VII. E. wall: *544. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Sandy road (1667); 1453. *P. Claesz*, Still-life; 478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; 548. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; 1489. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life. — S. wall: 634. *J. B. Weenix*, Sleeping tambourine-player; 659. *H. van der Myn*, Flowers; 379. *Is. van Ostade*, Peasants outside a village tavern. — W. wall: 551. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Group of oaks and a torrent; 390. *M. Sweerts* (not Terburg), Tavern scene; *542. *Sal. van Ruysdael*, River landscape.

Cabinet VIII. E. wall: *330. *Rembrandt*, Entombment (1639). This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (Nos. 326-331) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — '*Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*', by *C. Vosmaer*.

Rembrandt, 333. Portrait of himself (1655; copy), *328. Ascension (1636); 588. *J. Both*, Italian autumn scene. — S. wall: *326. *Rembrandt*, Deposition; 405. *G. Dou*, Maidservant emptying a jug; *Rembrandt*, David before Saul (on loan); 1498. *P. Lastman*, Philip and the Ethiopian eunuch; 404. *G. Dou*, Old woman combing a boy's hair; *327. *Rembrandt*, Raising of the Cross

(1633). — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *329. Resurrection, 325. Man in Turkish costume (1633), *331. Adoration of the Shepherds (1646).

Cabinet IX. E. wall: *389. *Terburg*, Boy with a dog; 373, 372. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants; between these, 426. *P. Janssens*, Woman reading; 472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; above, 345. *Rembrandt (?)*, Portrait of a young man; 619. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life; 356. *Aert de Gelder*, Portrait-study. — S. wall: 497. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Dune landscape; 348. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple; *582. *J. Wynants*, Landscape; above, 550. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; 648. *M. d' Hondecoeter*, Poultry yard. — W. wall: 546. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest landscape with marsh; 403. *G. Dou*, Old woman saying grace; 650. *S. Verelst*, Still-life; *392. *Jan Steen*, Love-sick woman; *409. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Woman eating oysters; 570. *M. Hobbema*, Landscape; 620. *W. van Aelst*, Partridges.

Cabinet X. E. wall: *J. van der Heyden*, *615. Old palace at Brussels, *614. Town square; 652, 653. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; between these, *1488. *Frans Hals*, Willem Croes; above, 618. *W. C. Heda*, Still-life. — S. wall: *A. van Ostade*, 370. Merry peasants, 371. Peasants quarrelling; between these, *388. *Terburg*, Trumpeter bringing a love-letter; *A. van der Neer*, 1518. Sunset, 1517. Winter scene. — W. wall: 1586, 1587. *Terburg*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, 398. *G. Dou*, Woman peeling apples; *628. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 425. *G. Metsu*, The cook; above, *1562. *Jan Steen*, Champion debater.

Cabinet XI. E. wall: *423. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at her mirror; 1563. *B. Cuyp*, Groom with horse; *424. *G. Metsu*, Twelfth Night; *651. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit; *474. *A. Cuyp*, Officer with a white horse; *420. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Sleeping officer. — S. wall: *417. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, The love-sick woman; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 508. Huntsmen resting, 505. Scene on the ice; between these, 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her dressing-table. — W. wall: *397. *G. Dou*, Portrait of himself; 415. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Lute-player; *391. *J. Steen*, Quarrel over cards; *394. *G. Dou*, Cheapjack; 414. *Fr. van Mieris the Elder*, Lady with a parrot; 435. *E. van der Neer*, Lady with a lute.

Flemish School. — Room V. On the left (E. wall): 664, 665. *Neufchatel*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, *813. *J. Jordaens*, Satyr and countryman; above, 956. *Frans Snyders*, Lioness killing a wild boar. — S. wall: *J. Fyt*, 1475. Dead game, 963. Deer pursued by dogs; *Rubens*, *782. Portrait of himself and his first wife Isabella Brant, **737. Fall of the Damned, *794. Portrait of Helena Fourment, the artist's second wife, 781. Boar-hunt (the animals by *Snyders?*); 1474. *Jan Fyt*, Dead game. — W. wall: *746. *Rubens*, Christ and the repentant sinners; 1606. *Sir Anthony More*, St. Sebastian; *Rubens*, 791. Franciscan, *759.

Pastoral scene, 790. Cardinal Ferdinand of Spain. — N. wall: *Rubens*, *728. Seven children with a festoon of fruit, 799. Jan Brant, the father of the artist's first wife, **757. Massacre of the Innocents, *800. Dr. van Thulden; *955. *Snyders*, Kitchen; above, *J. Jordaens*, 814. As the old cock crows the young one learns, 815. Jesus teaching in the Temple. — E. wall: 1563. *A. van Dyck*, Study of an apostle; *729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; above, 957. *Snyders*, Two young lions pursuing a roebuck; 743. *Rubens*, Two satyrs.

Room VI, with the adjoining Cabinet XII, contains exclusively works by *Rubens* or from his studio. On the left (E.), above the entrance, 750. SS. Peter and Paul. — S. wall: 749. Trinity; **734. Lion-hunt; *735. Last Judgment (the large picture); 784. Earl and Countess of Arundel. — W. wall: 727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux (studio-piece); above, 755. War and Peace; 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; **754. Drunken Silenus; 753. Reconciliation of the Romans and Sabines. — N. wall: *797. Helena Fourment, the artist's second wife, with her son; 787. Philip IV. of Spain; 739. Woman of the Apocalypse; Bath of Diana (on loan); 788. Elizabeth of Bourbon, wife of Philip IV. of Spain; *752. Meleager and Atalanta; 736. Fall of the angels; 724. Dying Seneca.

Cabinet XII, divided into three sections. First section: E. wall, *Rubens*, 783. Portrait; *738. Last Judgment (the small picture).

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere. . . . The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — *'Life of Rubens'*, by *Prof. Waagen.*

785. Portrait (H. Grotius?); S. wall, 733. Conversion of Saul; 760. Landscape with cows; W. wall, Boar-hunt, copy by *E. Delacroix* of the painting at Dresden; *761. Landscape with rainbow; 762. St. Christopher. — Second section: E. wall, *795. Helena Fourment; W. wall, *796. Helena Fourment. — Third section: E. wall, 792. Old woman (the artist's servant?); 798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden; *793. Half-length portrait of a girl; S. wall, *780. Funeral obsequies of Decius Mus; 732. Destruction of Sennacherib's army; *745. Susanna at the bath; W. wall, 763. The plague-stricken calling to St. Francis of Paola for help (sketch); **742. Battle of the Amazons.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures.' — *Waagen.*

786. Portrait of a man, after J. van Cleve. Also *764-779. Sketches for the pictures of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, painted for the Luxembourg at Paris in 1622-5 and now in the Louvre (No. 776, the Banishment of the queen to Blois, is missing from the series at Paris).

Room VII. On the left (E.): *A. van Dyck*, 848. The organist Liberti of Antwerp, *827. Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — S. wall, *A. van Dyck*, 824. St. Sebastian, 842. Portrait (Duchess Geneviève of Croy?); *A. van Dyck* and *P. Snayers*, Victory of Henri IV. over the League at Martin-l'Eglise; *A. van Dyck*, *841. Portrait (Duke Charles Alexander of Croy?), 823. St. Sebastian; above, 958. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt. — W. wall: 868. *Sir G. Kneller* (after Van Dyck?), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife, 849. Mary Ruthven, the artist's wife; *A. van Dyck*, 847. The engraver Malery, *830. Pietà, 835. Marchese Mirabella. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 843. Portrait of a man, 828. Virgin and St. John with the body of Christ, *839, 840. Sebastian Leerse, the Antwerp merchant, and his second wife, *822. Susanna at the bath, *837. Duke Wolfgang William of the Palatinate; above, 954. *Snyders*, Fruit-seller. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife, *826 (between these), Madonna.

Cabinet XIII. E. wall: *730. *Rubens* and *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Sleeping Diana espied by satyrs; *748. *Rubens*, Crucifixion; 863. *A. van Dyck*, Heads of children. — S. wall: 811. *Rubens*, Forest scene; 95. *Fr. Floris*, Portrait; 851. *A. van Dyck*, Maria de' Medici (sketch); 705. *J. Brueghel the Elder* and *Rubens*, Flora; 852. *A. van Dyck*, Princess Thomas of Carignan; 1594. *Paul Bril*, Landscape; 900. *D. Teniers the Elder*, Rocky ravine. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 853. Princess Margaret of Lorraine, 829. Pietà (copy), 860. The painter Lucas van Uden, 825. Crucifixion, 859. The painter Palamedesz, 850. The painter Snayers, 858. Abbot Cæsar Alexander Scaglio; 677. *J. de Momper*, Landscape.

Cabinet XIV. On the left (E.): 682. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Seaport with Christ preaching from a boat; 704. *Jan Brueghel the Elder* and *Pieter van Avont*, Holy Family; 1598. *Pieter Brueghel the Younger*, John the Baptist preaching; *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 689. Continence of Scipio, 687. Landscape with windmill. — S. wall: *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, 699. Destruction of Sodom, 701. Landscape, 1602. Bouquet, 697. High-road, 1600. Landing-place. — W. wall: *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, *1601. Wooded landscape with St. Jerome, 698. Landscape with St. Hubert; *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Village fair; *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Prophecy of Isaiah; *1595. *Pieter Brueghel the Elder*, Head of an old woman.

Cabinet XV. On the left (E.): 889. *Adr. Brouwer*, Peasants quarrelling; 625. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; *Brouwer*, 892. Peasants

at a tavern, 894. Tippler singing, 885. Village surgeon; 626. *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 890. *Brouwer*, Drinking-scene; above, 834. *A. van Dyck*, The Augsburg sculptor Petel; 1473. *J. Fyt*, Fruit and apes. — S. wall: *Brouwer*, *893. Soldiers playing dice, 891. Peasants playing cards; 916. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Guard-room; *Brouwer*, 882. Quarrel, *879. Card-players quarrelling. — W. wall: *Brouwer*, 895. Peasants round a fire, *880. Village barber, *896 Drinking-scene, 884. Merry party, 888. Card-players, 887. Peasants at a tavern; above, *A. van Dyck*, 861. The painter J. Brueghel, *833. Portrait of himself.

Cabinet XVI. On the left (E.): *D. Teniers the Younger*, 902. Flemish tavern scene, 903. Dance at a tavern; between these, *945. *Frans Millet*, Italian landscape. — S. wall: *D. Teniers the Younger*, 918. The prodigal son, *909. Peasant playing the violin, 905. Village wedding, 917. Lot and his daughters, 907, 904. Tavern scenes. — W. wall: *Teniers*, 912. Rural concert, 901. Vagabond; 960. *Snyders*, Still-life; 952. *P. Neeffs the Elder*, Church interior.

Italian School. - Room VIII. On the left (E.): 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appears to His Mother. — S. wall: *Dom. Ghirlandaio*, *1013. St. Catharine, 1011. Madonna, 1012. St. Lawrence; 1010. *Sandro Botticelli*, Pietà; 1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna with saints; 1080. *Benv. Garofalo*, Pietà. — W. wall: 1017. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 1495. *Liberale da Verona*, Pietà; *1561. *Luca Signorelli*, Madonna; *1066. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 1095. *Correggio(?)*, Madonna with SS. Ildefonso and Jerome. N. wall: *Perugino*, **1034. Virgin appearing to St. Bernard, 1035. Virgin adoring the Child Jesus; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family of the Canigiani family; 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Madonna with saints; *1039. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna in a hedge of roses; 1009. *Raffaellino del Garbo*, Pietà. — E. wall: *1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation.

Room IX (mostly Venetian works). On the left (E.): *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1444. *J. Bassano*, Madonna with SS. John the Baptist and Rochus; 1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with SS. Rochus and Mary Magdalene.

'The flesh tints are flayed, and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power.' *C. & C.*

S. wall: 1135. *Paolo Veronese*, Venetian lady in a brown silk dress; *El Greco*, Laocoon (on loan); 1134. *Veronese*, Cupid leading two dogs; *1112. *Titian*, Emperor Charles V. (1548); above, 1593. *Veronese*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 1116. *Titian*, Venus initiating a girl into the Bacchic mysteries; *1575. *Tintoretto*, Crucifixion; 1452. *Stephan von Calcar*, Lute-player. — W. wall: 1121. *Paris Bordone*, Jeweller and lady; *Titian*, 1113. Madonna (spoiled), *1111. Portrait of a man; *1123. *Moretto (Moroni?)*,

Ecclesiastic; 1574. *Tintoretto*, Jesus at the house of Martha and Mary; *1110. *Titian*, Vanity (early work). — N. wall: 1137. *Veronese*, Holy Family (copy?); *1485. *El Greco*, Disrobing of Christ; 1146. *Veronese*, Lady with a boy; *1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (late work).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of nature in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time.' *C. & C.*

*1109. *Titian*, Madonna with John the Baptist and a donor (school-piece?).

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted.' — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle.*

1115. *Titian (Tintoretto?)*, Venetian nobleman. E. wall: 1120. *P. Bordone (?)*, Portrait of a man; 1150. *J. Bassano*, Madonna with saints; *1127. *Tintoretto*, A wood-carver. In the upper row, all round the room: 1565-72. *Tintoretto*, Scenes from the history of the Gonzaga family.

Cabinet XVII. E. wall: 1023. *Ferrarese School* (ca. 1480), Madonna and four saints; *1611. *Baldassare Estense*, Family portrait (ca. 1480-85); 1024. *Lod. Mazzolini*, Holy Family. — S. wall: *Tuscan School* (ca. 1450), St. Sebastian; 1022. *Franc. di Giorgio*, Miracle of St. Anthony; 1019. *Florentine School* (ca. 1420), Madonna. — W. wall: *989-992. *Fra Angelico*, Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damian, Man of Sorrows predella; *1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; above, *Sebast. Mainardi*, 1015. SS. George and Sebastian, 1014. Madonna enthroned; 1589. *Antonello da Saliba*, Christ mourned by angels; 1007. *School of Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation.

Cabinet XVIII. On the left (E.), 986. *Lippo Memmi*, Assumption. — S. wall: 982. *Giotto*, Christ in Hades (studio-piece); 983. *Giotto (?)*, Last Supper; 988a-d. *N. Italian School* (ca. 1350), Life of St. Augustine. — W. wall: 981. *Giotto*, Crucifixion (school-piece); above, 1499-1594. *School of Mantegna*, The six triumphs of Petrarch (Love, Chastity, Death, Fame, Time, Eternity).

Cabinet XIX. On the left (E.), 1059. *Girol. del Pacchia*, St. Bernardine; 1052. *Giulio Romano*, Portrait (Bindo Altoviti?); **1050. *Raphael*, Madonna Tempi (from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by Louis I. in 1828).

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orléans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffael und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer.*

1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna with angels. — S. wall: 1045. *Milanese School* (ca. 1520), St. Catharine; 1588. *Ant. da Messina*, Madonna; 1493. *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna and Child; 1078. *Ferrarese-Bolognese School* (ca. 1510), Portrait of a young man; 1073. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — W. wall: 1016a. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna and Child with an angel (early work); 1037, 1038. *School of Perugino*, Baptism and Resurrection of Christ; between these, *1051. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain); 1040. *F. Francia*, Madonna and Child with two angels.

Cabinet XX. On the left (E.): *1107. *Palma Vecchio* (not Giorgione), Portrait of himself.

'A noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself. 'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable.' *C. & C.*

*1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with SS. Mary Magdalene and Jerome. — S. wall: 1573. *Tintoretto*, Sketch for a Crucifixion; 1445. *Girol. Bedoli*, Madonna and St. Bruno; 1148. *Giac. Bassano*, St. Jerome; 1094. *Palma Vecchio*, Satyr playing the flute; *1145. *Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi (studio-piece). — W. wall: 1152. *Franc. Bassano the Younger*, Jesus at the house of Martha and Mary; *1133. *Veronese (Titian?)*, Jupiter and Antiope; 1149. *Giac. Bassano*, The Israelites and the miraculous stream of water.

Room X. **Italian and French Schools.** — E. wall. To the right of the door: *1211. *G. C. Procaccini*, Holy Family; 305. *Sicilian Master* (ca. 1620), Jesus teaching in the Temple. To the left of the door: 1358. *J. Vivien*, Elector Max Emmanuel of Bavaria; 1336. *Le Brun*, St. John in Patmos. — S. wall: 1104. *Fed. Baroccio*, Christ and Mary Magdalene; *1271. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi. — First (S.) partition: *1487. *Franc. Guardi*, Venetian concert; at the back, *Fr. Goya*, 1483. Execution of a witch, 1484. Monk preaching, 1482. The wounded man (uncompleted), 1481. The duel, *1479. The plucked turkey; 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi. — Second partition: *A. Pesne*, 1531. Portrait of himself, 1366. Girl with a straw hat; between these, 1362. *Le Moine*, Huntsmen resting; at the back, 1506. *G. de Marées*, The artist and his daughter; 1330. *Le Sueur*, Christ at the house of Martha and Mary. — Third partition: 1346. *J. B. Monnoyer*, Flowers; 1357. *J. Vivien*, Portrait of himself; at the back, *1324, *1325. *Claude Lorrain*, Morning and evening scenes. — Fourth partition: 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Turenne (?); *1321. *Nic. Poussin*, Entombment; at the back, 1322. *Poussin*, Midas and Bacchus; 1356. *J. Vivien*, Archbishop Fénélon. — On the N. wall, the Carstanjen collection (p. 283).

Cabinet XXI. **French School.** E. wall: *1326. *1327. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; between these, 1448. *Fr. Boucher*, Girl resting; 1354. *H. Rigaud*, Duke Christian III. of Zweibrücken. — S. wall: *J. Vernet*, 1369. Roman landscape, 1370. Seaport in the morning; between these, 1577. *L. Tocqué*, Michael, Count Palatinate of Zweibrücken; 1361. *P. Subleyras*, A bishop. — W. wall: 1377. *Greuze*, Portrait of a girl; 1365. *N. Largillière*, Portrait of a lady; 1339. *Le Nain*, The portrait-painter; *1376. *J. B. S. Chardin*, Maidservant peeling turnips.

Cabinet XXII. **German School** of the 16th-18th centuries. E. wall: 1392. *Ad. Elsheimer*, John the Baptist preaching; above, 1431. *R. Mengs*, Portrait of himself; *1391. *Elsheimer*, Moonlight scene with the Flight into Egypt; 1384. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment; 1390. *Elsheimer*, Burning of Troy. — S. wall: 1435. 1436. *J. G. Edlinger*, The artist and his wife; between these, *C. Netscher*, 1402. Pastoral scene, 1398. Musical party. — W. wall: 441. 442. *Adr. van der Werff*, Elector John William and his wife; between these, *C. Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath. 1399. Lady with a parrot; between these, 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Wedding at Cana; above, 1403. *Lingelbach*, Hay-makers; *J. G. Edlinger*, 1434. Count Rumford p. 299, 1466. Portrait of a girl.

Cabinet XXIII. Mostly works of the **English School.** On the left E.: 1548. *Reynolds*, Sir Hanbury Williams; 1465. *J. G. Edlinger*, The bookseller Strobel and his two children; 1433. *Ant. Graff*, Portrait of himself. — S. wall: 1525. *Opie*, Portrait of a lady; 1476. *Gainsborough*, Portrait of a man; 1492. *Lawrence*, Lord Mulgrave. — W. wall: 1537. *Raeburn*, Lord Douglas Gordon Haliburton; 1513. *G. Morland*, Coast landscape; 1432. *Ang. Kauffmann*, Portrait of herself.

(1) Room XI. Mostly works of the **Spanish School.** On the left (2) N.: *1480. *Fr. Goya*, Queen Maria Louisa of Spain; 1508. *J. B. del Mazo* not Velazquez, Duke of Olivares. — E. wall: 1280. *L. Giordano* not Ribera, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1312. *A. Rodriquez*, An admiral; 1303. *Murillo*, St. Thomas of Villanueva healing a lame man; 1549. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; 1281. *L. Giordano* not Ribera, Death of Seneca. — S. wall: *Murillo*, *1307. The little fruit-seller, *1308. Old woman cleansing a boy's head; between these, 1302. *Juan Carreño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria; 1309. *Claudio Coello*, St. Peter of Alcantara walking on the water. — W. wall: 1439. *Jose Antolinez*, The poor painter; *Murillo*, *1306. Beggar-boys playing dice, **1304. Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons. — N. wall: 1282. *Seville School* ca. 1640, The hunchbacked woman; *1305. *Murillo*, Two beggar boys eating a pie; *1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a young man unfinished.

The N. wall of R. X and the whole of R. XII are occupied by the **Carstanjen Collection** (on loan), consisting of 49 paintings, mostly Dutch.

Room X (comp. p. 281). N. wall: *Rembrandt*, The preacher Sylvius; *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *M. Hobbema*, Wooded landscape.

Room XII. On the left (S.): *G. Camphuysen*, Cottage; *N. Maes*, Portrait of a woman; *Murillo*, Old woman with boys; *A. van de Velde*, Landscape. — W. wall: *Q. Matsys*, Altar-piece; *Master of the Holy Kinship*, Mary Queen of Heaven. — N. wall: *Frans Hals*, Fisher-girl; *Rembrandt*, Christ scourged at the pillar; *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a man and woman; between these, *A. Cuyp*, Landscape with shepherds; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself in his old age. — E. wall: *G. Dou*, Old woman with a candle; *Ant. da Canale*, Canal Grande in Venice; *Ribera*, St. Paul as a hermit. — S. wall: *Th. de Keyser*, Family portrait; *Teniers*, Rustic scene, Park scene; *G. van Houthorst*, Portrait of a woman.

On the S. side of the building are the Loggie, an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting, the first thirteen relating to Italian art, the remaining twelve to Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and France.

On the N. side of the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek is the **Cabinet of Drawings and Engravings** (adm., see p. 240), containing over 200,000 engravings (Dutch, early-German, and modern masters well represented) and about 40,000 drawings, including examples of Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Rembrandt, Dürer, Holbein, Boucher, Karl and Leopold Rottmann, Feuerbach, Menzel, and Lago. Room I contains an exhibition of modern engravings, changed from time to time; Room II shows the development of the art of engraving and its branches down to the present day.

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm., see p. 241), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 3000 specimens, obtained mainly by Louis I. from the Candelori, Canino, Panettieri, and Lipona collections, but including many later acquisitions. Catalogue (1912) 1 *M.*

Room I. Table 1, in the centre (large black or red figured Attic *Amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th and early 5th cent. B.C.): 2305 (in the middle), Departure of a youthful warrior; to the left, 2306. Hercules and Cerberus; 2307, 2308. Youthful hero arming himself (painted by Euthymides); 2309. Theseus carrying off a girl; on the right, 2301. Assembly of the Gods; 2301. Hercules and Athena at a banquet; at the back, 1115. Peleus struggling with Thetis. Left wall (hydriæ of the 6th and early 5th cent. B.C.; black figures): on the left, 1712. Ajax with the body of Achilles; 1690 and 1693 (above) and 1715 (below, in the centre), Waterbearers; farther on, ten vases with the Labours of Hercules; in the row above, Chariot-scenes. At the right end of the lowest row are six red-figured hydriæ, the best of which are Nos. 2423. Amazons, and 2421. A lesson on the lyre, by Hyphsis and Phintias. — Right wall, black-figured Attic amphoræ of the 2nd half of the 6th cent. B.C. Those in

the lower row represent the Labours of Hercules, Gigantomachia, and Assemblies of the Gods; to the left, in the corner, 1549. Sisyphus; 1551. **Perseus after slaying the Gorgon.**

Room II. Stand 1, on the right (continuation of the black-figured Attic amphoræ, older than those in R. I): 1471. Runners; 1493. Sisyphus (red-figured). — Stand 2, on the left (Attic amphoræ in the earlier style): 1428, 1433. Hercules killing Nessus; 1435, 1436. Achilles lying in wait for Troilus. On the small table to the right of the entrance Stand 3,: 1382. Birth of Athena. Small table to the left (Stand 4: amphoræ in an affected style,: 1441. Sacrificial procession; 1443. Nessus and Dejanira. By the pillar is a Roman mosaic with birds. Room III, on the right, **is reserved for students.**

Room IV (to the left of R. II) contains chiefly red-figured vases. Near the pillars: 1151-1156. Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, with representations of Athena and various games. By the windows, wire-cages with small vessels, some of very handsome shape. Table 10, near the entrance: 2375. Boreas pursuing Orithyia. Table 12 (in a line with No. 10): *3268. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 3300. Lycurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian; *3296. Large coloured amphoræ from Canosa in Apulia Vengeance of Medea, Death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. — Table 1, at the side: 3267. Peleus pursuing Thetis. Table 13: *2116 (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus and Sappho; 2361. Drunken Hephæstus, surrounded by Bacchantes; *3297. Large amphora, companion-vase to No. 3296 and like it found at Canosa; *2117. Contest between Idas and **Apollo for Marpessa.**

Room V. Stand 1: Old Etrurian vessels in black clay with stamped figures; Etruscan ware with red painting. Stand 2: below, Mycenæan and Bœotian vessels; above, Corinthian and Corinthian-Italic vessels. Stand 3: Black-figured Etruscan vessels, under Attic influence. — Stand 4: Etruscan Ionic and Italic-Ionic ware (596. Chalcidian hydria with Peleus and Atalanta; 591. Chalcidian amphora with four-horse chariot). — Stand 5: Black-figured Attic bowls (2241. Large bowl with chariot-races); Attic drinking-vessels and lecythi. — Stands 6-8: Black-figured Attic bowls and jugs. On the floor, a large antique *Mosaic Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the Seasons, and Helius in the zodiac found in the Romagna.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. E 4, *I*; entr. Barer-Str. 29; adm., see p. 241; tramways Nos. 2, 6, and 16), erected by Voit in 1846-53, contains exclusively paintings of the 19th and 20th cent., largely by Munich masters (about 1000 works, in thirteen rooms and fourteen cabinets on the first floor and four rooms on the ground-floor). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered from exposure on the W. and S. sides, were executed by Nilson and Barth from Kaulbach's designs (in Cabinets 3 and 4; p. 287). Catalogue (1914) 1 *M*, illus. 2 *M*. The rooms are not heated in winter. In the entrance-hall is the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Sieges-Tor (p. 261). Behind it, to the left, is the entrance to the **Antiquarium** (p. 288).

We ascend the staircase to the large rooms on the **Upper Floor.**

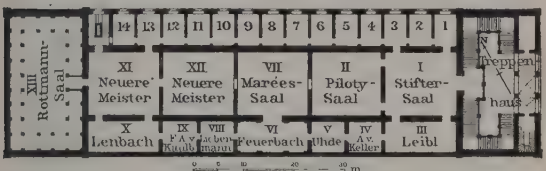
Room I. *W. von Kaulbach*, 427. King Louis I., 426. King Max II. — Opposite, 1072. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Mountain landscape. — Entrance-wall, 502. *J. R. von Langer*, Crown-Princess

Theresa. In the centre is a bust of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by *H. Waderé*.

Room II. Opposite the entrance, 403. *W. von Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem (which suggested the series of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin). — Left, 717. *K. von Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus. — Opposite, 888. *K. Schorn*, The Deluge (unfinished). — Entrance-wall: 716. *Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein. We return to R. I and enter —

Room III. Opposite the entrance, from right to left: *W. Leibl*, 512. Portrait of a lady, 513. The painter Sattler and his dog; 902. *Schuch*, Still-life; 142. *G. Courbet*, Runaway horse; 991. *Trübner*, In the studio; 906. *Schuch*, Landscape; 515. *Leibl*, Portrait of a lady. — Left of the entrance: 140. *Courbet*, Landscape; 509. *Leibl*, Baron von Perfall; 141. *Courbet*, Em. Ollivier. — Entrance-wall: 929. *Sperl*, Leibl and Sperl shooting; *Trübner*, 994. The

Upper Floor.



sculptor Thicle, 993. Christ in the Sepulchre, 992. Dog. — Exit-wall: 514. *Leibl*, The painter Schuch; 349. *Hirth du Frênes*, The painter Schuch; 508. *Leibl*, Cottage interior.

Room IV. Right: *A. von Keller*, 444. Transferring the remains of La Tour d'Auvergne, 445. The artist's wife, 432. Chopin. — Left: *W. von Diez*, 150. His Excellency travelling, 162. St. George, 163. Croats.

Room V. Right: 1002. *F. von Uhde*, Moorish king; 275. *H. von Habermann*, The artist's mother; 1000. *Uhde*, Chanteuse; 277. *Habermann*, Portrait of a lady; 212. *W. Firle*, Lord's Prayer. — Left: 996. *Uhde*, Weary travellers; 276. *Habermann*, Portrait of a lady; 997. *Uhde*, Noli me tangere. — Above the entrance-door, 715. *Piglhein*, Blind girl.

Room VI. Right, 208. *A. Feuerbach*, Titans. — Left: 978. *H. Thoma*, Taunus landscape; 549. *W. von Lindenschmit*, Studies of heads; 74. *A. Böcklin*, Sport of the waves; 207. *Feuerbach*, Medea; 75. *Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds. — Right of the door: 980. *Thoma*, The painter Frölicher.

Room VII. Paintings by *H. von Marées*. Opposite the entrance:

601 Hesperides, 610 Portrait of himself, 608 Rape of Helen — Right wall: 605 St Martin, 606 St Hubert, 607 St George, 593 Diana reposing, 594 Marées and Lenbach — Left wall: 591 The artist's father, 611 Courtship, 613 Rape of Ganymede — Entrance wall: 603, 604 The golden age. We return through R. VI and enter —

Room VIII. Right: 833 *A. Samberger*, The sculptor Brandl, 926 *M. Stroogt*, Leisure hour, *M. Liebermann*, 537 Old woman with goats, 539 Dutch landscape, 614 *J. Maris*, Dutch landscape — Left: 1038 *H. von Zügel*, Sheep, 831 *Samberger*, The artist's father.

Room IX. Right: 551 *L. von Loeffte*, Interior, *F. A. von Kaulbach*, 400 The artist's father, 395 Portrait — Left, 396 *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Prince Regent Luitpold.

Room X. Entrance wall, 623 *G. von Max*, Catharine Emmerich in an ecstasy — Above the door: 54 *H. von Bartels*, Full speed ahead, 972 *F. von Stuck*, Sin — Left wall: 157 *F. von Defregger*, Council of war in 1809, 522 *F. von Lenbach*, Portrait, 150 *Defregger*, Storming of the Roter Turm by the peasants in 1705, 526 *Lenbach*, Emperor William I., 318 *L. Herterich*, Knight — Opposite the entrance: *Lenbach*, 517 Pope Leo XIII., 521 Daughter of Herodias, 518 Prince Regent Luitpold, 519 Bismarck — Exit wall: 519 *Defregger*, Vroni, 520 *Lenbach*, Portrait, 1007 *H. Vautier*, Country dinner, 699 *A. Oberländer*, Resignation.

Room XI. Right: *H. von Bartels*, Moonlight on the Zuider Zee, 1055 *J. Wenglein*, Women collecting limestone in the bed of the Isar near Tölz — Opposite the entrance: 1013 *A. Herrenberger*, Smooth woman, 913 *G. Segantini*, Ploughing, 732 *W. Püttner*, Soldiers — Left: 973 *Stuck*, War, 553 *Loeffte*, Orpheus and Eurydice, 202 *J. Exter*, Good Friday — Entrance wall: 615 *A. Mauer*, Lady in a birch wood, 546 *H. Leutemann*, Thuringian valley, 316 *L. Herterich*, St George, 1011 *R. Wiese*, Family portrait, 386 *R. Kaiser*, Lake of Constance, 723 *Leo Putz*, Picnic. We pass through the door in the left wall to —

Room XIII. 497, 849 *A. Kottmann*, Twenty-three encaustic paintings of Greek landscapes, 1045–50. We return through R. XI. to —

Room XII. Right: 329 *P. von Hess*, King Otho entering Nauplia in 1833, 950 *H. Makart*, Abundantia, Gifts of Water, 714 *Pagliano*, Entombment, 392 *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Entombment, 541 *Loeffte*, Dead Christ — Opposite the entrance: 863 *F. Schlach the Elder*, The Isar near Munich, 128 *Keller*, Raising of Jairus's daughter — Left: 711 *H. Rüther*, Conversion of St Hubert, 1078 *F. Zimmermann*, Adoration of the shepherds, 330 *P. von Hess*, King Otho entering Athens in 1833, 946 *Makart*, Abundantia, Gifts of Earth. We return to R. XI. and pass through Cabinet 13 to —

Cabinet 14. Opposite the entrance, 263. *E. Grützner*, Silesian toper and the devil. Entrance wall: *E. Harburger*, 291. Beaux restes, 292. Wine-dealer.

Cabinet 13. Left, 725. *Leo Putz*, Girl in a garden. Right, 724. *Putz*, Girl among the trees; 347. *H. von Heyden*, Poultry yard.

Cabinet 12. Left, 284. *L. von Hagn*, In the barn. Right, 159. *J. Diez*, St. George.

Cabinet 11. Left: 106. *W. Busch*, Woman and child; 629. *K. Mayr-Graz*, Woman and grandchild; 104. *W. Busch*, Portrait of himself. Right: 103. *W. Busch*, Portrait of an artist; 264. *E. Grützner*, Don Quixote. Exit-wall: *W. Busch*, 105. Donkey in a stable, 108. Landscape.

Cabinet 10. Left: 480. *C. Kuehl*, Sunday afternoon in Holland; 386. *L. von Kalckreuth*, Rainbow. Right, 358. *A. Hölzel*, Peasant woman saying her prayers. Exit-wall: 482. *C. Kuehl*, The Viskulenhof at Lüneburg; 367. *U. Hübner*, Town in sunshine.

Cabinet 9. Left: *A. von Menzel*, 648. Interior of a church at Innsbruck, 642. Portrait of an old man, 645. Concert. Right: *Menzel*, 655. Adam and Eve, 647. Votive picture near Salzburg, 654. Mayence Cathedral. Exit-wall: 245. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion.

Cabinet 8. Left: 132-134. *Constable*, Landscapes; 1058. *Sir D. Wilkie*, Opening the will. Right: 635. *Meissonier*, Bravoes; 249. *Fortuny*, Duet. Exit-wall: 136. *G. Courbet*, Summer landscape; 131. *Constable*, Landscape with distant view.

Cabinet 7. Left, 3. *A. Achenbach*, Autumn morning in the Pontine marshes. Right: 749. *F. von Rayski*, Count Einsiedel; 1037. *F. Waldmüller*, Portrait of a lady.

Cabinet 6. Left: *K. Spitzweg*, 933. Hermits, 931. The poor poet; 864. *E. Schleich*, Landscape; *Spitzweg*, 938. The raven, 936. The writer, 932. In the attic. Right: 98. *H. Burkel*, Shower at Partenkirchen; 940. *Spitzweg*, Picnic. Exit-wall: 99. *H. Burkel*, Roman Campagna; 845. *F. Schelver*, Horse-dealers.

Cabinet 5. Right: 335. *P. von Hess*, Wallachs catching horses; 790. *K. Rottmann*, Taormina and Mt. Etna; 326. *H. von Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 795. *K. Rottmann*, Corfu. Exit-wall: 13. *A. Adam*, Stable.

Cabinet 4. Left: *M. von Schwind*, 911. At the artist's house, 910. Symphony. Right: 435. *W. von Kaulbach*, Sketch for a portrait of Louis I.; 115. *F. Catel*, Crown Prince Louis at Rome; 337. *P. von Hess*, King Otho of Greece bidding farewell to his family. Above, *W. von Kaulbach*, Designs in oils for the frescoes on the exterior of the New Pinakothek (p. 284).

Cabinet 3. Views of Munich, mostly by *D. Quaglio*. Above, continuation of *Kaulbach's* frescoes.

Cabinet 2. Left: *J. G. Edlinger*, 193. Portrait of a girl, 189.

Count Rumford (p. 299). — Right: *Edlinger*, 190. Portrait of himself, 191. The artist's wife.

Cabinet 1. Right: 469. *J. A. Koch*, Heroic landscape; 390. *Ang. Kaufmann*, Louis I. as crown-prince; 965. *J. K. Stieler*, Goethe.

We next descend to the **Ground Floor** and, to the left of the Quadriga (p. 284), enter the —

Room of the French Masters. Middle section: right, *Cézanne*, 126. Still-life, 127. Portrait of himself; left, 765. *A. Renoir*, Portrait of a lady; 125. *Cézanne*, Railway cutting; 986. *H. de Toulouse-Lautrec*, Portrait. Left (E.) section: 148. *H. Daumier*, Drama; *E. Manet*, 589. Luncheon in the studio, 590. The boat; 667. *Cl. Monet*, Bridge of Argenteuil; 149. *H. Daumier*, Don Quixote; 252. *Th. Géricault*, Bringing up the guns. Right (W.) section: 718. *C. Pissarro*, Road; 242. *P. Gauguin*, Scene in Tahiti; *F. Hodler*, 352. Portrait of himself, 354. Lake of Thun; *V. van Gogh*, 258. Sunflowers, 257. View of Arles.

The following room contains Paintings on Porcelain, copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek and the Gallery of Beauty in the Palace.

The three N. rooms on the ground-floor, to the right of the Quadriga (p. 284), contain pictures by *K. Stieler*, *J. von Schraudolph*, *E. von Heuss*, *E. Schleich*, *Bürkel*, *F. Adam*, etc.

The **Antiquarium,** on the ground-floor of the New Pinakothek (p. 284), contains the smaller Greek and Roman and a few Egyptian antiquities, including fine terracottas and bronzes (adm., see p. 240; catalogue of 1907, 60 pf.).

Room I. *Works in Gold and Silver and Terracottas.* In the round case in the middle: Shelf 1, opposite the window, *Golden wreath from a Greek tomb at Armento in S. Italy (5th cent. B.C.); to the left, Shelves 2 and 3, Etruscan gold ornaments of the 7th cent., incl. a large fibula on shelf 2; Shelf 5, Silverware; Shelf 6, Hellenistic and Roman ornaments and rings; Shelf 7, Ornaments of an Ethiopian queen from the great pyramid of Meroe. On the top of the case is an early Ionic bronze *Cratera with volutes. By the wall are terracottas. Case 9, to the left of the entrance, Ancient Greek terracottas, incl. the figure of a centaur. — Case 11, Portrait-busts from Boeotia. Case 12, Heads of girls. — Wall-case 13, Greek terracottas in the best style. Wall-case 14, A goddess in a frame indicating a temple. Case 15, Images. Cases 16 and 17, by the window, Fragments of Aretine ware. On a pedestal between Cases 15 and 16, *Head of Jupiter from Rome, painted red (1st or 2nd cent. B.C.). — Case 18, Small group of a youth and girl at table. Case 20, in the middle, Votive relief in a severe style. — Case 21, Eros with a lamp. Cases 21 and 25, Fragments of Roman reliefs. — Case 28, Bearded head from Tarentum. — Case 29, above, *Head of Charon, Etruscan god of the dead (4th cent. B.C.). — By the window, Case 31, Clay moulds with modern casts. Adjacent, on a pedestal, Head of a youthful Roman (ca. 4th cent. B.C.). — Above wall-case 33, Nike, freely restored. Case 34, in the middle, Aphrodite. **Cases 36-38, Italic terracottas.**

Room II (to the right of R. I). *Glass.* Cases 1 and 2, Objects found at Troy. Cases 6-9, Roman glass. In the middle shelf of Case 9, to

the right, is a perforated *Goblet from a sarcophagus at Cologne. — Case 10, Smaller marble sculptures. — Cases 11 and 12, by the window: Fragments of a figure in the Millefiori style; in Case 11, to the left, Egyptian *Goblet with the name of Thutmosis III. (ca. 1500 B.C.). — On pedestals, Etruscan cinerary urns.

Room III. *Cork Models of Ancient Buildings and Terracotta Lamps.* Cases 1-3, Lamps. — Near Case 11, Attic votive relief (4th cent. B.C.). — Cases 12, 13, 15, and 16, Terracotta lamps, chiefly from Rome.

Room IV. *Objects in Bronze.* To the left of the entrance, Wall-case 1, Bronzes, mostly of Etruscan origin. — In the middle, Case 8, Roman military diploma of the Emperor Trajan. — By the window, Cases 12 and 13, Mirrors. — Upper cases 18-21 (on Cases 14-17), Good bronze statuettes: in the middle of Case 19, below, Hercules; in Case 21, above on the right, Venus drying her hair; on the right of Case 21, *Bronze statue of a girl preparing for a bath (school of Polycletus; ca. 100 B.C.); on the left of Case 21, *Statuette of Zeus, of the Augustan age. — Case 24, Greek bronze mirrors. — On Case 25, Italic armour. — Adjacent, on a pedestal, Heads of *Emperor Maximinus (left) and of a youth (right). — Upper cases 31 and 32, Etruscan bronzes. — Upper case 33, Work in silver. — Upper case 34, Early-Greek standing mirror. — To the right, on a bracket, Fine lamp of the later imperial period. — By the window, Case 35, Ivory pins from Vulci. — Near Case 46 is an early-Etruscan censer (6th cent. B.C.).

Room V (to the left of R. I). *Egyptian Antiquities.* Sarcophagi, mummies, tombs, etc.

In the Schelling-Str. (Pl. E, F, 3, 4, *I;* Nos. 83-93), near the New Pinakothek, are the *Fürstenhäuser*, a row of private residences elaborately adorned with frescoes by Ferd. Wagner; in the court of No. 87 is the kiosk from the old winter-garden of Louis II. In the Arcis-Str., opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek, rises the **Technical Academy** *(Technische Hochschule;* Pl. E 4, *I*), 250 yds. long, built by Neureuther in 1865-8 in the Italian Renaissance style. The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion-portraits of architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. The staircase is worthy of inspection. In front of the left wing is a seated figure of the physicist *G. S. Ohm* (d. 1854), by Rümann (1895).

The *Bronze Foundry* (Erz-Giesserei; Pl. D 4, *I*), Erzgiesserei-Str. 14, founded in 1825, obtained a high reputation under the management of J. B. Stiglmaier (d. 1844) and Ferd. von Miller (d. 1887), and now belongs to the son of the latter (adm. on week-days 2-6; 40 pf.). — A few paces N.W., in the Ferdinand-Miller-Platz, is the modern-Romanesque *St. Benno-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; *I*). In front of it stands the *Benno Column*, with a figure of the patron-saint of Munich.

To the N.W. of the Ferdinand-Miller-Platz lie the *Military Hospital*, the *Maximilian II. Barracks*, the *Artillery Workshops*, etc. Other military buildings have recently been erected in the Marsfeld, W. of the Stiglmaier-Platz. Among these are the buildings of the *Cadet Corps* (Pl. D 4, 5, *I;* façade 250 yds. long), in the Mars-Platz; the *Military Academy* (Pl. D, 4; *I*), in the Pappenheimer Str.; and the *Military School* (Pl. D, 4; *I*), in the Blutenburg-Str.

g. National Museum. Schack Gallery. English Garden.

To the N. of the Hof-Garten (p. 258) begins the Prinzregenten-Strasse (Pl. F, G, 5; *II*), which leads to the Isar, skirting the S. margin of the English Garden (p. 299) and passing handsome new buildings. On the N. side of the street (No. 1) is the National Museum.

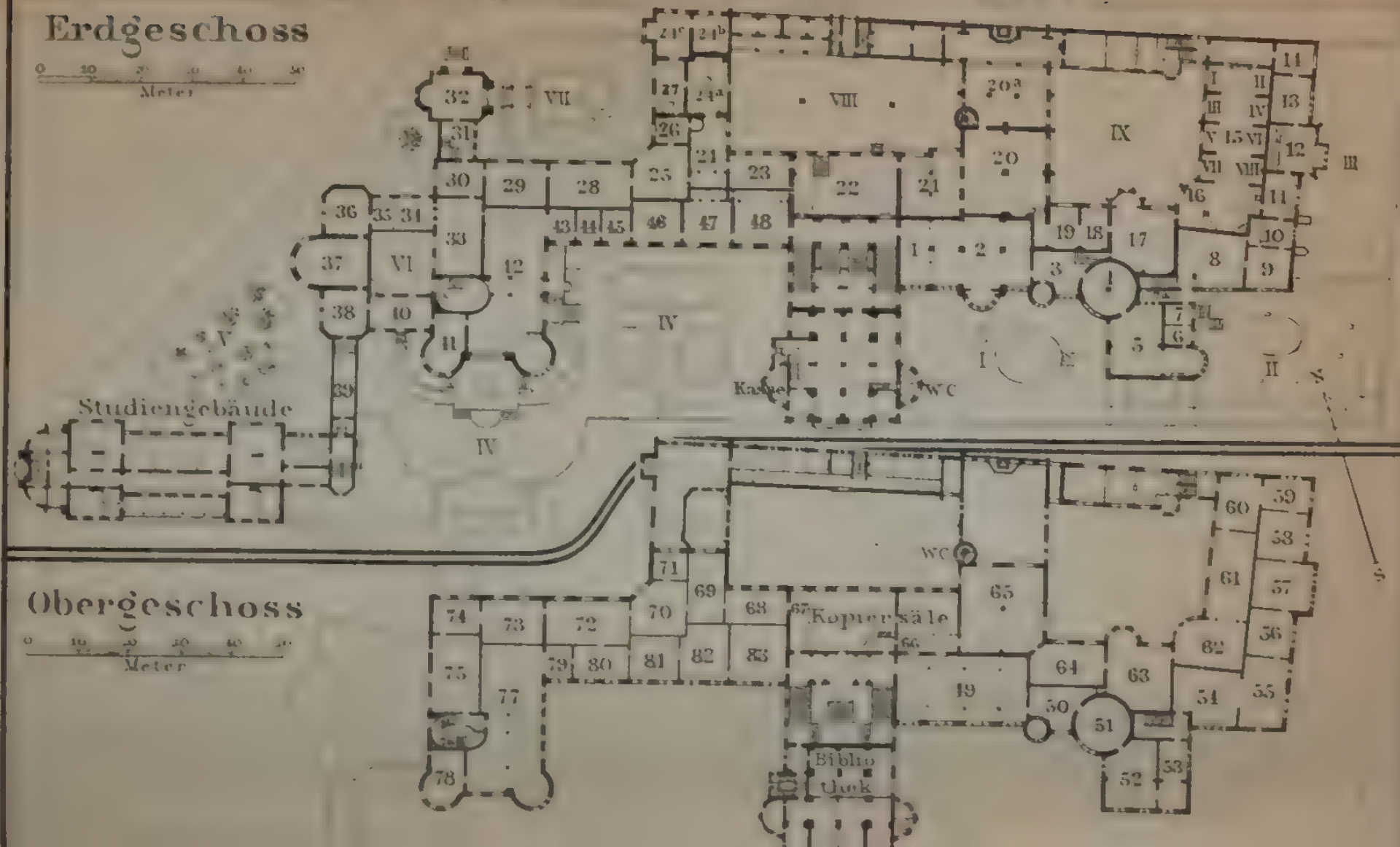
The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. G 5, *II;* tramways Nos. 2 and 30), founded by King Max II. in 1854 and formerly housed in the Maximilian-Str. (p. 251), was transferred in 1900 to the present extensive buildings, erected from the designs of Gabriel von Seidl. The imposing exterior, by a skilful blending of forms characteristic of the various stages in the development of German architecture, suggests the nature of the museum. In the historical section each room reflects in its fitting up the period to which its contents belong, while the special collections are exhibited in well-lighted rooms in a modern style. The various original ceilings deserve special attention. Adm., see p. 240; the courtyards are open May-Sept. only. Good guide (1911), 50 pf., with illustrations 2 *M;* also sectional catalogues. The briefest visit to the museum takes three hours.

The 63 rooms of the Ground Floor contain chronologically arranged collections illustrating the art-history of Bavaria. On the First Floor (33 rooms) are the special collections. On the Second Floor is the collection of 'crèches'. On the left side of the Basement are the torture-room, the pewter coffins from the Lauingen vault, and cottage interiors. To the right is a *Refreshment Room.* The books of the extensive technical library and the engravings are shown to students and artists on application in the reading and copying rooms on the first floor. The Courts to the right of the vestibule contain sculptures and architectural fragments, mostly Roman and mediæval, incl. the so-called Huns' Column of Miltenberg (p. 112; Court I). In Court IV, to the left of the vestibule, are works of the Renaissance, incl. a colossal bronze group (Mars, Venus and Cupid) by Hubert Gerhard (1589). Court VII, entered from the vestibule or from R. 32, contains rococo works.

Ground Floor. Collections of Historical Art. From the vestibule we enter a hall containing numerous sepulchral monuments. To the left is the stone monument of a Count of Haag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. Behind is the tombstone of the composer Orlando di Lasso (p. 250). We ascend the staircase.

Room 1 (on the right) contains the *Prehistoric Antiquities,* chiefly from tumuli in different parts of Franconia. Weapons, utensils, and ornaments of the stone age (before 2000 B.C.), the older and later bronze periods (ca. 2000-1000 B.C., the earlier iron age (Hallstatt period, ca. 1000-500 B.C.), and the later iron age (La Tène period, from ca. 600 B.C. to the Roman period; Celtic antiquities). To the right, on pedestal 7, are the 'Golden Hat' of Schifferstadt and a bronze helmet of the Hallstatt period found in Lower Bavaria. In table-case 9 is a chronologically arranged series of buckles and clasps (fibulæ). — Room 2, separated by a row of

BAYERISCHES NATIONAL-MUSEUM



columns from R. 1, contains *Roman Antiquities*, including altars, milestones, tombstones, tiles, vases, utensils, and ornaments. In the middle are a large mosaic pavement from Westerhofen near Ingolstadt, an altar from Rheinzabern, and forge-tools from Grünwald near Munich.

Rooms 3-19 contain *Works of Mediæval Art*, from the early-Christian period to the beginning of the 16th century. Room 3: Objects of the Merovingian period (5th-8th cent. A.D.), incl. (in the central case) an ivory carving of the three Maries at the Tomb and the Ascension (4th-5th cent.) and antiquities from Wittislingen (near Lauingen on the Danube; ca. 700 A.D.). The stained-glass windows are from the Minorite church of Ratisbon (ca. 1400; others in R. 4 and 5). — Rooms 4 and 5. Small Romanesque works of art and sculptures. In the glass cases in R. 4 are ecclesiastical objects, crosses, book-covers, aquamanilia, goblets; in the 4th case on the left, embroidered dalmatic of Emperor Henry II. (d. 1024); in the 1st case, enamelled work from Limoges (reliquaries) and the jewel-box of St. Kunigunde (from Bamberg Cathedral). The finest of the Romanesque sculptures in R. 5 are the stone carvings from Wessobrunn (p. 306; ca. 1250; main wall), the wooden crucifixes above, and the Madonnas. — From the apse we enter Rooms 6-19, devoted to the Gothic section. Room 6 contains the earliest specimens of Gothic art. Altar-piece from Rosenheim (to the left, No. 5), the earliest Bavarian panel-painting (early 14th cent.). No. 4 is a mural painting from the monastery of Rebdorf near Eichstätt (ca. 1300). — Room 7. Sculptures of the time of Emperor Louis the Bavarian (p. 243).

Between R. 7 and 8 are a corridor and staircase leading to the basement (opened by the attendant). Rooms 7a and 7b contain tombstones and parts of the choir-stalls in the old abbey-church at Berchtesgaden. These rooms are also to contain Gothic works. — In Rooms 7c-7l are casts of Bavarian works of art. We ascend the stairs again.

Room 8 (Bamberg Room) contains Gothic paintings and sculptures from 1350 to 1450. To the left, 1. Large triple altar from the Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429); 3. Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim, à tempera (ca. 1400); 12. Votive picture of the nun Gerhaus Ferin of Bamberg (1443). By the exit-wall, 25. Oaken figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles, from Mölln near Lübeck (first half of the 15th cent.), originally coloured. In the case to the right of the exit, early-Gothic carvings and combs. Stained glass from Seligental near Landshut (ca. 1300). In the middle, 23. St. George, a carved wooden figure of ca. 1430; in Case 26, opposite the window, richly carved domestic altar. — Room 9. Ceiling and panelling from the old Weber-Haus at Augsburg (1457); coffers, cabinets, late-Gothic carvings in wood and

alabaster; stained glass of 1472. — Room 10. Rich Gothic ceiling in lime-wood from Schloss Oberhaus near Passau (ca. 1490); to the left, tapestry of 1500 (St. Lawrence); tester bedstead of 1470; sculptures, carved furniture, pictures, and stained glass from the late 15th and early 16th century. — Room 11, with a vaulted Gothic timber ceiling, contains similar objects; also paintings of the Madonna and the Circumcision (Nos. 11 and 12, by the exit) by Fr. Herlin. — Room 12. Staircase and gallery from Altötting (1508); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (ca. 1500); model (No. 7, by the window) for the tomb of Duke Louis the Bearded of Bayern-Ingolstadt (d. 1447), by Hans Multscher(?); Gothic caskets in wood. — Room 13. On the S. and N. walls are six paintings of scenes from the lives of SS. Peter and Paul, by Jan Pollack of Munich (ca. 1500); large piece of Flemish tapestry representing the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi (ca. 1500); coffers, models, carvings. Stained glass from Upper Bavaria (1462). — Room 14, with mural paintings (14 ancestral portraits; ca. 1470) from the Alter Hof (p. 251). — Room 15 (Kirchen-Saal). In the elevated vestibule: to the left, man with a bone for striking the hours, from the Abbey of Heilsbronn (1513); tombs, banners, crucifix of 1520. Section 1 (on the right): Gothic church-vessels of metal (15th cent.). Section 2 (opposite): Choir-stalls (early 15th cent.). Sections 3 and 4: Monuments of ca. 1490 and 1482; wooden ass used on Palm Sunday (16th cent.). Sections 7 and 8: Tomb of Bishop Simpert from St. Ulrich's at Augsburg (1492); church-benches of 1513 with procession-poles of the fishermen's guild of Ingolstadt (1509); by the 4th pillar to the left, wooden figure of St. Willibald, from Eichstätt (early 16th cent.); in Section 7, winged altar (No. 18) from Tramin, with paintings of the school of Michael Pacher (ca. 1510). In the apse, high altar (No. 25) from the former Franciscan church at Munich (1492; by Jan Pollack). — To the right is Room 16, containing a coloured winged altar from Gerolzhofen (No. 3, on the left), the Twelve Apostles in lime-wood from the Marien Kapelle at Würzburg (1490; No. 4), and other wood-carvings by Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 118). — Room 17. To the left, fine Gothic gate; behind, oaken altar from the Lower Rhine (early 16th cent.; No. 2); on either side of the exit, twelve busts in oak (No. 6; Swabian school of ca. 1480); works in leather (Cases 12 and 13). — Room 18, No. 1 (to the left of the entrance), Death of the Virgin, group in carved wood from Ingolstadt (ca. 1500); carvings in mother-of-pearl (Case 8). Here and in Room 19, Franconian sculptures and paintings.

*Room 20 (Waffen-Halle). To the left of the entrance, 15. Small breech-loading cannon of Gustavus Adolphus; to the right, 3, 4. Models of tournament and field armour. By the wall, halberds; in the glass case at the window, ornamented dagger sheaths. By the central pillar, two suits of armour for man and horse, the gilded

suit by Piccinino of Milan (ca. 1600). Above, targes (cavalry shields with a hole for the lance), cross-bows, and saddles. On the N. wall, armour of 1470-1640, beginning on the right with a Gothic suit and including a fluted suit of 'Maximilian' armour. By the N. wall, blunderbusses (right) and case with swords (left; 1450-1660). By the exit-wall, two-handed swords (1580-1660) and muskets. On the left wall, powder-horns and pieces of armour. Case 19 contains rapiers; above are helmets. In Case 6 are cross-bows; in and above Case 1 are armour, helmets, shields, and quivers. On the upper part of the walls, weapons, hatchments, and banners. — Room 20a (temporary arrangement). Bavarian painting and sculpture from the late middle ages onwards; Renaissance altar from the abbey-church of St. Zeno near Reichenhall (ca. 1630). — Room 21, with arms and armour from the old Munich arsenal. Models of cannon, prepared in 1631 for Gustavus Adolphus. To the left, in Case 6, state sword of Elector Maximilian I.; the other cases contain dress rapiers and swords; in Case 10, on the left, are finely wrought blades and the sword worn by Napoleon at the battle of Ulm; in Case 11, presentation swords.

Rooms 22-48 contain *Works of the Renaissance and Modern Times.* Ceilings from castles and Renaissance houses at Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and Nuremberg, and from the Frauen-Kirche and the Royal Palace at Munich. The walls are hung with tapestry from Brussels, Lauingen, Munich, and Paris. — Room 22. Gold-thread tapestry after Heemskerk and objects of the first half of the 16th century. To the left (No. 1) are two bronze statues by Peter Vischer (kneeling man and yeoman). The figure of a youth and the relief of Christ and the Canaanitish woman (1543; No. 2, by the staircase) are probably by his son Hans Vischer. The case in the centre contains six reliefs in wood representing the ten commandments, by Veit Stoss (?; 1524); draughtsmen with portrait-medallions and an inlaid chess-board (Case 5, on the right). On the cornice is a Milanese coat-of-arms from Schloss Oberhaus near Passau (ca. 1520). — *Room 23 (Italian Room). Ceiling and chimney-piece from N. Italy; Italian faience, fragments of mosaic, small sculptures; to the left of the entrance, bridal chest of Duchess Jacobæa, with beautiful Italian intarsia; carved chests and chairs. — Room 24. 1. Bed of Countess Palatine Susanna; 2. Table of Kelheim stone, engraved with portraits, arms, and perpetual calendar (1597). In the case by the window, miniature portraits on copper, wax, mother-of-pearl, and stone. — Rooms 24a, b, and c are to contain ecclesiastical objects of the late 16th and 17th cent. (R. 24a), incl. a domestic altar with carvings by Bockschütz (1560), Renaissance bronzes (R. 24b), and small Renaissance objects (R. 24c). R. 24b and c and R. 25 contain Lauingen tapestry of 1541 (Pilgrimage of Otho Henry to the Holy Sepulchre, 1521). — Room 27 is the boudoir,

richly carved, of a Countess Fugger, from the Schloss at Donauwörth (1546). — Room 26. Intarsia work and carvings. - Room 25. Carved furniture, inlaid work, etchings on lithographic stone. Cases 9 and 10 contain knives, forks, and spoons from the Gothic period to the present day. — Room 28. Period of Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651). The gold-thread Brussels tapestry represents the planets. Furniture: 1 and 2. *Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli, by Chr. Angermair of Weilheim. Ivory carvings by Elector Maximilian I. Bedsteads and cabinets with carved and inlaid work; clocks, tables inlaid with metal and mother-of-pearl. The cases contain vessels of rock-crystal set in gold and enamel; vessels in Limoges enamel, incl. eight by P. Reymond; an elaborate reliquary; in Case 4, the gold goblet of the Augsburg butchers' guild, drinking-vessels, and a silver-gilt hammer designed for Pope Julius III. at the opening of the Jubilee Festival of 1550. -- Rooms 29 and 30. Period of Elector Ferdinand Maria (1651-79). Gilded ceilings from the palace at Munich. In R. 29: Cabinets inlaid with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; large silver clocks from Augsburg; Buhl furniture; Italian bronzes; to the right of the exit, portrait of Electress Adelaide (d. 1676), ascribed to Kneller. In R. 30: Bronze model of the statue of Louis XIV. by Desjardins (destroyed in 1792), on an inlaid table; carved furniture; works in amber and semi-precious stones. — To the right is Room 31 (antechapel), with votive objects and pictures, 'Totenbretter' (p. 358), etc. — Room 32 is a chapel in the baroque style, with rococo fittings; to the left, a reduced copy of Michael Angelo's Last Judgment by H. Muelich (d. 1573) and paintings by P. Candid (d. 1628). A flight of steps descends hence to the rococo court (p. 290). — We return to R. 30 and pass straight into Rooms 33 and 34 (time of Max Emmanuel, 1679-1726), with utensils and furniture belonging to the Elector. In R. 34 (raised) are Oriental weapons, saddles, and a tent, captured by Max Emmanuel at Belgrade (1688). — Room 35. Miniature portraits in enamel on ivory, parchment, paper, and copper; crayon drawings. - *Rooms 36 and 37 (time of Elector Charles Albert, 1726-45), with handsome rococo furniture and decorations from a Munich palace. In R. 36 are early-Dresden and Nymphenburg porcelain and carvings in ivory. In R. 37 are paintings of Bavarian palaces and of the state-galley Bucentaurus; collection of intaglio-portraits of Bavarian rulers; Japanese and Chinese porcelain of the 15th-18th centuries. - Room 38 (time of Elector Max Joseph III., 1745-77), with the old bookcases of the Academy (1759) and a collection of old scientific instruments, continued in Room 39 (opened on request). — Room 40. Rococo room from Landshut, with chessmen. — Room 41. Ivory carvings, several by Ignaz Elhafen (ca. 1720) and Simon Troger (d. 1769). No. 1 on the window-side is a *Cabinet for coins by Angermair of Weilheim

(1624). — Room 42. Models of towns, fortresses, and churches, five of Bavarian towns executed in the 16th cent. (incl. Munich on a scale of 1:750, by J. Sandtner, 1570; in the tower-room to the right, a model of Munich in 1868); ship-models of the 16th-19th cent.; plans and views of towns. — Room 43. Schiller's writing-table, a lottery-wheel, an early velocipede, and other curiosities. — Rooms 44 and 45 (time of Charles Theodore, 1777-99), with late-rococo fittings and ornaments. — Room 46, in the Empire style, contains two pieces of Gobelins tapestry and personal relics of Max I. (1799-1825). — Room 47, also in the Empire style, contains souvenirs of Kings Max I., Louis I. (1825-48), and Max II. (1848-64). — Room 48. State bed from Schloss Linderhof, prayer-book illustrated in colours in 1867 by Seitz and Lossow, and other souvenirs of King Louis II. (1864-86). — The ceiling and panelling of the staircase ascending to the first floor are from the castles of Dachau and Donauwörth.

First Floor. Special Collections. — Room 49 (to the right). Ironwork from the 15th cent. onwards, incl. a superb iron grille from the Dominican church at Ratisbon (1724). — Room 50. Seals of German sovereigns, from Charlemagne onwards. Heraldic paintings. — Rooms 51 and 52. Works in the precious metals, copper, lead, bronze, brass, and pewter. Case 9 (to the right in R. 51) contains pewter ware of the 16th-17th centuries. In R. 52 are clocks, watches, and brazier's work from Nuremberg. — Room 53. Metal-work. Brussels *Tapestry, with the battles of Hannibal after Giulio Romano (similar tapestry in R. 58). — Rooms 54-56. Wood-carvings for decorations and furniture. In R. 56 are moulds for wallpaper and calico printing, pastry, and objects in wax, wooden blocks for playing-cards and book-illustrations; Cases 3-5 contain examples of Nuremberg bismuth-painting. — Room 57. Musical instruments of 1450-1800.

Rooms 58-69 contain the *Textile Collections.* — Rooms 58-60. Lace and embroideries. — Rooms 61 and 62. Egypto-Roman, Coptic (5th-8th cent.), Byzantine, Oriental, and Occidental patterns. — Room 63. Embroideries and leathern wall-hangings. — Room 64. Old costumes: Case 1 (right), municipal robes of the 17th cent.; Case 2 (left), wedding-mantle of Duke William V. of Bavaria (1568); Cases 4 and 5 (by the 1st window), articles of dress and jewellery, chiefly from the vault of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg at Lauingen; Case 6 (by the 2nd window), silver ornaments of patrician ladies (16th-17th cent.); Cases 7-10, shoes from the Roman period onwards; under glass (No. 11), copper-gilt necklace of ca. 1520. — Room 65. Costumes of the 17th-18th cent. and fans. Cases 9-13, clothes of kings and queens of Bavaria; Case 12, coronation-robes and regalia of King Otho of Greece; Cases 2 and 3, Bavarian national costumes. — Through the passage (66) and past the staircase we reach (right)

Room 67 (embroideries) and Rooms 68 and 69, containing vestments from the 11th cent. onwards. — Room 70 is a reproduction of the hall in the castle of Trausnitz, near Landshut (middle of 16th cent.). This room and Room 71 (right) contain recent acquisitions. — Room 72. Brussels tapestry after Raphael (Story of the Creation). Cases 1-6, toys of the 16th-19th cent.; Cases 9-11, objects used in the Jewish ritual; Case 7, Munich marionettes; Case 8, curiosities. — Room 73. Writing, printing, and illustration. Case 2 (to the left of the entrance), four MSS. of the 13th-15th cent.; Cases 4-11, incunabula; Case 15, two prayer-books with paintings by Flemish artists of the early 16th cent., etc.; Cases 17-19, examples of the development in the art of writing and engrossing documents. - Room 74. Book-bindings and playing-cards. — Room 75. Trophies of the chase; ornamental guns, hunting-knives, and other objects connected with hunting. We ascend the staircase.

Room 76. **Collection of Crèches or Presepes* (representations of the Nativity exhibited in churches at Christmas-tide). Cabinet I (to the right of the entrance), Examples from Tyrol; Cabinet II. Model of a large town (Christmas Eve; from Botzen); Cabinets III-VI. Crèches from Munich, with the carvings belonging to them; Cabinets VII-XII, Crèches and crèche-figures from Naples and Sicily, often with beautiful landscapes. — We return to the first floor.

Rooms 77 and 79. *Ceramic Collection.* By the walls are stoves and stove-tiles. R. 77 contains faience and stoneware: in Case 1, tiles; Case 9, in the tower-room, 'Hirschvogel faience' (fine pots and jugs; mostly made by the Breuning family at Nuremberg, 16th cent.). - Room 78 adjoining. Guild-room, with insignia, goblets, and tools of the Munich guilds. We return through R. 77 and 79. — Rooms 80-82. Porcelain collection, the most interesting part of which is the Bavarian section, incl. the Nymphenburg ware in R. 82. — Room 83. Glass. Case 1, Roman and early-Christian glass; Case 4, Venetian glass.

Basement. - Rooms 84-92 (to the left of the entrance). Early rooms from peasants' cottages. From R. 92 we enter Room 96, with copies of paintings on cottage-exteriors. Room 95. Ancient dug-outs from the Chiem-See and Starnberger See. Room 94. Pewter coffins from the princely burial vault at Lauingen. - Room 93. Instruments of torture and punishment.

The Students' Building contains temporarily the *Peruvian Antiquities* from the Ethnographical Museum (p. 258), incl. textiles and pottery (open on Thurs. 3-5, Oct.-March 2-4, and on Sat. 10-12).

In front of the National Museum is the *Hubertus-Brunnen* (Pl. G, 5, *II*), a fine fountain-temple with a bronze figure of a stag, by A. von Hildebrand 1907. Close by is an equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold*, also by Hildebrand (1913).

A little to the E., at Prinzregenten-Str. 9, is the *Prussian Embassy* (Pl. G, 5; *II*), built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1908. It contains the ***Schack Gallery** (adm., see p. 241), bequeathed by the poet Count Adolf von Schack (d. 1894) to the German Emperor. It comprises choice works of modern German masters, such as Feuerbach, Schwind, Böcklin, Spitzweg, Lenbach, and Genelli, and forms a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek. Catalogue 50 pf.

Ground Floor. In the vestibule to the left is a marble bust of Count Schack, by *Seeböck* (1894). — Room I (to the right). 46. *J. von Führich*, Introduction of Christianity; 185. *A. Zimmermann*, Brocken scene from Goethe's Faust (figures by *Schwind*); 103. *Piloty*, Columbus discovering the New World. — We turn to the right into Room II. *Steinle*, 175. Lorelei, 174. Water-colour sketch for No. 175; 114. *K. Rottmann*, The Hinter-See near Berchtesgaden; 31. *Dreber*, Sappho by the sea. — We return to R. I and enter Room III. 176. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; 2. *Fr. Bamberger*, View of Toledo; 108. *K. Rahl*, Study of a head. — Room IV. 7, 5. *Bamberger*, Spanish landscapes; 10. *L. Bode*, Alpine bride; 122. *Ed. Schleich*, Venice by night. — V. First Genelli Room. *Genelli*, 51. Abraham hears of Isaac's birth, 49. Rape of Europa, 53. Bacchus and the Muses. Also 66. *L. von Klenze*, Interior of a Saracen palace at Amalfi; 62. *H. von Hess*, Thorvaldsen. — VI. Second Genelli Room. *Genelli*, 50. Hercules and Omphale, 52. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes, 53a. Composition for the curtain of a theatre, 48. Vision of Ezechiel. — Room VII. 100. *Neureuther*, Scene from Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea; 184. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion. — Room VIII. *Bamberger*, 1. View of Gibraltar, 6. Near Granada; 121. *E. Schleich*, The Starnberger See; *Steinle*, 173. Tartini playing the violin on a tower in Padua, 172. Watchman on a tower. — IX. First Schwind Room. *Schwind*, 160. Hero and Leander, 149. Hermit watering the horses of his guest, 139. The wedding-journey, 143. Forest-chapel, 135. Nymphs watering a stag, 129. Count Gleichen returning from the Crusades (1864), 151. Rübezahl ('Number Nip'), 152. St. Wolfgang constraining the devil to bring stones for building a church, 158. The captive's dream, 156. Virgin. — X. Second Schwind Room. *Schwind*, 147. Duel by night, 141. Youth on his travels, 131. Midday, 140. Morning, 130. Morn, 144. Dance of the elves, 161. Hermit in a grotto, 132. Evening, 137. Erl-King, 133. Night, 136. The boy's magic horn, 150. Wieland, the smith.

First Floor. I. The Lenbach Room (lighted from above) contains copies of the great Italian, Spanish, and Flemish masters of the 16th and 17th cent. by *Lenbach*. On the window-wall are original works by Lenbach: to the left, 72. Portrait of a lady (1867), 79. Count Schack, 76. The Tocador de la Reina at the Al-

hambra, 71 (to the right), Shepherd-boy (1860), 73. Portrait of himself (1865), 75. Alhambra. — II (left). First Böcklin Room. *Böcklin*, 12. Ideal landscape, 18. Murderer pursued by the Furies (1870), 14. Pan frightening a shepherd, 25. Autumn landscape with Death on horseback, 13. Anchorite, 22. Ideal landscape with the journey to Emmaus. — III. Second Böcklin Room. *Böcklin*, 21. Ideal landscape in spring, 26. Italian villa in spring, 20. Shepherdess, 19. The dragon's cave (1870), 15. Villa by the sea, 16. Same subject (1865), 17. Shepherd's complaint (1865), 27. Nereid and Triton. — IV. Spitzweg Room. *Spitzweg*, 163. Serenade from the 'Barber of Seville', 166. Turkish café, 167. Hermit, 168. Alpine dairymaids, 165. Taking leave, 164. Hypochondriac. Also 84. *Hans von Marées*, Watering horses (1864); 78. *Leubach*, Count Schack (1870); 104. *Fr. Preller*, Ulysses and Leucothea (1863); 24. *Böcklin*, Roman tavern in spring; above the exit, 28. *Böheim*, Satyrs chasing a hare in the Roman Campagna. — Room V (lighted from above). Copies by *A. Wolf*, after the 16th cent. Venetians and Andrea del Sarto. — VI. Rottmann Room. *K. Rottmann*, 117, 115. Greek landscapes; 113. The Kochel-See. Also 67. *J. A. Koch*, Hut near Olevano; 126. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Erl-King; 33. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman (1863); 30. *P. von Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his first Roman period, with a background by *J. A. Koch*); 34. *Feuerbach*, Pietà (1863). — VII. Feuerbach Room. *Feuerbach*, 32. Ariosto's garden (1863), 37. Children bathing, 42. Idyll from Tivoli, 35. Paolo and Francesca (1864), 40. Hafiz at the well (1866), 41. Mother and children at a well (1866), 36. Nymph listening to children playing music (1864), 39. Laura at mass in Avignon watched by Petrarch. Also 116. *K. Rottmann*, Greek landscape. — On the landing, 11. *L. Bode*, The legend of Pepin and Bertha.

Second Floor. Rooms I and II. Copies by *A. Wolf*, etc., after the Venetians (15th-16th cent.), masters of the Brescia school (16th cent.), and Correggio. — Room III. Copies after Michael Angelo by *K. Schwarzer*, etc.

The *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. G, 5; *II*), rebuilt by Th. Fischer in 1899 after its destruction by a flood, consists of a single stone arch with a span of 210 ft. At the W. end of the bridge are recumbent figures of Bavaria and the Palatinate, at the E. end Franconia and Swabia. — On the right bank of the Isar flights of steps and inclined slopes ascend to the *Peace Monument* (Pl. G, 5; *II*), a column with the Genius of Peace, by Petzold, Düll, and Heilmaier, erected in 1898 to commemorate the peace of 1871. On either side of the monument extend the pretty Maximilians-Anlagen (p. 254). From the monument the Äussere Prinzregenten-Str. continues past the villa of the painter and sculptor *Fr. von Stuck* (right; Pl. H 5, *II*)

to the **Prinzregenten-Theater** (Pl. H, 5, 6, *I*; p. 238), an imposing and finely articulated edifice, erected by Heilmann & Littmann in 1901 in an antique style. The auditorium, in a severe Renaissance style, is shown at 3 p.m. on Tues., Thurs., and Fri. from Oct. to June (porter, Niger-Str.; 50 pf.). In front of the theatre is a marble statue of *Richard Wagner*, by H. Waderé (1913).

The ***English Garden** (Pl. G, H, 3, 4; *I*), a park of 600 acres, with fine old trees, watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. It was originally laid out at the instigation of Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson, b. 1753 in Massachusetts). From the corner of the Prinzregenten-Str. and Königin-Str. (Pl. F, 5; *II*) a walk leads along the river to an artifical cascade beside the Brunnhaus (Pl. G, 5; *II*). Farther on we reach the *Monopteros* (Pl. G, 4; *I*), a small temple designed by Klenze in 1833, and then the *Chinese Tower* (Pl. G 4, *I;* café; military band, see p. 239), built in 1791. Farther on is the (1/2 hr.) *Kleinhesseloher See* (restaurant), an artificial lake used for boating and skating. To the E. of this is the *Milchhäusl* (Pl. H, 3; *I*), a garden-restaurant. The English Garden is adjoined on the N. by the wooded *Hirschau* (Pl. H, 2, 1; *I*), through which we may walk to the (3/4 hr.) *Aumeister* (see Map, p. 303), a forester's house with a popular restaurant.

From the English Garden we follow the Tivoli-Str. E., passing near the Restaurant Tivoli (left; Pl. G 4, *I*), to the *Max-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G, H, 4; *I*), which is adorned with animal-reliefs and groups of the Elements. It leads across the Isar to the suburb of *Bogenhausen*, with the hydropathic of *Bad Brunnthal* (Pl. H, 4; *I*), at the N. end of the Maximilians-Anlagen (p. 254), and the *Observatory* (Sternwarte; Pl. H 5, *I;* tramway No. 9), open on Tues. and Fri. 2-4 (50 pf.).

h. W., S., and E. Quarters. Nymphenburg.

From the Karls-Platz (p. 245) the wide and shady Sonnen-Str. (Pl. E, 6; *II*) leads S. to the Sendlingertor-Platz. — At No. 6 in the Schwanthaler-Str., a side-street on the W., is the *Schwanthaler Museum* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), containing plaster models of the sculptor's works (open daily 9-2; free on Mon., Wed., and Fri., on other days 35 pf.). — In the Mathilden-Str. is the *St. Elisabethen-Kirche*, with three low domes, built in 1757-60 and restored in 1912.

In the Sendlingertor-Platz (Pl. E, 6; *II*) is a bust of *Aloys Senefelder* (p. 224), by Zumbusch (1877). Sendlinger Tor and Sendlinger Str., see p. 249. The Thalkirchner Str. (tramway No. 10) leads S. to the Süd-Friedhof (p. 302) and the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8, *I;* p. 233). Beyond the railway is the new *Gross-Markthalle*

(Pl. D 8, *I;* tramways Nos. 26 and 36 also), built by Schachner (1912), a little S.E. of which is the *Isartal-Bahnhof* (p. 233; tramways Nos. 10 and 30). — The Lindwurm-Str., which continues the Sendlinger Str., leads to the S.W. suburb of *Sendling* (tramways Nos. 6, 16, 26, and 36). At the end of the Lindwurm-Str., opposite the old church (Pl. C, 8; *I*), is a monument to the *Smith of Kochel* (comp. p. 327), by Ebbinghaus (1911), consisting of a fountain and a statue of a S. Bavarian peasant (1911).

To the W. of the Sendlingertor-Platz is the *Allgemeines Krankenhaus* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), a hospital built in 1813. In this district are various *Medical Institutes* belonging to the University. The *Anatomical Building* (Pl. E, 6; *II*), Pettenkofer-Str. 11, erected in 1905-7 by Heilmann & Littmann, contains important anatomical and pathological collections (adm., see p. 240). — At Beethoven-Platz 1 is *Brakl's Kunsthaus* (p. 242), built by E. von Seidl (1913). — In the Kaiser-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. D, 6, 7; *II*) is an equestrian statue of *Emperor Louis the Bavarian* (p. 243), by F. von Miller (1905).

To the W. extends the *Theresien-Wiese* (Pl. D, 6, 7; *I*), the scene of the October Festival (p. 239). It is surrounded by new streets with handsome buildings in the German baroque style. On the N.E. side is the modern Gothic *Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. D, 6; *I*), by Hauberrisser (1892-1906).

On a height on the W. side of the Theresien-Wiese, in front of the Ruhmes Halle and 25 min. S.W. of the Karls-Tor (tramway No. 19), rises a colossal bronze statue of ***Bavaria** (Pl. D, 7; *I*), designed by Schwanthaler and cast by F. von Miller (1850). It measures 60 ft. to the top of the wreath (or, including the pedestal, 100 ft.). The ascent is best made early in the morning, before the metal has been heated by the sun (adm., see p. 240). The base of the figure is reached by 66 steps, and an iron spiral staircase of 60 steps more ascends within it to the head, which has room for five persons. In clear weather we obtain an extensive panorama of the distant Alps. — The *Ruhmes-Halle*, a Doric colonnade built by Klenze in 1843-53, contains eighty busts of eminent Bavarians. — To the W. of the Bavaria is the **Ausstellungs-Park** (open till midnight), with exhibition halls, restaurants (bands daily), and the *Künstler-Theater* (p. 239), built by Littmann and interesting for the simplified arrangement of its stage.

Nymphenburg. Restaurants. *Zum Kontrolor* (Pl. A, 3; *I*); *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, 3; *I*), a large popular resort with a view-tower, band, etc.; *Hirschgarten* (Pl. A, 4; *I*). — Tramway No. 1 (p. 237) runs from the Haupt Bahnhof to Nymphenburg in 20 min. (15 pf.); the terminus is 8 min. from the Schloss. — The Amalienburg, Badenburg, and Pagodenburg are open on week days 1 6, Oct. March 1 4 (tickets, 50 pf., at the Amalienburg). The Schloss is closed to the public, but the park is open during the day.

Nymphenburg, on the W. side of the city, and incorporated with it in 1900, deserves a visit for the sake of the Amalienburg and the park.

The *Schloss* (Pl. A, 3; *I*), an extensive group of buildings with a façade 660 yds. in length, was erected in 1663-1728. The central structure, with its five stories, was built by Barelli, while Viscardi added the arcades in 1702, and Effner the wings in 1718. The large hall was tastefully decorated in the German rococo style by J. B. Zimmermann (1756). The houses forming a crescent on the E., and enclosing gardens and a pond with a fountain, date from the time of Elector Max Joseph III.

To the W. of the Schloss is a large *Park (comp. inset-map, p. 233), laid out partly in the French, partly in the English style. Behind the central building is a large flower-bed by Fr. Girard. To the N. of this are fine green-houses, in which the Brazilian plants are noteworthy. Behind these is the *Magdalenen-Kapelle* (gratuity), built by Effner in 1725 as a hermitage for Max Emmanuel. To the S. of the flower-bed is the **Amalienburg*, a small hunting-lodge by Cuvilliés (1734-9), the interior decoration of which is one of the best efforts of the rococo period. In the remoter part of the park are two large lakes. On the S. is the *Badenburg*, by Effner (1718), with stucco decoration and a ceiling-painting; on the N. is the *Pagodenburg*, also by Effner (1716). At the W. end of the canal is a marble cascade.

In the N.E. part of the crescent is the royal **Porcelain Factory**, founded at Neudeck in 1747, transferred to Nymphenburg in 1758, and now in private hands. It is open on Mon.-Fri. 8-12 and 1.30-6, on Sat. 8-12; adm. 1 *M*. Depot in the city, see p. 242.

The Kemnaten-Str. (Pl. A, 2; *I*) leads to the new *Botanical Gardens* (open Sun. 10-1, Mon.-Fri. 2-6; 50 pf.), with large hot-houses and a restaurant. — To the S. of the Schloss lies the *Hirsch-Garten* (restaurant), containing tame deer. — About ½ hr. E. of the Schloss, at the end of the canal, is the new *Orphanage* (Waisenhaus; Pl. B 3, *I*), built by Grässel in the baroque style.

To the S. of the Viktualien-Markt (p. 248) lies the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. F, 6, 7; *II*), with statues of *Gärtner* (d. 1847) and *Klenze* (d. 1864), the architects, and the *Theatre* (p. 238).

From the Cavalry Barracks (p. 253) the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7; *II*), remodelled in 1891-4 and furnished with figures of industry, trade, fishing, and art, leads across the Museums-Insel (new building of the German Museum, see p. 254) to the quarter of *Haidhausen*. Immediately to the left is the imposing **Städtisches Volksbad* (Pl. G 6, *II*; p. 236), endowed by Karl Müller, the engineer, and erected in 1901 by Hocheder in the baroque style. About 10 min. E. is the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. G, H, 6; *II*), built

in the Gothic style by Berger in 1852-74. A little N.W. is the **Maximilianeum** (p. 254).

About ½ hr. E. of the Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H, 7; *I*) lies **Berg am Laim**, on the Grafing line (called at by suburban trains), with the *St. Michaels-Hofkirche*, built by J. M. Fischer in 1737-51; the charming rococo interior deserves a visit.

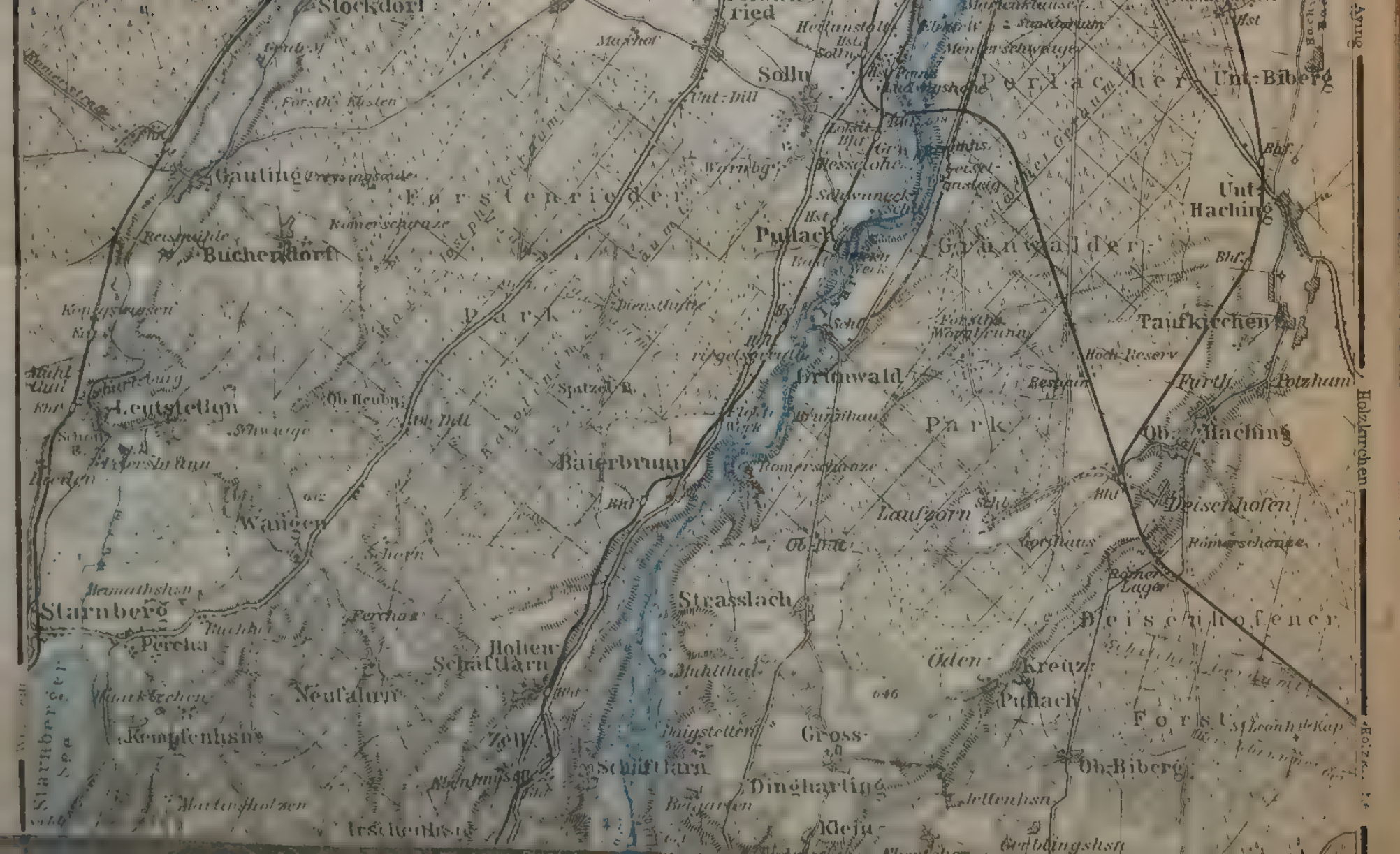
At the S. end of the Museums-Insel is the *Cornelius-Brücke* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), built by F. von Thiersch. It is adorned with a bronze statue of *King Louis II.* as a boy, by F. von Müller (1910).

Farther S.W. is the *Reichenbach-Brücke* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), with reliefs of water-nymphs and sprites by Dasio and Gedon. — The *Maximilians-Kirche* (Pl. F, 7; *I*) was built by H. von Schmidt in the Italian Romanesque style in 1895-1908. — On the S. side of the *Wittelsbacher-Brücke* (Pl. E, 8; *I*) is a massive equestrian statue of *Otho of Wittelsbach*, by Wrba.

In the hilly part of the suburb of *Au*, on the right bank of the Isar, are numerous 'Bierkeller' (Pl. G, F, 7, 8; p. 235). Below is the *Mariahilf-Kirche* (Pl. F, 7; *I*), built in the early Gothic style by Ohlmüller in 1831-9, and containing stained glass by Schraudolph Fischer, etc. (adm., see p. 241). — Farther S., in the suburb of *Giesing*, is the high-lying *Giesinger Kirche* (Pl. F, 9; *I*), built by Dollmann in the Gothic style in 1865-84, and commanding a view of the city and the mountains. In the Agilolfinger-Platz and at Columbus-Str. 13 (Pl. E, 9 and F, 8; *I*) are interesting schools built by **Hocheder and Grässel.**

To the S. of Giesing, near Harlaching (tramway No. 25 to the E. entrance) and opposite Thalkirchen (tramway No. 26, or No. 36 to the Thalkirchner Brücke, over which we walk to the W. entrance), lies the ***Tierpark Hellabrunn** (adm., see p. 241), zoological gardens laid out in 1911 by E. von Seidl (illus. guide 40 pf.). Fine view from the restaurant at the end of the park (open till 11 p.m.; band on Sun., Wed., and Sat. afternoons). — Isar-Auen, see p. 304.

Cemeteries. Besides the *Alter Nord-Friedhof* (Pl. E, 3, 4; *I*) and the *Alter* and *Neuer Süd-Friedhof* (Pl. E, 7, *I*; tramway No. 10), both of which have fine monuments, Munich possesses four cemeteries laid out in 1894-1907, and the *Israelite Cemetery* (in the Ungerer-Str., a little N. of the Neuer Nord-Friedhof). The newer cemeteries and their chapels were all designed by Hans Grässel. The *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. G 8, *I*; tramways Nos. 7, 12, and 25) has several fine chapels, in the centre of which is a rotunda 65 ft. broad, with a painting of Christ as Judge by J. Guntermann (1900). The *Neuer Nord-Friedhof* (Pl. H 1, I; tramway No. 13) has a fine chapel with a dome 45 ft. wide; good monuments in the central walk and on the S. and E. walls. The *West-Friedhof* (Pl. B 1, *I*; tramway No. 4) has interesting chapels also. To the


Stockdorf
Ried
Hellanstall
Menterschwaige
Solln
Perlacher Forst
Unt-Biberg
Gauting
Forstenrieder Park
Buchendorf
Pullach
Grünwalder Park
Unt-Haching
Taufkirchen
Grünwald
Ob-Haching
Leutstetten
Baierbrunn
Waldeck
Laufzorn
Deisenhofen
Starnberg
Perlach
Strasslach
Deisenhofener Forst
Holzkirchen
Schäftlarn
Neufahrn
Kempfenhausen
Gross-Dingharting
Ob-Biberg
Irschenhausen
Aying

S.W. of the town, at Holzapfelkreuth, is the impressive *Wald-Friedhof* (comp. the map; tramway No. 18 or 16), with an artistic arrangement of graves. — A 'Park-Friedhof' with underground vaults is to be laid out at Schwabing after the designs of A. Tiersch.

i. Environs of Munich.

***Schleissheim,** situated to the N. of Munich on the Ratisbon line (p. 233; 11½ M., in ½ hr.; 1 ℳ or 40 pf.), consists of three palaces. About 5 min. E. of the station (1590 ft.) is the *Altes Schloss*, begun in 1597 under William V., and now the estate-office and a cavalry remount depot (restaurant). Beyond, to the E., is the Neues Schloss, and 20 min. farther on is the Lustheim.

The **Neues Schloss** (custodian in the left wing), with a façade 360 yds. long, was erected for Elector Max Emmanuel in 1701-4 by E. Zuccali in a style recalling the Palace of Versailles. The interior was admirably fitted up by Effner in 1715-22, and illustrates the transition from the baroque to the German rococo style. Most of the ceiling-paintings are by Amigoni, the stucco embellishments of the fine staircase by Dubut.

The Schloss contains a Picture Gallery, with 1400 works. It is open free daily, except Mon., from Easter till Oct. 31st (ground-floor 10-12, upper floor 2-6, both open 10-12 and 2-6 on Sun.), and from Nov. to Easter on application to the attendants. Catalogue (1913), 1 ℳ. Rooms I-XI (left), on the ground-floor, contain the early Netherlandish and German schools, while R. XIII-XVIII (right) are devoted to the Italian schools. On the upper floor are the later German, Dutch, and Flemish works, portraits, and the Wittelsbach ancestral gallery. The S. pavilion contains the modern works.

Behind the palace are fountains and gardens extending to *Lustheim*, a small Schloss built by Zuccali in 1685-90, and containing pictures (key kept by the forester in the park, to the right).

About 5 M. to the W. of Schleissheim, on the railway to Ingolstadt (p. 227; 11 M., in ½ hr.; 95 or 40 pf.), lies **Dachau** (1590 ft.; Hot. Ziegler, with veranda affording a good view; Moorbad Dachau, P. from 6 ℳ), a town with 5800 inhab. on the *Amper*. Dachau is the head-quarters of a colony of landscape-painters, who draw their inspiration mainly from the Dachauer Moos (p. 227). About ¼ hr. W. of the station are the loftily situated *Church* (1624) and the district-offices, whence we reach the *Schloss* in 2 min. by ascending to the left. The latter contains the district-museum, a museum of popular art, and a gallery of modern paintings (adm. daily 9-5; 30 pf.). Behind the Schloss is the Hof-Garten, commanding a fine view of Dachau, Munich, the surrounding plain, and the distant mountains.

Pasing (Hot. zur Eisenbahn; pop. 9400), to the W. of Munich, the first station on the Starnberg, Augsburg, and Lindau lines (pp. 305, 228, 308; 4½ M., in 11-16 min.; 40 or 20 pf.), and also

reached from the Karls-Platz by tramway No. 29 (p. 238), is the starting-point for a visit to the churches of Pipping and Blutenburg, which possess considerable artistic interest. Local railway from Pasing to Herrsching, see p. 307.

The small church of **Pipping,** 10 min. N. of Pasing, was built in 1478-9. The interior has remained unchanged, and, with its old stained glass, altars, and carved ceiling and galleries, affords a charming picture of a late-Gothic country-church of the 15th century.

About $^1/_4$ hr. N. of Pipping lies the old hunting-lodge of **Blutenburg,** now a convent-school. The chapel (gratuity 50 pf.) in the N. wall, built in 1488 under Duke Sigismund, contains a high-altar and two side-altars of 1491, with paintings of the Munich school; fine wooden *Figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and the Risen Christ, of the same period; and stained glass of 1497 with scenes from the Passion and arms of the Wittelsbach family.

On the right bank of the Isar, above the Reichenbach bridge (Pl. F 7, *I;* p. 302), begin the pretty **Isar-Auen,** through which paths lead up the river past the Wittelsbach bridge (Pl. E, 8; *I*) and under the railway (fine view of Thalkirchen, p. 325). Farther on we pass the Tierpark Hellabrunn (p. 302), at the end of which, on the left, lies the *Marienklause* (exit only from the Tierpark). We ascend the steps and follow the bank, skirting fine woods, past the restaurant 'Zum Franziskaner' to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Menterschwaige and Grosshesselohe (see below).

Pleasant excursion also in the **Valley of the Isar,** to the S. of Munich, by either the state railway (p. 328; 22-30 min.) or the Isar-Tal railway (p. 325; 14-16 min.) to *Grosshesselohe* (50 or 25 pf.). From the station of the state railway (8 min. from the station of the Isar-Tal railway) we walk E. across the bridge (view: p. 329) to (20 min.) the *Menterschwaige* (restaurant), which is not far from the terminus of tramway No. 25. — Or from the state railway station we may ascend the path on the left bank to (10 min.) the *Restaurant Grosshesselohe*, which is 10 min. also from the station of the Isar-Tal railway. We now walk through the wood, past the *Schlösschen Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler (no adm.), to (25 min.) *Pullach* (p. 325). We next descend to the left to (8 min.) *Bad Pullach* (restaurant), on the Isar. We may return by the lower path along the river (not advisable in wet weather), traversing fine beech-woods and ascending to the left to the station near the Grosshesselohe bridge ($^3/_4$ hr.). Or from Bad Pullach we may ascend the Isar to (20 min.) the *Restaurant Höllriegelsgreuth* (station, see p. 325), cross the bridge (5 pf. to the (20 min. old ducal hunting-lodge of *Grünwald* (1915 ft.; Restaurant Schlosswirt, with view from the tower, 10 pf.; Römerschanze, Lindenwirt). Thence we may either walk along the right bank to (1 hr.) the Grosshesselohe bridge (see above), or we may return to Munich by tramway No. 25.

AMMER-SEE
(WÜRMSEE)
STARNBERGER SEE
Peissen
Pürgen
Finning
Unter-
Ober-
Utting
Holzhausen
Hofstetten
Lengenfeld
Stoffen
Hagenheim
Schlögelhof
Obermühlhausen
Pflugdorf
Dettenhofen
Oberhausen
Pitzeshofen
Dettenschwang
Wolfgrub
Thiergarten
Ludenhausen
Reichling
Apfeldorf
Rott
Hessobrunn
Birkland
Leonhard
Weilheim
Schwaltach
Widerbuch
Haunshofen
Unterhausen
Bauerbach
Berg
Ambach
Ammerland
Münsing
Holzhausen
Starnberg
Kempfenh.
Söcking
Percha
Perching
Pöcking
Aschering
Wieling
Tutzing
Monetshausen
Ob. Zeismering
Unter Zeismering
Feldafing
Traubing
Mackelfing
Landstetten
Maising
Ramsee
Erling
Ilkahöhe
Rieden
Riederau
Bierdorf
Ilkahöhe
Wörthsee
Seefeld
Obermalting
Mamhofen
Hadorf
Hanfeld
Wessling
Widdersberg
Frieding
Herrsching
Rausch
Schlagenhofen
Bechendorf
Breitbrunn
Gilching
Mühlthal
Leutstetten
Weden
Ilkahöhe
Aufkirchen
Wetterhausen
Rosenhof
Ammerland
Staudach
Ambach
Schalkham
Kempfenh.
Berg
Aufkirchen
Wetterhausen
Rosenhof
Ammerland
Staudach
Holzhausen

Murnau
STAFFELSEE
648
KOCHELSEE
WALCHEN-
SEE
Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Ober-Ammergau
Walchensee

34. The Starnberger See and Ammer-See. The Hoher Peissenberg.

Railway from Munich to Starnberg (17½ M.) in 32-59 min. (2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 90 or 60 pf.); to Weilheim (33 M.) in 1¼-2 hrs. (4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 75 pf.); to Peissenberg (38½ M.) in 1½-2½ hrs. (3 *M* 10, 1 *M* 95 pf.). — Steamer (restaurant) from Starnberg to Seeshaupt in 1¼-1½ hr.; there and back (round the whole lake; two breaks of journey allowed) in 2½ hrs. (3 *M*, 1 *M* 65 pf.). Steamer-tickets may be purchased at the Starnberger Bahnhof in Munich as well as on board.

Munich (Starnberger Bahnhof), see p. 233. We follow the Lindau line (p. 308) as far as (4½ M.) *Pasing* (p. 303), and then diverge to the S. — 8½ M. *Planegg* (Schlosswirt, with garden). — 12 M. *Gauting* (Bahnhofs-Hotel, Post). — 15 M. *Mühlthal*.

17½ M. **Starnberg.** — Hotels. *Bayerischer Hof*, R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 3, P. from 8 *M*, *Bellevue*, R. 2-3½, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., both to the left of the station; *Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 2-3, P. 5-7 *M*; *Seehof*, near the station, with restaurant; *Pellet-Mayer*, 5 min. from the station, R. 2½-5 *M*, *Tutzinger Hof*, both away from the lake. — *Dr. Plange's Sanatorium*, P. 8-12 *M*. — *See-Restaurant*, by the Undosa-Bad, good. — Baths. *Undosa-Bad*, with artificial waves. — Rowing Boat ½-1 *M* per hour.

Starnberg (1925 ft.), a pleasant village of 3600 inhab. at the N. end of the Starnberger See, dominated by its old castle, is much frequented as a summer resort. Local museum.

The ***Starnberger See** or **Würm-See** (1915 ft.), 13 M. long, 1½-3 M. in width, and 400 ft. deep, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with country-houses and parks. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the mountains to the S. The following are the chief peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendel-Gebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Mandl.

Steamer Journey. On the hill to the right, beyond Starnberg, is the villa of Count Almeida. On the bank are pretty country-houses and the steamer-pier of *Niederpöcking*.

The first steamer-pier on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (See-Hotel, with veranda and garden on the lake, R. 2½-5 *M*, Hot. Schloss Berg, 5 min. from the lake, both good). About 5 min. from the pier is *Schloss Berg* (adm. daily in summer, 8-11 and 12-6; 50 pf.), a royal summer residence. A chapel (20 min.) in the park marks the spot where King Louis II. and Dr. von Gudden perished in the lake on June 13th, 1886. To Ebenhausen or to Wolfratshausen, see p. 326.

On the E. bank is the church of *Aufkirchen*. The steamer next calls at **Leoni** (*Hot. Leoni, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Hôt.-Pens. Bayrisches Haus, ½ hr. S.). A cable-railway (30, down 10 pf.) ascends in 7-8 min. to the hotel and sanatorium on the *Rottmanns-Höhe* (2165 ft.). About 10 min. farther S. is a *Bismarck Tower* (2230 ft.;

*View of the lake and Alps. From Leoni to Wolfratshausen, see p. 326. — On the E. bank, between Leoni and Ammerland (see below), are *Schloss Allmannshausen* and *Schloss Seeburg*.

On the W. bank, opposite Leoni, lies the steamer-pier of **Possenhofen** (Hot. Schauer), with a Schloss of Duke Louis William of Bavaria, 10 min. E. of the station (see below). Pleasant walk through woods (finger-posts) to (25 min.) Feldafing (see below). To the S. of Possenhofen lies the *Rosen-Insel*, a wooded island with a royal country-house (reached by boat in 10 min.; visiters admitted). From Possenhofen parks and gardens extend on the bank of the lake to (3 M.) *Garatshausen*, with a small Schloss of Prince Thurn and Taxis. About 1¼ M. farther is the steamer-pier of **Tutzing** (*Hot. Simson, near the station, 7 min. from the lake, R. 2½-5 *M*; Seehof, with garden on the lake, R. 1½-3½ *M*), with a large convent. Station, see below. The *Johannishügel*, ¼ hr. S., commands a charming view; a still finer one is enjoyed from the **Ilka-Höhe* (2390 ft.; inn 10 min. from the top), ¾ hr. S.W., near *Oberzeismering*. — Opposite Tutzing, on the E. bank, is the steamer-pier of *Ammerland*, with a Schloss of Count Pocci. To Wolfratshausen, see p. 326.

On the W. bank, farther on, is the steamer-pier of *Bernried*, ¼ hr. from the station (p. 327), with a Schloss and a fine park (beer on summer afternoons). Opposite is the steamer-pier of *Ambach*. The banks become flatter and the Alps more conspicuous. At the S. end of the lake lies the steamer-pier of *Seeshaupt* (Hot. Post, Seeshaupt), ¼ hr. from the station (p. 327). To Hohenleiten and Beuerberg, see p. 326.

Railway Journey. 20½ M. *Possenhofen* (see above). 22 M. *Feldafing* (*Kaiserin Elisabeth, R. 3-6, P. 8-12 *M*; *Neuschwanstein), 25 min. from the lake (see above). — Before (25 M.) **Tutzing** (rail. restaurant; see above) we obtain a view of the lake and mountains to the left. — Farther on the Kochel line (p. 327) diverges to the left. Our line turns to the S.W. 33 M. **Weilheim** (1845 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hot. Bräuwastl, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 60 pf.; Post), a small town of 5200 inhab. on the *Ammer*. To Garmisch-Partenkirchen, see pp. 319, 320; to the Ammer-See and Mering, see p. 228.

About 2½ hrs. W. of Weilheim is the secularized Benedictine monastery of **Wessobrunn**, founded by Duke Thassilo ca. 753. The convent-church was razed in 1810. The rococo parish-church 1757 contains a large painted wooden crucifix of the second half of the 13th century. The conventual buildings, erected in 1680-1700, now form the Schloss of Baron von Cramer-Klett. The upper floor has interesting stucco ornamentation of the early 18th century. Near *Paterzell*, to the S.E. of Wessobrunn, is a wood of yew-trees, 125 acres in area.

38½ M. *Peissenberg* (1940 ft.). About 5 min. to the left of the station is the **Hotel Bad Hohensalz* (2020 ft.; P. 4½-6 *M*), with mineral springs, hydropathic, restaurant, and shady walks.

The Hoher Peissenberg is ascended in $1^1/_2$ hr. by the easy and partly shaded path (blue and white marks) which diverges to the left from the road beyond the restaurant and leads viâ the Sulzerbach waterfall, the Quellenhaus, the 'Schöne Aussicht', and the Hubertushof (rfmts.). Or we may ascend in $1^1/_4$ hr. by the steeper path (red and white marks) which diverges to the right beyond the restaurant and passes the Eberlbauer and Schwabheis. Omn. from Peissenberg station twice daily in $1^1/_2$ hr. to *Hetten* (2525 ft.), at the W. foot of the hill, whence the top is reached in 40 min. (path shaded in the forenoon). The ***Hoher Peissenberg** (3240 ft.) affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit are a pilgrimage church, a school (with an observatory on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and an inn (R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf.).

*View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand, Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffel-See), Karwendel Gebirge, Kistenkopf, Krottenkopf, Dreitorspitze, Wetterstein range (with the Zugspitze), Daniel, Hochplatte, Hohe Bleiche, Gabelschroffen, Säuling, the Loisach mountains, Gränten, and Stuiben. To the N. we have an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammer See, Starnberger See, Munich, Augsburg, and innumerable towns and villages beyond them.

We may descend S.E. across the ridge, with a fine view of the mountains, to the *Weinbauer* (2430 ft.; also bedrooms), and follow the good path to the left, skirting the woods, to the Quellenhaus (see above) and Peissenberg station. A toboggan-run descends also from the Peissenberg to Bad Hohensulz.

The continuation of the railway (to be opened in the autumn of 1914) skirts the Peissenberg to (4 M., *Hohenpeissenberg* (ascent to the summit in $^3/_4$ hr.), and then goes on viâ (7 M.) *Peiting* to ($9^1/_2$ M., *Schongau* (p. 309).

From Peissenberg to Sarlgaum, $14^1/_2$ M., carriage-road (omn. daily to Rottenbuch in $2^1/_2$ hrs.). We cross the Ammer to the S. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Böbing*. — 8 M. *Rottenbach* (2505 ft.; Klosterbräu), picturesquely situated on the left side of the *Ammer-Tal*. The abbey-church, rebuilt ca. 1472 and remodelled in the baroque style in 1738-57, contains a figure of the Virgin, carved late in the 15th cent. (last altar on N. side). — Thence past (12 M.) *Bayernoies*, near the little *Soiner See* (2590 ft.), to ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 325).

The **Ammer-See** (1750 ft.), 10 M. long, $3^3/_4$ M. broad, and 270 ft. deep, with low, wooded banks, commands, like the Starnberger See, a fine view of the Alps from the Watzmann to the Algäu mountains, with the Zugspitze group in the middle.

Railway from Munich to Herrsching, $23^1/_2$ M., in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_4$ hr. (1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 25 pf.). — At ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Pasing* (p. 303) we diverge S.W. from the Lindau line (p. 308). — 16 M. *Wessling* (1930 ft.), on a small lake. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Steinebach*, a village 10 min. W., on the pale green *Würth-See* (1840 ft.). — $20^1/_2$ M. *Seefeld-Hechendorf*. We then skirt the pretty *Pilsen-See* (1750 ft.). — $23^1/_2$ M.

Herrsching (Bahnhofs-Hotel), on the Ammer-See, 3 min. from the steamer-pier.

From Herrsching a road leads through the gorge of the *Kienbach* to (1¼ hr.) the 'holy hill' of **Andechs** (2330 ft.; Hot. Wastian), a Benedictine monastery with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The latter, dating from ca. 1450, was lavishly decorated in 1754 and possesses goldsmith's work of ca. 1500 (in the treasury).

Steamer (circular trip 2 ℳ 10 or 1 ℳ 50 pf.) from Herrsching in ½-¾ hr. (55 or 40 pf.) to **Diessen**, or *Bayerdiessen* (Hot. Neue Post, Klosterbräu, Gattinger; pop. 1600), at the S.W. end of the lake, with a handsome abbey-church by J. M. Fischer (1739). Station, see p. 228. — The steamer from Herrsching to Stegen (1-1½ hr.; 90 or 55 pf.) crosses the lake to *Utting*, prettily situated on the W. bank (station, see p. 228). We cross the lake to *Breitbrunn*, then back again to *Schondorf* (Hot. Steininger, Am See), near Greifenberg station (p. 228), with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. The *Amper* emerges from the lake near **Stegen** (Schreyegg's inn), at the N. end. A motor-boat plies on the Amper (½ hr.; 40 pf.) to *Grafrath*, ⅔ M. from the station (see below).

35. From Munich to Lindau.

137½ M. Express in 3¾-4¼ hrs. (19 ℳ 10, 12 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 90 pf.); ordinary train in 8-8½ hrs. (17 ℳ 10, 10 ℳ 40, 6 ℳ 90 pf.). Views to the left.

Munich, see p. 233. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park of Nymphenburg (p. 301). — 4½ M. *Pasing* (p. 303), junction for Augsburg (p. 228), Starnberg (p. 305), and Herrsching (p. 307). — We cross the *Würm*. — Beyond (7 M.) *Aubing* we enter the *Dachauer Moos* (p. 227). — 14½ M. **Fürstenfeldbruck** (Hot. Post), pleasantly situated on the *Amper*, with a small museum of antiquities. To the right, beside the railway, is the old Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a school for non-commissioned officers, with a church built by Viscardi in 1718-36. — Then across the Amper to (20 M.) *Grafrath*, station for the Ammer-See (see above). — 26 M. *Geltendorf*, junction for Mering and Weilheim (p. 228). — The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) **Kaufering** (1935 ft.), junction of a branch-line crossing the *Lechfeld* (p. 309; manœuvre-ground on the right) to (14½ M.) *Bobingen* (p. 309).

From Kaufering to Schongau, 21 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (1905-2075 ft.; Hot. Zederbrau, in the market-place, D. 1½ ℳ; Goggl, Herkomer-Str., R. 1½-3 ℳ, B. 80 pf., well spoken of), a quaint little town with 7300 inhab., on the right bank of the *Lech*. From the station we turn to the right and then to the left, and before reaching the bridge over the Lech turn again to the left and reach the (7 min.) *Mutter-Turm*, erected in 1888 in honour of his mother by Sir Hubert von Herkomer (d. 1914), who was born in Waal, 2 hrs. S.W. of Landsberg (view; open 1-3 p.m., 20 pf.). We return to the bridge, near which is a weir 10 ft. high, and beyond it follow the Herkomer-Str. to (5 min.) the

market-place. To the left stands the *Rathaus*, erected in 1699, with a stucco façade of 1720. On the second floor is the council-chamber, with two paintings by Herkomer; on the third floor is a room containing four mural paintings by Piloty and Schwoiser. A little E. is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, a Gothic brick edifice of the 15th cent., with a high-altar of 1680. Proceeding S. from the Rathaus through the *Schmalz-Turm* and across the Berg-Str., we reach the (6 min.) *Bayer-Tor*, a gate-tower of 1425, 120 ft. in height, with sandstone reliefs on the E. side (view from the top). A little to the E. is the old *Jesuit Church* (1754). — 21 M. **Schongau** (2330 ft.; Hot. Post), picturesquely situated on a hill on the left bank of the Lech, has well-preserved town-walls. The old Ballenhaus now contains a museum. Railway to Peissenberg, sec p. 307.

42½ M. **Buchloe** (2030 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Hirsch).

From Buchloe to Augsburg, 25 M., railway in ½-1 hr. (from Lindau to Augsburg in 3½-7½ hrs.). — We cross the *Gennach* twice, and then the *Sinkel*. — 10½ M. *Schwabmünchen* (Hot. Post), a manufacturing place. — 17½ M. *Bobingen*. Branch-line to Kaufering, sec p. 308. — The line then traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955 (comp. p. 196). — 25 M. *Augsburg* (p. 195).

From Buchloe to Memmingen, 28½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Wiedergeltingen* we cross the Wertach. — 5 M. *Türkheim* (1995 ft.; Hot. Krone), on the Wertach. Branch-line (3rd cl. only) to (26 M.) *Gessertshausen* (p. 228). Electric railway from Türkheim in ¼ hr. to (3 M.) **Wörishofen** (2055 ft.; Hot. Gary, Pens. Weiss, both at the station, Kreuzer, Bellevue, Viktoria, Pens. Geromiller, all with baths; Luitpold; numerous lodgings; visitors' tax 4-12 ℳ, first week free), a clean village of 3100 inhab. on the *Wettbach*, noted for the hydropathic system founded by *Sebastian Kneipp* (d. 1897). For lodgings apply to the Kur-Verein at the Casino. Opposite the Casino is the Kurhaus Sebastianeum, conducted by monks; to the S. of it stands a bronze statue of Kneipp (1903), and to the W. lies the Kneippianum hospital. — 12 M. **Mindelheim** (1970 ft.; Hot. Post, Mohren), an old town of 4500 inhab. on the *Mindel*, situated among woods and frequented in summer. The Oberes Tor, a relic of the old fortifications, has a tower 90 ft. high (1380). In the church is the fine red marble tomb of Duke Ulrich of Teck (d. 1432) and his wife Ursula (d. 1429). By the Unteres Tor is the old Jesuit church (1625), with a late-Gothic choir and late-baroque decoration (1720). Near Mindelheim are the *Mayen-Bad*, with a mineral spring, and the *Mindelburg*, once the seat of Georg von Frundsberg (1473-1528). A railway runs from Mindelheim viâ (6 M.) *Pfaffenhausen* (branch-line to *Kirchheim* in Swabia, 4½ M.) and (17½ M.) *Krumbach*, with a pretty rococo church, to (35 M.) *Günzburg* (p. 227). — 23½ M. *Ungerhausen*. Branch-line to Ottobeuren, see below. — 28½ M. *Memmingen* (p. 49).

From Ungerhausen a branch-line runs to (7 M.) **Ottobeuren** (Hot. Post, Hirsch; pop. 2400), with a *Benedictine Abbey* (7 min. from the station) founded in the 8th century. The *Church, built by J. M. Fischer in 1737-66, with two towers and a dome over the crossing, is the most important rococo building of S. Germany. In the interior the frescoes in the cupola, the large high-altar, the choir-stalls with gilded reliefs, and the organs should be noticed. The outer sacristy contains fine vestment-cupboards (1547-58); in the treasury is a Romanesque chalice. The conventual buildings (1711-31), comprising cloisters, Kaiser-Saal with sixteen gilded statues of the Hapsburgs, fine library, etc., are magnificently fitted up.

The train enters the broad valley of the *Wertach*. — 49½ M. *Pforzen*. The Zugspitze, Hochplatte, and Säuling are conspicuous in the background.

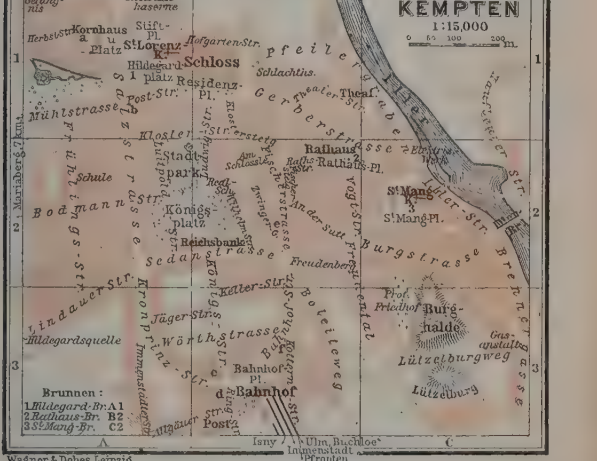
54½ M. **Kaufbeuren** (2240 ft.; Hot. Sonne, R. 1 ℳ 60-2 ℳ 20 pf.; Hirsch, R. 1½-2 ℳ), an old town with 9100 inhab., the W. side of which is still enclosed by walls with lofty towers. From the station we proceed to the left and after a few paces to the right across the *Jordan-Anlagen*. After 5 min. we turn to the right and follow the Bahnhof-Str. and Ring-Weg to (5 min.) the *Rathaus*, built by Hauberrisser in 1888 and containing a museum (on the ground-floor, to the left). Farther on we follow the wide Kaiser-Max-Str. to the left and the Kirchen-Gässchen to the right to (2 min.) the Catholic parish-church of *St. Martin*, renewed in the Gothic style in 1438-43 and restored in 1893-9. Opposite is the house where the poet *Ludwig Ganghofer* was born in 1855. A little to the W., in the Kaiser-Gässchen, is the *Museum of Popular Art*, with cottage-interiors from the Allgäu (20 pf.). High up in the N.W. angle of the town is the late-Gothic *St. Blasius-Kirche* (15th cent.), with a round tower and a fine high-altar. Branch-line **to Füssen, see p. 314.**

The line now winds between densely wooded hills. – 58½ M. *Biessenhofen* (2295 ft.; Hot. Post), where the Füssen line diverges (p. 314). We cross the watershed between the Wertach and Iller. – 69½ M. *Günzach* (2630 ft.). – 77½ M. *Betzigau*. The *Iller* **is crossed.**

81½ M. **Kempten.** – *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Krone* (Pl. a; A, 1), Kleiner Kornhaus Platz, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; *Post* Pl. b; A, 1, corner of Post Str. and Salz-Str., R. 1½-2½ ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hotel* (Pl. c; B, 3, R. from 1½ ℳ, *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f; B, 3), *Algäuer Hof* (Pl. d; B, 2), with garden, all three near the station; *Hasen* (Pl. e; B, 2), Fischer-Str., D. ¾ ℳ. Beer Restaurants. *Stiftshalle*, Kornhaus-Platz (Pl. A, 1.); *Stadt Hamburg*, Fischer Str. (Pl. B, 2). – Wine Rooms. *Goldenes Füssle*, near the Real-Schule (Pl. B, 2); *Schmid*, Entenmoos (beyond Pl. A, 1). — General Post Office (Pl. B, 3), **near the station.**

Kempten (2280 ft.), the capital of the *Algäu*, with 21,000 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Iller. It consists of two parts, the Altstadt, by the river, and the Neustadt on the high ground, with the station (Pl. B, 3). We descend thence to the right through the Bahnhof-Str., whence the 'Freudenberg' diverges on the right to the (¼ hr.) Burghalde (p. 311). We continue straight on by the Fischer-Str., which leads to the Residenz-Platz (p. 311), and diverge after 5 min. to the right by the Fischersteig and Rathaus-Str. to the *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 2), built in 1474 and renewed in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. In front, to the E., is the pretty *Rathaus-Brunnen* (Pl. 2; B, 2), by Hans Krumper (1601). A little S.E. is the Protestant *St. Mang-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), a late-Gothic church with a choir of 1427. The interior was altered in the baroque style in 1767. In the St. Mang-Platz is the pretty *St. Mang-Brunnen* (Pl. 3; C, 2), with St. Magnus and four boys riding on prehistoric animals, by Wrba (1905). –

In the Residenz-Platz (p. 310) is the extensive *Schloss* of the princely abbots (Pl. A, B, 1), built in 1651-74 in the baroque style, now law-courts and barracks. In the interior (entr. on the W. side; apply to the attendant) the chapter-house on the second floor and the Fürsten-Saal (now the chapel of the Old Catholics) should be noticed. The Schloss is adjoined on the W. by the old abbey-church of *St. Lorenz* (Pl. A, 1), a handsome building with a dome (1651-66). In front is the *Hildegard-Brunnen* (Pl. 1, A 1; 1847), with a



Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

statue of the Empress Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne and foundress of the abbey. A little W. is the *Kornhaus* (Pl. A, 1), containing the *Historical Museum*, with antiquities excavated at the old Roman town of Cambodunum on the Lindenberg, E. of Kempten (adm. free; apply at the Rathaus or the Hot. Krone). — The *Burghalde* (Pl. C, 3; approach, see p. 310), with gardens and a restaurant, on the site of an old castle, affords a splendid *View of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Stuiben (indicator at the S. end).

Good view of the Alps from the *Mariaberg* (2770 ft.; inn), 1½ hr. W., reached viâ *Feilberg* and *Eggen*. A still finer view is obtainable from the *Blender* (3515 ft.; rfmts.), 1¾ hr. farther W., ascended from Ermengerst station (p. 312).

From Kempten to Isny, 23½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (3rd cl. only). — We ascend rapidly, crossing the *Rottach* three times. — 5½ M. *Ermengerst* (2670 ft.). To (50 min.) the Blender, see p. 311. — We next skirt the S.W. slopes of the Blender, with fine views of the Allgau Alps. — 7 M. *Kürnach*, 8 M. *Buchenberg*, starting-points for the ascent of the Schwarzer Grat (p. 86). — Short of (11 M.) *Hellengerst* we cross the watershed (3080 ft.) between the Danube and Rhine. We then descend the *Weitnauer Tal*, skirting the steep S. slopes of the *Sonneneck* (3495 ft.). — 15½ M. *Weitnau*. The line turns N. and descends the narrow valley of the *Argen*. — Near (19 M.) *Kleinweiler-Hofen* we enter Wurtemberg. On the right rises the Schwarzer Grat (p. 86). — 23½ M. *Isny* (p. 86).

From Kempten to Reutte (*Partenkirchen*), 30 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — The line diverges to the right from the Buchloe line beyond the bridge over the Iller, and ascends rapidly viâ the iodine baths of (5 M.) *Sulzbrunn* (2685 ft.; Hot. Reichsadler to (11 M.) *Oy* (2980 ft.). — Beyond (13½ M.) *Maria-Rain* the *Wertach* is crossed. — 15 M. *Nesselwang* (2845 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Bär, Post, Krone), a pleasant summer resort at the base of the *Edelsberg* (5330 ft.; 2 hrs.; superb view). — 17 M. *Kappel*, belonging to the parish of *Pfronten*, which consists of thirteen villages. — 18 M. *Pfronten-Weissbach* (Hot. Haf. Rossle). — 19½ M. **Pfronten-Ried** (2870 ft.; Bahn-Hotel zum Falkenstein), pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Vils. Comp. the Map, p. 318. With the adjoining villages of *Heitlern* (Hot. Adler), *Dorf* (Hot. Krone), *Steinach* (Hot. Dampfross, Löwe, and *Berg* (Hot. Engel) it is visited as a summer resort. The ascent of the **Falkenstein* (1165 ft.), with a ruined castle, hotel, and fine view, may be made by road in 1½ hr. viâ *Meilingen*. Descent viâ the *Salober-Alp* (view) and the *Alat-See* (rfmts. to 3 hrs.) *Füssen* (p. 311). — The train follows the valley of the *Vils* and beyond (20½ M.) *Pfronten-Steinach* see above crosses the Austrian frontier. — 22 M. *Schönbichl* (Hot. Huber), at the base of the Falkenstein (see above).

23½ M. *Vils* (pop. 600). — 25 M. *Ulrichsbrücke* (hotel). Motor-omn. to Füssen, see p. 311. — The railway now follows the left bank of the *Lech* to (26 M.) *Musau* (p. 317), beyond which it crosses the river. — 28½ M. *Pflach*. Ascent of the (3½ hrs.) Sauling, see p. 317. — 30 M. *Reutte*, and thence to Lermoos (Partenkirchen, Innsbruck), see p. 318.

From Kempten to *Ulm*, see pp. 50, 49.

Beyond Kempten we follow the left bank of the Iller. — Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* the *Niedersonthofner Seen* (2310 ft.) are seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelberg* (3485 ft.). — 91½ M. *Seifen*. To the left is the green and sharp-edged Grünten (see below).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2400 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Bayrischer Hof, R. 1¾-4 *M.*; Post; Hirsch; Friedrichsbad Sanatorium, P. 6-7½ *M.*), a town of 5000 inhab., with a large string-factory, lies picturesquely on both banks of the Steigbach, at the foot of the ***Immenstädter Horn*** **(4880 ft.).**

Fine view from the *Kalvarienberg*, 20 min. N. — The ascent of the ***Stuiben** (5710 ft.; 3½ hrs., guide unnecessary is recommended. We ascend the *Steigbach-Tal* to the (1½ hr.) *Almagmach* inn, whence a good footpath leads to the (1½ hr.) *Stuiben-Haus* (5205 ft.; inn, ½ hr. from the summit, which commands a splendid view.

From Immenstadt to Oberstdorf, 13½ M., railway in 1 hr. through the valley of the Iller. — 5 M. **Sonthofen** (2115 ft.; Hot. Deutsches Haus, at the station; Engel, Hirsch, Ochse, with 1200 inhab., pleasantly situated in the broad valley. To Reutte, see p. 313. The ***Grünten** (5700 ft.) may be ascended hence viâ ¾ hr. *Burgberg* (2465 ft.; Hot. Kreuz, at the S.W. base of the mountain. The path thence way-marks is easily found (2 hrs.). About ½ hr. below the summit is the *Grünten-Haus* (5040 ft.;

beds). The view of the Alps extends from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; on the extreme right is the Lake of Constance.

13½ M. **Oberstdorf** (2765 ft.; *Park-Hotel Luitpold, R. 3-5 *M*; *Wittelsbacher Hof, *Löwe, *Rubihaus, Bergkranz, Mohren, Sonne, Hirsch; visitors' tax 20 pf. per day; pop. 2800), a favourite summer resort, visited also for winter sports, is beautifully situated in the midst of the Algäu Alps. The church and the Nikolaus-Kapelle, W. of the station, contain altar-pieces by J. von Schraudolph (1808-79), a native of Oberstdorf. About ½ hr. below the town the Iller is joined by the *Breitach*, *Stillach*, and *Trettach*, the valleys of which afford a great variety of excursions. To the *Faltenbach-Fall*, 25 min. E. — Viâ the three pilgrimage-chapels of *St. Loretto* to the *Hoffmannsruhe* (2970 ft.; Alpenrose inn), ½ hr.; panorama from the pavilion. — To **Wasach* (Mayer's inn), 1 hr. From the Immenstadt road we ascend to the left 6 min. beyond the second bridge; a shorter route diverges to the left immediately beyond the bridge, then ascends to the right. Beautiful view (best by evening-light). We may return in 1¼ hr. viâ *Bad Tiefenbach* (good inn), with a cold sulphur-spring, and *Reutte*. — To the *Walserschanz* by road, 1½ hr.; the footpath (1¼ hr.) runs W. across the Stillach, and then follows the road across the ridge. The Hot. Walserschanz ('Schänzle') lies beyond the Austrian frontier, in the valley of the Breitach or Kleines Walser-Tal. About 8 min. before it is reached, a path leads to the right to the *Zwingsteg*, an iron bridge 200 ft. above the Breitach. Hence we either descend to the left through the deep **Breitach-Klamm* (adm. 50 pf.) to (¾ hr.) an inn; or we cross the bridge, ascend, and (10 min.) descend to the right to the (¼ hr.) inn. Thence to Oberstdorf, 1¼ hr. (omn. twice daily, 1 *M*). — To the **Freiberg-See*, 1 hr. Beyond Loretto (see above) a path diverges to the right through meadows, crosses the Stillach, and ascends to the dark-green lake (3050 ft.; restaurant). — To *Spielmannsau* (Trettach-Tal), 2 hrs. About ¼ hr. beyond Loretto (see above) the road diverges to the left, skirting the foot of the *Himmelschrofen*, to (1¾ hr.) the hamlet of Spielmannsau (3250 ft.; inn), amid grand scenery (Trettachspitze, Kratzer). — To the **Hölltobel* waterfall, in the Dietersbach valley (a side-valley of the Spielmannsau), 1½ hr. — Interesting excursion to the *Oy-Tal* (to the *Stuiben Fall* 3 hrs.); road to the inn, about half-way. — To *Birgsau* (Stillach-Tal), interesting. Road to (2 hrs.) the hamlet of Birgsau (Hot. Adler); then on foot to (35 min.) *Einödsbach* (inn), at the mouth of the *Bacher Loch*, a huge gorge on the W. side of the Mädelegabel (½ hr. to the waterfall). — For fuller details, mountain-ascents (*Nebelhorn, Hochvogel, Mädelegabel, Hohes Licht*, etc.), and the passes to the *Schröcken* and the *Lech Valley*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Sonthofen to Reutte, 30½ M., motor-omn. (express) twice daily in 3¼ hrs. (8 *K* 70 *h*). — The road follows the valley of the *Ostrach* to (4½ M.) **Hindelang** (2705 ft.; Hot. Adler-Post, Sonne; pop. 2600), whence it ascends in curves to the (8½ M.) *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.). It then traverses a monotonous plateau to the (11 M.) *Hinterjoch* (3870 ft.) and descends to (12½ M.) *Vilsrein*, the Austrian custom-house, in the upper valley of the *Vils*, 5 min. from *Schattwald* (3515 ft.; Hot. Traube), with sulphur-baths. We next reach (15 M.) **Tannheim** (3600 ft.; Hot. Post), the chief place in the valley, whence we proceed past the *Halden-See* to (20 M.) *Nesselwängle* (3695 ft.; Hot. Kreuz). Comp. the Map, p. 318. We descend through the *Pass Gacht*, the finely wooded gorge of the *Weissenbach*, to (25 M.) *Weissenbach*, in the Lech-Tal, and (30½ M.) *Reutte* (p. 318). — Pedestrians should take the path from Hindelang to (3 M.) *Hinterstein* (Hot. Steinadler), and thence viâ the *Vordere Schafwanne* (6750 ft.) and the *Vilsalp-See* to (6 hrs.) Tannheim.

We turn W. into the valley of the *Ach*. Near *Bühl* we approach the *Alp-See* (2380 ft.; 2 M. long). We then follow the *Konstanzer Tal* to (10²¹/₂ M.) *Thalkirchdorf* (2480 ft.). Beyond a tunnel

we obtain a surprising view to the left of the deep Weissach-Tal, with the Bregenz mountains and the Sentis range beyond. — 105 M. *Oberstaufen* (2600 ft.; Hot. Büttner, Kurhaus Aichele), on the watershed between the Danube and Rhine. — Before (113 M.) *Röthenbach* (2310 ft.) we cross the Rentershofener Damm, an embankment 650 yds. long and 175 ft. high.

Railway to (3½ M.) **Weiler** (2070 ft.; Hot. Post, good; Lamm), a summer resort in the Rotach-Tal, through which a road leads to (2½ hrs.) *Langen*; thence viâ *Fluh* to *Bregenz* p. 96, 2¼ hrs. — Another branch-line runs from Röthenbach viâ (4½ M.) *Lindenberg* (2500 ft.; Hot. Waldkurhaus, Krone; pop. 4500), a health-resort with mud baths, to (6 M.) **Scheidegg** (2640 ft.; Rail. Restaurant, with rooms; Hot. Post), a summer resort amid fine scenery. Fine walk hence, with views of the Sentis and Lake of Constance, viâ *Möggers* and *Trögen* to the (3½ hrs.) *Hôt. Pens. Pfänder* and *Bregenz*, see p. 96.

123 M. *Hergatz* (1820 ft.). Branch-line to Kisslegg, see p. 86. — 132½ M. *Oberreitnau* (1530 ft.). The line skirts the Hoierberg (p. 95), then turns S.E., and crosses the embankment (p. 98) to (137½ M.) *Lindau* (rail. restaurant; p. 95).

36. From Munich to Füssen (Hohenschwangau) and viâ the Fern Pass to Imst.

From Munich to *Kaufbeuren*, 54½ M., Railway in 1½-3½ hrs.; from Kaufbeuren to *Füssen*, 26½ M., local railway in 2 hrs. From Füssen to *Ulrichsbrücke* station, 2¾ M., Motor Omnibus in 20 min. (50 pf.). From Ulrichsbrücke to *Reutte*, 5 M., Railway in 20 min.; thence to Linderhof, Oberammergau, and Partenkirchen, see R. 38. From Reutte to *Lermoos*, 12 M., Electric Railway (Ausserfern-Bahn; to Partenkirchen, see p. 321) in ¾ hr. From Reutte viâ Lermoos to *Imst* station (36½ M. by road, 13 M. to Lermoos, 35 M. to Imst village), Motor Omnibus in 4-4½ hrs. 12 or 8 *K*) or omn. in 7½ hrs. (8 *K* 80 *h*). — From Füssen to *Hohenschwangau*, Motor Omnibus in ¼ hr. (1 *M*). From Hohenschwangau (Hot. Liesl) viâ Füssen and Ulrichsbrücke to *Reutte* (Hot. Hirsch), 11 M., Motor Omnibus from June to Sept. 5 times daily in 1 hr. (3 *M* 60 pf.).

Carriage from Füssen to Hohenschwangau 4, with two horses 6 *M*, there and back with 1 hr.'s stay 5 or 8 *M*; to Neuschwanstein 6 or 9 *M*, there and back 8 or 12 *M*; to Reutte 8 or 12 *M*; to the Plan-See 12 or 18 *M*; to Lermoos 20 or 30 *M*; to Linderhof 20 or 35 *M*; to Oberau 36 or 50 *M*; to Imst station 50 or 70 *M*. Driver's fee 10% of the fare.

A more detailed description of the Bavarian and Austrian Alps is contained in *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Munich to (54½ M.) *Kaufbeuren*, see pp. 308-310. — 58½ M. *Biessenhofen* (p. 310). 62 M. *Markt Oberdorf* (2390 ft.; Hot. Alte Post, Neue Post), with a royal Schloss. Branch-line to (13½ M.) *Lechbruck*. — 76 M. *Weizern-Hopferau*. To the left appears the *Hopfen-See*.

81½ M. **Füssen.** — The Station lies a short distance from the town, 8 min. from the bridge over the Lech. — Hotels. **Bayrischer Hof*, at the station, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; **Hirsch*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Alte Post*, R. 2-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Neue Post*; *Mohr*; *Sonne*. — Visitors' Tax (after 4 days) 2 *M*.

FÜSSEN
Hohenschwangau
Neuschwanstein
Alp-See
Schwarzenberg
Kienenberg
Tegelberg
Säuling
Kitzberg
Lech
Hornberg
Rohrkopf
Gelber Wandschrofen
Braunschrofen
Thorschrofen
Gassenthomas-Kp.
Äpeleskopf
Pilgerschrofen
Vorgesäss-Alpe
Zündernkopf
Schlagstein
Joelberg
Ob. Pfaffwang
Kriegsfelsen
Luss
Judenbühel
Kaltpass
Rote Wand
Hohes
Strauss-B.
Blöckenau
Königshaus
Brennaköpfe
Schwan-see
Alpseestrasse
Marienbrücke
Marienruhe
Kalten Wasser
Fürstenstrasse
Lechfall
Magnusstrasse
Alpenrosenweg
Königstrasse
Schlossweg
Pulvermacherweg
Schwansee
Marienbr.
Tegelberg-Tagelhaus
Pulvermacherhaus
Gehs. Alterschrofen
Paulenbach
Rauhbach
Lechschanzen
Siebeler
Eisenbergle
Alte Lechschanze
Schmittenberg
Hornberg
Rohrkopf
Pechkopf

Füssen (2580 ft.), a small town of 5100 inhab., with a large rope-factory, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Lech*, is a frequented summer resort. It is dominated by a castle erected by the Bishops of Augsburg late in the 15th cent., restored under King Louis I., and now occupied by the district-court. Below it are the abbey-church of St. Magnus, erected in 1701-17, with an early-Romanesque crypt beneath the E. choir, and the Benedictine abbey of St. Mang, founded in 629 (now private property). About 3 min. from the gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church is a point commanding a fine view. — About 10 min. W. of Füssen is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach*.

On the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with Stations of the Cross ascends from the church to (½ hr.) the ***Kalvarienberg** (3130 ft.), commanding a beautiful view. A path leads hence past the *Schwan-See* direct to (1 hr.) *Hohenschwangau*. — From Füssen to the (3½ hrs.) *Falkenstein*, see p. 312.

The Road from Füssen to Hohenschwangau (3 M.; motor-omn., see p. 314) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and descends the right bank of the Lech. At the fork it keeps to the right, passing the (½ hr.) *Café Rupprecht* and the *Hotel Alterschrofen*, and leads through the park, skirting the Schlossberg, to (½ hr.) Hohenschwangau. — Pedestrians (1¼ hr.) follow the road to Reutte (p. 317), to the right beyond the bridge, for 5 min., then ascend the path to the left on the slope of the Kalvarienberg, which leads past the (7 min.) view-point 'Kanzel', and passes through woods to (6 min.) the 'König-Strasse' (vehicles forbidden). We now descend gently to the left (straight on to the Alpenrosen-Weg, see below). After 18 min. we pass through a deer-fence and obtain our first glimpse of the Schwan-See, with Hohenschwangau to the right and Neuschwanstein to the left. Before reaching the *Schwan-See* (2590 ft.) we follow the path to the right to the (25 min.) col, where the Alpenrosen-Weg joins us on the right, and to the (12 min.) village of Hohenschwangau. — A shadier route (1½ hr.) is the *Alpenrosen-Weg*, which winds along the wooded slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the Schwarz-Brücke (p. 317; to the left, 10 min.) or from the König-Strasse (see above).

Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. **Hôt.-Pens. Schwansee*, 10 min. from the Alp-See, outside the park, R. 1½-4, D. 3½ *M*, *Hôt.-Pens. Alpenrose*, beautifully situated on the Alp-See, R. 2½-4, B. 2 *M*, both open in summer only; *Liesl*, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*, good; *Pens. Müller*, P. 6-10 *M*.

The castles of Hohenschwangau and Neuschwanstein are open from May 10th to Oct. 15th, week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. and holidays 10-12 and 2-5; closed on June 13th, the anniversary of Louis II.'s death. Adm. to Schloss Hohenschwangau 50 pf.; to Neuschwanstein 3, Sun. 1½ *M*.

Hohenschwangau (2690 ft.), a small village at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is a pleasant summer resort amid splendid scenery. It lies near the beautiful

bluish-green **Alp-See*, which is girdled with fine woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschrofen rise above its S. end. Good paths make the circuit of the lake (1¼ hr.). Opposite the Alpenrose begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 317), from which the road to Schloss Hohenschwangau diverges to the right after 3 min. The footpath to the Schloss ascends opposite the Hotel Liesl (5 min.).

***Schloss Hohenschwangau** (2840 ft.; adm., see p. 315; visit lasts about 40 min.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1567 passed to the Dukes of Bavaria. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 was purchased by King Max II. of Bavaria, then crown-prince, who caused the ruin to be reconstructed and decorated in the interior with frescoes from German legend and history by Schwind, Lindenschmit, etc. The castle commands charming views of the plain, Neuschwanstein, and the Alp-See. It was the favourite residence of King Louis II.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Hotel Liesl, begins the road to (½ hr.) Neuschwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (p. 317) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on (opposite the path from the Hotel Schwansee) a steep footpath ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a stall on the left side of the road, to the Jugend and the Marien-Brücke (p. 317). The road next passes the *Schloss-Restauration* and in 8 min. reaches —

***Schloss Neuschwanstein** (3165 ft.), built by King Louis II. in 1869-86 on the site of the ruins of Vorder-Hohenschwangau, and beautifully situated on a precipitous rock. The castle, built of marble in the Romanesque style by Dollmann, Riedel, and Hofmann after the designs of Chr. Plank, is planned after the style of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale. Adm., see p. 315; the visit takes 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See to the W., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marien-Brücke, to the S.

The imposing Palas, to the right of the forecourt, has four stories: the ground floor contains the offices, the first floor is occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the main tower, 195 ft. high. The landing at the top is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild (Legend of Sigurd). To the left we pass through the *Adjutant's Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhauser by Aigner; and thence through the stalactite grotto to the *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walter von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of St. Louis by Hauschild fine view of the Pöllat valley from the balcony). The *Dining Hall* is embellished with scenes

from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. The antechamber leads back to the landing, whence we enter the *Throne Room*, with pictures by Hauschild, and an open loggia. — Hauschild has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with 12 paintings from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the *Fest-Saal* or *Sänger-Saal*, 90 ft. long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parzival by Spicss, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, diverging to the left from the road at the N. angle of the castle, leads W. round the castle to the bridle-path mentioned on p. 316. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left into the *Pöllat-Schlucht*, where we have a good view of the castle and of the *Pöllat-Fall* (85 ft. high).] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge; one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) **Jugend* (2950 ft.), a clearing in the wood commanding a charming view of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See; the other, to the left, ascends to the (4 min.) **Marien-Brücke*, 140 ft. long, spanning the gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affording the best view of Neuschwanstein. Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road, at which also the bridle-path ends (to the village of Hohenschwangau by this road, $^1/_2$ hr.).

From Hohenschwangau an attractive route leads viâ the *Blöckenau* and *Schützensteig* to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) the *Hotel Ammerwald* (p. 324). Thence to *Linderhof*, see p. 324.

The **Säuling* (6715 ft.) may be ascended without difficulty from Hohenschwangau in 4 hrs. (guide advisable, $8^1/_2$ *M.*). Splendid view from the W. peak. Descent by a marked path to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.; $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. up) *Pflach* (p. 312).

Walkers from Hohenschwangau to Reutte ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) follow either the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (p. 316; carr. and bicycles forbidden) high above the N. bank of the Alp-See, or the paths leading past the 'Pindar-Platz' (a rocky projection with a view of the lake), to the W. end of the lake, and then return to the road. We next pass the ($^3/_4$ hr.) 'Cordonisten-Haus' on the Austrian frontier and descend in windings (short-cuts) to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hotel zum Schluxen* (well spoken of), on the road from Unter-Pinswang to Pflach, which we follow to the left to (1 hr.) *Pflach* (p. 312).

The Road from Füssen to Reutte (11 M., to the Ulrichs-Brücke, $2^3/_4$ M.) leads up the right bank of the Lech to (7 min.) a narrow ravine (on the left bank a bust of King Max II., on the right a war-monument). From the iron *König-Max-Steg* a fine view of the fall is obtained. We then cross the (5 min.) *Schwarz-Brücke* and reach the Austrian frontier short of the (10 min.) *Weisshaus* (good inn). The main road then crosses the Lech by the (35 min.) *Ulrichs-Brücke* (station, see p. 312), passes *Musau* (p. 312) and *Rossschlag*, and recrosses the river to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Pflach* (p. 312). We now cross the *Archbach* and follow the broad Lech-Tal to ($^3/_4$ hr.) Reutte.

Pedestrians will find it better to diverge to the left before the Ulrichs-Brücke, and proceed viâ *Unter-Pinswang* and the *Kniepass* (2980 ft.), a rocky barrier narrowly confining the Lech, to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Pflach.

Reutte (2790 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 2-5 *K;* Hirsch, R. 2-3½ *K;* Tiroler Hof, at the station; Rose, Mohren), with 1800 inhab., lies in the middle of a basin intersected by the Lech and surrounded by lofty mountains: N. the Säuling and Dürrenberg, E. the Zwieselberg and Tauern, S. the Axljoch, Thaneller, and Schlossberg, W. the Gachtspitze, Gehrenspitze, and Gimpel.

The church at *Breitenwang*, 10 min. E., contains a memorial for Emperor Lothaire II., who died here in 1137 on his way back from Italy.

To the ***Stuiben Falls**, 2-2½ hrs. there and back. The cart-track crosses the Archbach above *Mühl* and returns to the left bank at (½ hr.) the electricity works. The Hermannsteig ascends thence to the (½ hr.) **Lower Stuiben Fall*, 100 ft. in height, finely framed with trees. At the finger-post a path ascends (right) to the Reutte road, by which we may return (1 hr.). Those bound for the Plan-See ascend along the Archbach to the (¼ hr.) *Upper Fall* (60 ft. high), and turning to the right regain (4 min.) the road, ¼ hr. from the Kleiner Plan-See (p. 324).

From Reutte to *Kempten*, see p. 312; to *Sonthofen*, see p. 313; to *Linderhof*, *Oberammergau*, and *Partenkirchen*, see R. 38.

The Electric Railway from Reutte to Lermoos (Ausserfern-Bahn; p. 314) ascends rapidly, skirting the broad basin of *Breitenwang* in a wide curve. To the right, on the pine-clad *Schlossberg*, rise the extensive ruins of *Ehrenberg*, destroyed by the French in 1800. In the background rises the Thaneller (see below). The line penetrates the *Ehrenberger Klause* (inn) by a tunnel and then turns S.E. into the *Hintertoren-Tal*. — 5½ M. *Heiterwang* (Hot. Post, Hirsch). About 20 min. N.E. is the *Heiterwanger See*, connected with the Plan-See (p. 324) by a short canal. — We next cross the high-road to (8 M.) *Bichlbach* (3525 ft.; Hot. Hirsch, Traube). Thence we may ascend viâ (1 hr.) *Berwang* (4385 ft.; Hot. Kreuz, Rose) to the (3 hrs.) *Thaneller* (7685 ft.), with a superb view. — 10 M. *Lähn*. The line reaches the infant *Loisach*.

12 M. **Lermoos** (3265 ft.; Hot. Drei Mohren, Post, both good), situated in a wide valley, from which on the E. rise the rocky walls of the Wetterstein mountains, culminating in the Zugspitze. The electric railway goes on to Partenkirchen (p. 321). — At the base of the Wetterstein, ½ hr. E., lies the village of *Ehrwald* (3260 ft.; Hot. Grüner Baum, Stern, Schwarzer Adler), with a station on the Partenkirchen line (p. 321). Ascent of the Zugspitze (p. 321), 6 hrs. (guide 14 *K*).

The Road from Lermoos over the Fern Pass to Nassereit 4¼ hrs.; carr. 12. with two horses 20 *K*, is the finest mountain-pass between Bavaria and Tyrol. — 1¼ M. *Biberwier* (Hot. Löwe). We then ascend, with a fine view of the Wetterstein Mts. behind us, past the *Weissen-See* (left) and the beautiful *Blind-See* (right) to the (5½ M.) **Fern Pass** (3970 ft.; Hot. Fernpass). The old road past Schloss Fernstein is blocked half-way by a wall. The new road (fine views) makes a long bend to the E. short-cut, with waymarks, descending to the right 20 min. from the inn, beyond tele-

Sienberg
VILS
Tannheimer Th.
Tannheim
Vilsalpsee
Vilsalpe
Kenthal
Weißenbach
Leilach-Sp.
Forchach
Schwarzwasser-Th.
Stanzach
Lechtaler Alpen
Wängle
Berwang
Thanellar
Lähn
Lermoos
Ehrwald
Biberwier
Gartnerwand
Rother Stein
Grubigstein
Sonnen-Sp.
Zugspitze
Tirol
Bayern

Imst
Tschirgant
Karrösten
Karres
Imsterberg
Arzl
Imsterau
Mils
Sautens
Ötz
Haiming
Silz
Nassereit
Dormis
Simmering
Auf d. Horn
Grünberg
Mötz
Ochsengarten-Th.
Ötzthal
Inn-Thal
Inntruck
Oberinntal
Weiler Schrofen
Schrofen
Narren-K.
Silzerberg
Amberg
Ranchwald
Gaisbichen
Tumpen
Tumpenthal
Lehsthal
Hochzeiger
Wildgrat
Jerzens
Brech-Kg.
Pitzenhof
Larchach
Larchachbach
Venetberg
Grubberg
Zams
Stanz
Landeck
Piller
Grins
Arrogen
Pians
Perjen
Fluchtkogel
Fluchtkogel-A.
Fluchtkogel-Th.
Parseier-Sp.
Parseierthal
Bschlabs
Bschlabs-Th.
Bschlabs-A.
Bschlabs-Sp.
Bschlabs-Kar
Bschlabs-Kar-Th.
Bschlabs-Kar-A.
Bschlabs-Kar-Sp.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Th.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-A.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Sp.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Th.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-A.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Sp.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Th.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-A.
Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Sp.
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Bschlabs-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-A.
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Bschlabs-Kar

graph-pole No. 181), and then descends on the W. side of the valley below the old road. Above, on the right, lies the picturesque *Schloss Fernstein;* at its base is (8½ M.) the *Hotel Fernstein* (3305 ft.). To the left, in the deep wooded valley, is the dark green *Fernstein See*, with the ruin of *Siegmundsburg*, the old hunting-lodge of Duke Siegmund of Tyrol (1427-90). The road crosses the outlet of the lake.

12 M. **Nassereit** (2745 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1 *K* 60-2 *K* 50 *h;* Grüner Baum). Here the road divides, the left branch leading viâ *Obsteig* and *Obermieming* to (17½ M. from Nassereit) *Telfs* (omn. thrice daily in summer), while the right branch leads through the broad and shadeless *Gurgler Tal* viâ *Tarrenz* and *Schloss Starkenberg* to —

22 M. **Imst,** 2 M. to the N. of the station (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

37. From Munich viâ Partenkirchen to Innsbruck.

Comp. also the Map, p. 305.

105 M. From Munich to *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, 62 M., Railway in 1½-3¾ hrs. (8 *M* 20, 5 *M*, 3 *M* 30 pf.). From Garmisch-Partenkirchen to *Innsbruck*, 43 M., Electric Railway (Karwendel-Bahn) in 2¼-2¾ hrs. From Munich to Innsbruck in 4½ 7¼ hrs. (17 *M* 10, 11 *M* 80, 7 *M* 60 pf.).

From Munich to (33 M.) *Weilheim*, see pp. 305, 306. We follow the wide *Ammer-Tal*. On the right rises the Hoher Peissenberg (p. 307). — 35½ M. *Polling*, with a fine Augustinian church, originally Gothic, but rebuilt in the 17th-18th centuries. — 43 M. *Uffing*. The line runs near the E. bank of the *Staffel See* (2125 ft.), with its islands, passing the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen*.

46½ M. **Murnau** (2265 ft.; Hôt.-Rest. Bahnhof; Kurhaus Staffelsee, R. 2-3, P. 6-7½ *M*, by the lake, 10 min. from the station; Hot. Seerose; lake-baths), near the S.E. end of the Staffel-See. About ¼ hr. S.E. of the station (omn. 25 pf.) and the lake is the prettily situated village (2255 ft.; Hot. Post, Pantlbräu, Griesbräu, Zacherlbräu, Angerbräu). Some of the houses are painted from suggestions by E. von Seidl. The parish-church is a handsome building of 1717-27. The *Vier Linden*, to the W., and the *Asams Höhe*, to the E. (with a tower), command a fine view (E. the Heimgarten, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf; W. the Ettaler Mandl; S., beyond the Loisach-Tal, the Wetterstein range). Electric railway to Oberammergau, see p. 322; motor-omn. to Kochel, see p. 327.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, with a view of the Loisach-Tal and the mountains. — 48½ M. *Hechendorf* (2040 ft.). We cross the *Loisach*. — Beyond (50½ M.) *Ohlstadt* we recross the Loisach and enter the mountains. — 53½ M. *Eschenlohe* (Hot. Altwirt, Brückenwirt), with a

sulphurous spring. — From (57 M.) *Oberau* (2160 ft.; Hot. Post) a road leads to the right viâ Ettal to (7 M.) Oberammergau and (11 M.) Linderhof (R. 38b).

Beyond (59½ M.) *Farchant* the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht*, a gorge with waterfalls, descending from the *Hoher Fricken*. Fine view of the Wetterstein range. — 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (2290 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Bahnhof-Hotel, near the station), between the two villages. To Reutte, see p. 321.

Partenkirchen (2350 ft.; *Hot. Gibson, R. from 4, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; *Bellevue, R. 3½-5 ℳ; *Post, Goldener Stern, Baumgartner, Zum Rassen, Melber, Werdenfelser Hof; numerous pensions), with 3400 inhab., a favourite resort in summer and frequented also for winter-sports, is beautifully situated at the base of the *Eckenberg*, 10 min. E. of the station. It possesses a small English church (services in summer) and a school of carving and designing (adm. free). The Villa Orient, above the village, has a pretty garden and contains various collections (adm. 1 ℳ).

Beautiful view (indicator) from the monument to King Louis II. in the lower *St. Antons-Anlage*, ¼ hr. from the village. A little higher up is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Anton* (2405 ft.; café).

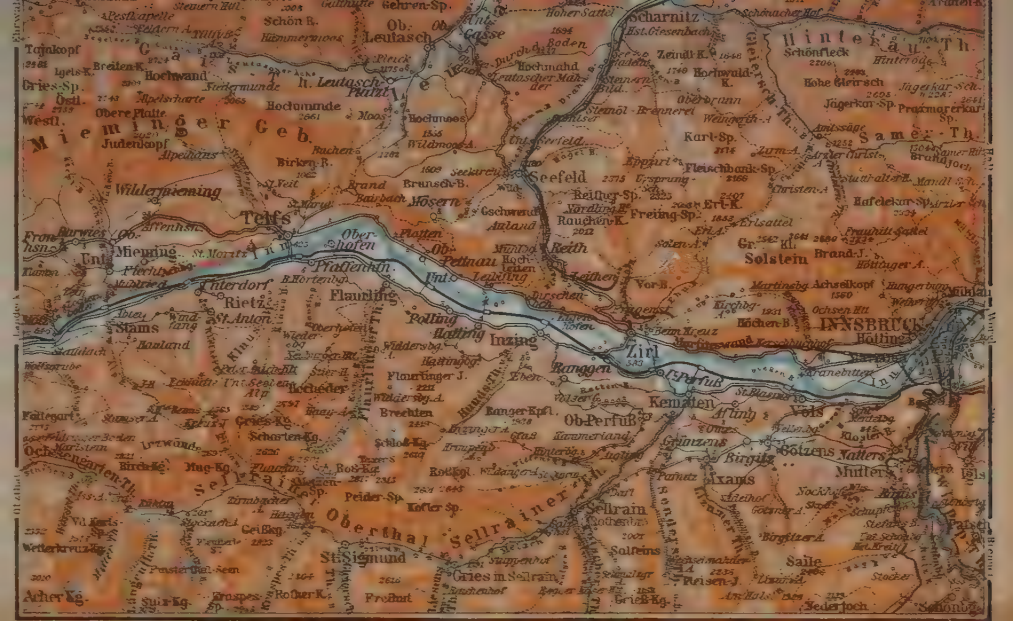
Garmisch (2295 ft.; *Park-Hotel Alpenhof, R. 4-10, B. 1½, D. 4 ℳ; *Neu-Werdenfels, R. 2½-4 ℳ; Husar; Post, good; Drei Mohren, Kainzenfranz, Zur Zugspitze, Lamm; *Gr.-Hôt. Sonnenbichl, finely situated 20 min. N., R. 3-10 ℳ; numerous pensions), situated on the Loisach to the W. of the station, is another favourite summer and winter resort. New Kurhaus in the market-place.

About 35 min. S. of Garmisch, near *Rissersee* station p. 321), is the pretty little *Risser-See* (2565 ft.). Near it is the *Hôt.-Pens. Rissersee* (R. 2-4 ℳ, good). To the Kreuzeck, see below.

Excursions. To the ***Partnach-Klamm** and **Vorder-Graseck**, 3 hrs. there and back (omn. from the station to the Hot. Partnachklamm several times daily in 40 min., 80 pf. return). From Partenkirchen we follow the Mittenwald road, taking the road to the right at the finger-post. Near the ½ hr.) bridge we are joined by a shady footpath from the station (½ hr. also). The road ends at the (12 min.) *Hotel Partnach-Klamm* (R. 1½-2½ ℳ). We cross the bridge, and either go to the left direct to (20 min.) the forester's house of *Vorder-Graseck* (2925 ft.; restaurant), with a fine view of the Wetterstein range, or follow the beautiful gorge straight on for ½ hr. About 4 min. from its upper end is a guide-post straight on to the Reintal-Hospiz, p. 321), where we ascend to the left to (20 min.) Vorder-Graseck (see above). - Just short of the first tunnel in the gorge, 6 min. from the lower entrance, a path ascends to the left, crosses the bridge, and ascends again to the (12 min.) iron *Bridge, 223 ft. above the foaming Partnach, and on to (10 min.) Vorder-Graseck.

The finest and most accessible view point among the foot hills is the ***Kreuzeck** 5420 ft.; 3½ hrs.; guide 5 ℳ, not essential). From the (35 min.) Risser-See see above we ascend to the 2½ hrs. *Kreuzeck Alp* 5215 ft., then W. to the ½ hr. *Kreuzeck* good inn), with a superb view. About ½ hr. farther is the *Hochalm* 5595 ft.; rfmts.), with a fine view of the Wetterstein Mts.

Eschenlohe
Walchensee
Kistenkopf
Oberau
Krottenkopf
Schaufelspitze
Wallgau
Farchant
Partenkirchen
Garmisch
Krün
Wamberg
Mittenwald
Isar
Loisach-Th.
Karwendel-Geb.


Scharnitz
Hinterau Th.
Schönfleck
Hohe Gitrach
Gleirsch Th.
Leutasch
Ob. Gasse
Ob. Leutasch
Leutascher Ache
Leutascher Platte
Hochmunde
Hochmoos
Hochwand
Breiten K.
Griess Sp.
Gsell
Westl.
Mieminger Geb.
Judenkopf
Birken R.
Wildmoos A.
Kart Sp.
Fleischbank Sp.
Sameth.
Seefeld
Reither Sp.
Ert K.
Freiung Sp.
Wildferkogel
Telfs
Mösern
Brunsch B.
Rauschen K.
Hafelekar Sp.
Solstein
Gr. Kl.
Brand J.
Mieming
Untermieming
Pfaffenhofen
Unterdorf
Rietz
Flaurling
Polling
Holting
Inzing
Stams
St. Anton
Zirl
Ranggen
Kematen
Ob-Perfuß
Völs
Innsbruck
Hötting
Arzler Alm
Ochsenberg
Schneider
Brechten
Schlossk.
Birgitz
Mutters
Axams
Selrain
Oberthal
Sellrainer Th.
Rothenbrunn
Solsteins
St. Sigmund
Gries im Sellrain
Saile
Achenkg.
Seekg.
Griesenkg.
Jedesjoch

To the ***Höllental-Klamm,** 2½-3 hrs. from Garmisch. We follow a pleasant path through meadows (omn. also in ¾ hr., 1 *M.*) to (1 hr.) *Hammersbach* (2535 ft.; Haus Madl), or take the railway to *Obergrainau* station (see below) and walk to Hammersbach in ¼ hr. We then ascend on the left bank of the Hammersbach to the (1 hr.) *Höllentalklamm-Hütte* (3130 ft.; rfmts.), at the lower end of the gorge (adm. 50 pf.). The path ascends through the gorge through tunnels and over bridges (waterproof desirable). The finest point is below the iron bridge (250 ft. above the brook). From the (½ hr.) upper end of the gorge it is 50 min.'s walk to the *Höllental-Hütte* (rfmts.), which affords a splendid view of the Höllentalferner (see below). — The upper path along the gorge, which crosses the iron bridge, should only be attempted by those free from giddiness.

Another favourite excursion is to the Bader-See and the Eib-See, 5 and 7 M. from the station. We either take the railway to *Untergrainau* station (see below) and follow the road viâ (20 min.) the village of Untergrainau to the (¼ hr.) Bader-See, diverging to the left 10 min. from the village; or we may take the motor-omn. direct in 23 min. (1 *M.*). The ***Bader-See** (2510 ft.; adm. 50 pf.; good hotel) is a transparent, pale-green lake, 1 M. in circumference and 60 ft. deep (row on the lake recommended). Forest-paths lead thence to the (1 hr.) ***Eib-See** (3185 ft.; inn), a dark lake ⅛ sq. M. in area, framed with trees and dominated by the precipices of the Zugspitze. It may be reached direct by omn. or motor-omn. from Partenkirchen.

The ***Zugspitze** (9720 ft.), the highest mountain in Germany, is climbed from Partenkirchen in 10-11 hrs. (guide 15 *M.*). Ascent laborious, but not difficult for mountaineers and persons free from giddiness. We ascend through the Partnach-Klamm (p. 320) into the *Rein-Tal*. [After 1½ hr. a finger-post indicates the path to the right to the (½ hr.) *Reintal-Hospiz* (fine view).] We go on viâ the *Anger-Hütte* and the (7 hrs.) *Knorr-Hütte* (6730 ft.) to the (3-3½ hrs.) W. summit, with the *Münchner Haus* and a meteorological station. Magnificent panorama. Shorter ascent from the Eib-See (see above; 6½-7 hrs.), viâ the *Wiener-Neustädter Hütte* (6895 ft.). The ascent from Garmisch viâ the *Höllental* (see above) and the *Höllentalferner* (9-10 hrs.) is advisable only for climbers quite free from giddiness (guide 20 *M.*). Descent to *Ehrwald* (p. 318), 5-6 hrs.

Motor-omn. from Garmisch-Partenkirchen daily in summer viâ *Oberau* (p. 320) to (12½ M.) *Oberammergau* (p. 323) in 1 hr. 20 min. (2 *M.*; comp. also p. 324).

From Garmisch-Partenkirchen to Reutte, 26 M., electric railway (Ausserfern-Bahn) in 1¾ hr. (to Lermoos, 14½ M., in 1 hr.). — To the left rises the Zugspitze group. — 1¼ M. *Rissersee* (p. 320). — 3 M. *Obergrainau* (see above). — 3½ M. *Untergrainau* (see above). — We continue to ascend the wooded valley of the *Loisach*. — Beyond (8 M.) *Griesen* (Bavarian custom-house; rfmts.) we cross the Austrian frontier. To the Plan-See, see p. 324. — 12½ M. *Ehrwald*, 14½ M. *Lermoos*, and thence to *Reutte*, see p. 318.

Beyond Garmisch-Partenkirchen the Karwendel-Bahn (p. 319; views to the right) passes (63½ M.) *Kainzenbad* (2415 ft.), with alkaline and iodine springs and a sanatorium, and ascends through the gorge of the *Kanker*. — 67½ M. *Kaltenbrunn* (2890 ft.). — 69½ M. *Klais* (Schöttl's inn). To Krün, see p. 328. — We cross the watershed (3175 ft.); on the right is the marshy *Schmal-See*. We then descend into the *Isar-Tal*, with views of the *Karwendel-Gebirge*, to the left and straight ahead.

72 M. **Mittenwald** (3000 ft.; Hot. Post; Traube, well spoken of; Wetterstein, Stern), the last Bavarian village (custom-house),

with quaint old houses, is overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendel-Spitze* (7820 ft.). The manufacture of violins, guitars, and zithers forms the main occupation of the inhabitants. In front of the church is a bronze statue of Michael Klotz (d. 1743), who introduced the violin-industry. Good view from the (8 min.) Kalvarienberg.

Excursions. To the **Lauter-See* (3365 ft.), 3/4 hr., and the lonely *Ferchen-See* (3475 ft.), 1/4 hr. farther on; to the **Kranzberg* (4585 ft.; inn; splendid view), 1 1/2 hr.; to the *Leutasch-Klamm*, 3/4 hr. there and back; etc. — Motor-omn. to *Kochel*, see p. 327.

The line crosses the Isar and follows its right bank as far as the *Scharnitz Pass* (3140 ft.), the boundary between Bavaria and Tyrol, formerly protected by a strong fortress which was destroyed by the French in 1805. — 76 M. **Scharnitz** (3160 ft.; Hot. Adler, good; Traube, Neuwirt), with the Austrian custom-house. — We again cross the Isar, which here issues from the *Hinterau-Tal*, in which it rises. — Farther on the line ascends through woods to (85 M.) *Seefeld* (3860 ft.; Hot. Post, Klosterbräu), a summer resort with a Gothic church. — We leave on the right the small marshy *Wild-See* and reach the highest point of the line (3885 ft.). — 87 1/2 M. *Reith* (3690 ft.; Hot. Schöne Aussicht, Weisses Rössl, whence the *Reither-Spitze* (7790 ft.; rfmts.; beautiful view) may be easily ascended in 3 1/2 hrs. — We now descend rapidly through numerous tunnels. Splendid views of the Inn valley and the Tyrolese Alps. — Beyond (89 1/2 M.) *Leithen* (3310 ft.) the line makes a long bend to the N. through a tunnel, crosses the *Schlossbach-Graben* by a viaduct 180 ft. high, and returns through five tunnels and over a viaduct to (93 M.) *Hochzirl* (3025 ft.), 985 ft. above the village of *Zirl*. — We then penetrate the *Martinswand* (3650 ft.) by a tunnel over 1 M. long and descend rapidly through several tunnels. — Beyond (103 M.) *Hötting* we cross the *Inn*. — 105 M. *Innsbruck* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Austria*).

38. From Munich viâ Linderhof to Füssen.

a. Viâ Oberammergau.

91 M. From Munich to *Murnau*, 46 1/2 M., railway in 1 3/4-3 hrs. (6 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 40 pf.; express 6 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 65 pf.). From Murnau to *Oberammergau*, 15 M., electric railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (1 ℳ 50, 95 pf.). From Oberammergau viâ Linderhof to *Füssen*, 32 1/2 M., omn. 2 or 3 times daily in summer in 8 1/4-10 hrs. (7 ℳ 40 pf.), waiting either 1 1/2 hr. at midday or the whole night at Linderhof.

From Munich to (46 1/2 M.) *Murnau*, see p. 319. The line thence to Oberammergau describes a wide curve to the W. and skirts the ridge that divides the Staffel-See from the plain of the Loisach. To the S. opens a fine mountain view. — 49 1/2 M. *Grafenaschau* (2255 ft.). — Beyond a wood and an embankment we reach (53 M.)

Jägerhaus. The line now runs along the mountain-slope. — 54 M. *Kohlgrub* (2715 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Oberwirt), a picturesquely situated village.

54½ M. **Bad Kohlgrub** (2820 ft.). About 8 min. S., at the base of the Hörnle, are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2955 ft.; *Kurhaus, R. 1½-5 ℳ; *Hot. Lindenschlösschen, with garden), frequented also as a mountain health-resort.

The *Olga-Höhe* and the *Falleralm* (½ hr.; rfmts.) command fine views to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. — The attractive ascent of the *Hörnle* (5080 ft.; refuge-hut; splendid view) may be made in 2 hrs.

From (55½ M.) *Saulgrub* a road leads to the right to Rottenbuch (p. 307). — After reaching its highest point (2870 ft.), the line descends into the *Ammer-Tal*. — 57 M. *Altenau* (2750 ft.; Hot. Limmer), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle (see above), with the electric power-station of the railway. — 59 M. *Unterammergau* (2745 ft.; Schuhwirt). — We cross the Ammer.

61½ M. **Oberammergau** (2745 ft.; Hot. Wittelsbacher Hof, R. 1¼-5 ℳ, good; Hot. Bahnhof, Alte Post, Osterbichl), a village with 1870 inhab., celebrated for the Passion Plays performed here every ten years (last in 1910). Wood and ivory carving is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The Lang museum of Oberammergau antiquities and the school of carving are interesting. Near the station is the theatre (4500 seats), with an open-air stage. Pretty parish-church of 1736-42. To the W., at the base of the *Kofel* (4405 ft.), stands a colossal group of the Crucifixion in sandstone, executed by Halbig and presented by King Louis II. Motor-omn. viâ Oberau to Partenkirchen, see p. 321 (to Oberau, see also p. 324).

The Road from Oberammergau to Reutte (to Linderhof 2½-3 hrs.' walk) ascends the broad Ammer-Tal and after ¾ hr. joins the road from Oberau (p. 325). — 3½ M. *Graswang* (2885 ft.). We ascend through the Graswang-Tal, or upper valley of the Ammer. To the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries*, above which peeps the Zugspitze. — 7 M. *Linderhof*, a forester's house with restaurant and beds. We soon pass the Bavarian custom-house (right) and cross the Ammer.

7½ M. ***Schloss Linderhof**, erected in the rococo style by Dollmann for King Louis II. in 1869-78, with beautiful gardens (open from May 10th to Oct. 15th daily, 9-12 and 1.30-5; adm. 3 ℳ, Sun. 1½ ℳ, incl. grotto and kiosk; closed on June 13th). To the left are the ticket-office and the Schloss-Hotel Linderhof (R. 1½-3½ ℳ).

The vestibule of the Schloss (adm. in parties of 12) contains a bronze equestrian statuette of Louis XIV. of France, after Bosio. On the first floor is a series of finely fitted up rooms with portraits of French celebrities in the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.

In the gardens in front of the Schloss is a pond with a gilded figure of Flora and a fountain 120 ft. high. Terraces lead thence to the Nixen-

Brunnen, in front of which is a statue of Louis II. by E. Ney, and to the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus (good view). Behind the palace are the cascades and the Neptune fountain, which play at noon and 6 p.m. Up the hill, 5 min. N.E., is the entrance to the *Grotto*, with a small lake and waterfall, illuminated with electric light upon the purchase of at least 10 tickets. Near the grotto is the *Kiosk*, in the Moorish style, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled bronze peacocks, etc.

The Reutte road ascend the finely wooded Ammer-Tal to the (11 M.) *Grenz-Brücke*, or frontier bridge (3545 ft.). About 10 min. to the left (omn. waits $^1/_2$ hr.) is the *Hunding-Hütte*, a copy of the old German log-hut in Wagner's 'Walküre' (adm. 50 pf.; rfmts.). We then skirt the N. slope of the *Geierkopf* (7095 ft.), traversing the thickly wooded *Ammerwald-Tal*, and reach ($14^1/_2$ M.) the *Alpen-Hotel Ammerwald* (3550 ft.; Austrian custom-house), whence the 'Schützensteig' diverges to the right to ($3^1{}_2$ hrs.) Hohenschwangau (p. 315). — About 1 hr. farther on the road leaves the woods and near ($17^1/_2$ M.) a monument to King Max II. reaches the dark-green ***Plan-See** (3200 ft.; Plansee-Hotel Forelle), 3 M. long, $^2/_3$ M. broad, and 250 ft. deep, enclosed by wooded mountains. Steamer viâ Seespitze to Heiterwang (p. 318).

The road to ($5^1/_2$ hrs.) Partenkirchen (p. 320; omn. to Griesen, $1^1/_2$ *M*) leads through the wooded *Neidernach-Tal* to the ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) custom-house of *Griesen* (station, see p. 321), and thence through the *Loisach Tal*.

The Reutte road (shadeless in the forenoon) skirts the N. bank of the lake, passing the *Kaiser-Brunnen*. At the W. end of the lake is the ($20^1{}_2$ M.) Hôt.-Pens. Seespitze (R. $1^1{}_2$-$3^1{}_2$ *K*). Farther on we skirt the *Kleiner Plan-See*, cross the *Archbach*, and reach **($21^1/_2$ M.) a chapel, near a spring.**

A footpath descends 5 min. farther on to the right, through a wood, to the *Upper* and (20 min.) *Lower Stuiben Fall* (p. 318). Thence we may ascend to the left and join the road again (10 min.), or we may follow the Arch to (1 hr.) *Reutte* (comp. p. 318).

The road crosses the *Rossrücken* (3295 ft.), affording a fine view, with the Klimmspitze and Hochvogel in the background. We descend the slope of the *Tauern*, where the path from the lower Stuiben Fall (see above) joins the road at a stone with an inscription. The road proceeds past the small baths of *Kreklmoos* to (24 M.) *Reutte* (p. 318). Thence to ($32^1{}_2$ M.) *Füssen*, see p. 317.

b. Viâ Oberau.

93 M. From Munich to *Oberau*, 57 M., Railway in 2-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (7 *M* 60, 4 *M* 60 pf., 3 *M*; express 8 *M* 60, 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50 pf.). From Oberau to *Linderhof*, 11 M., Omnibus 2 or 3 times daily in summer in $2^1{}_2$-3 hrs. ($2^1{}_2$ *M*). Thence to Füssen 36 M. from Oberau) by the omn. from Oberammergau (p. 322) or Partenkirchen. - From Garmisch Partenkirchen (p. 320) to *Füssen*, viâ Oberau, Linderhof, and Reutte, omn. daily (6.45 a.m.) in June-Sept. in 13 hrs. ($8^1/_2$ *M*, connecting with Oberau station; from Fussen to *Hohenschwangau*, see p. 314. Another omn. runs daily (7 a.m.) in June-Sept. from Partenkirchen viâ Fussen to Hohenschwangau in 13 hrs. 9 *M* 20 pf.; to Linderhof, where it waits 3 hrs., in $3^3/_4$ hrs. (2 *M* 70, there and back 4 *M* 80 pf.). - From Oberau to *Oberammergau*, 7 M., Motor Omnibus in $^3/_4$ hr.

(1 ℳ 10 pf.; from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, see p. 321). — Carriage from Oberau to Oberammergau 10, with two horses 14 ℳ; to Linderhof 18 and 30, to Reutte 30 and 40, to Hohenschwangau 36 and 50 ℳ. Driver's fee 10%. — The road from Ettal to Linderhof and Reutte is prohibited for motorists.

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see pp. 319, 320. The road leads W., passing the (2/3 M.) *Hotel Unternberg*, and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right (short-cut), along the N. side of the wooded gorge of the *Giessenbach*. At the bottom of the valley runs the old road. The gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, round which the road curves to the left.

4 1/2 M. **Ettal** (2875 ft.; Kloster-Wirtschaft, R. from 1 ℳ), a Benedictine monastery founded by Emperor Louis in 1330, was rebuilt after a fire in 1744. The church, with a dome 236 ft. high and a façade by Zuccali, was remodelled in the baroque style; it contains six fine side-altars by J. B. Straub (1757-61); on the high-altar is a celebrated marble figure of the Madonna (Italian; 14th cent.). The ascent of the *Ettaler Manndl* (5360 ft.) takes 2 1/2-3 hrs.

About 1/2 M. farther on the road forks, the right branch leading to (2 1/2 M.) *Oberammergau* (p. 323). The road to Linderhof (driving preferable to walking) unites 1 1/4 M. farther on with the road coming from Oberammergau. — 7 1/2 M. *Graswang*, and thence to (11 M.) *Linderhof* and (36 M.) *Füssen*, see pp. 323, 324.

39. From Munich viâ Kochel to Mittenwald. Walchen-See.

a. Isar-Tal Railway from Munich to Kochel.

From Munich to *Kochel*, 36 1/2 M. in 2-2 1/2 hrs. (6 ℳ 40, 3 ℳ 80, 1 ℳ 60 pf.).

Munich, see p. 233. The trains start from the Isartal-Bahnhof (rail. restaurant). 1 1/4 M. **Thalkirchen** (1755 ft.; Hot. Deutsche Eiche, with garden), a prettily situated suburb, with a sanatorium. Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Maria-Einsiedel* the line ascends to (3 M.) *Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe*, with its villas and wooded environs, and crosses the state-railway (p. 328). — 3 1/2 M. *Grosshesselohe* (1870 ft.; p. 304). — Farther on we traverse woods and pass the Schlösschen Schwaneck (left; p. 304).

4 1/2 M. **Pullach** (1905 ft.; Hot. Rabenwirt; Restaurant Bürgerbräu), with a Gothic church, prettily situated on the high left bank of the Isar. Bad Pullach, see p. 304.

5 1/2 M. *Höllriegelsgreuth-Grünwald* (1955 ft.; Restaurant Forsthaus). A road descends from the station to the left to the Restaurant Höllriegelsgreuth (to Grünwald, see p. 304). — 8 M. *Baierbrunn* (2035 ft.; Hot. zur Post). About 10 min. N. is the

Hotel Konradshöhe (view). — 10½ M. *Hohenschäftlarn* (2145 ft.; rail. restaurant), a high-lying village to the right.

At (12 M.) **Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn** (2170 ft.; Hot. zur Post; Restaurant Hubertus) the railway reaches its highest point. About 20 min. N.W., beyond *Zell*, is the *Röschenauer Höhe* (2295 ft.), with the Ebenhausen Sanatorium and a view of the Alps.

Forest-paths (good toboggan-run in winter) descend from Ebenhausen in ¼ hr. (from Hohenschäftlarn in 20 min.) to **Kloster Schäftlarn** (1830 ft.; Kloster-Wirtschaft), a Benedictine abbey with a church built in the rococo style by Cuvilliés and Gunezrhainer in 1732-64. Picturesque paths through the woods to Baierbrunn (1½ hr.), Icking (1 hr.), etc. — From Ebenhausen a marked path leads to (2½ hrs.) *Schloss Berg*, on the Starnberger See (p. 305).

Fine view farther on of the Isar valley and the mountains. — From (13½ M.) *Icking* (2135 ft.) we may visit (¼ hr.) the Hotel zur Schönen Aussicht (2310 ft.), above *Walchstadt*, with a view-tower (55 ft. high; 10 pf.). — We descend through deep cuttings and along the slope of the *Schletterleiten*, with a view of the wide valley of the Isar, with its sandy islets. We cross the *Loisach* near its confluence with the Isar.

16 M. **Wolfratshausen** (1890 ft.; rail. restaurant, with rooms), 10 min. E. of the prettily situated village (Hot. Kronmühle, R. 1½-2½ *M*; Haderbräu, Humplbräu; pop. 2100). On the Kalvarienberg are shady walks affording charming views.

The Starnberger See may be reached hence by pleasant paths: viâ *Münsing* (2185 ft.; inn) to (2 hrs.) *Ammerland* p. 306; viâ *Dorfen*, *Höhenrain*, *Aufhausen*, and *Aufkirchen* to (2½ hrs.) *Schloss Berg* or *Leoni* (p. 305); or from the Kalvarienberg viâ *Buchsee* to the (2 hrs.) *Rottmanns-Höhe* (p. 305).

The railway crosses the winding Loisach again to (18 M.) *Degerndorf* (Restaurant Bruckmaier) and follows the left bank to (19½ M.) *Bolzwang* (1900 ft.). The *Hochbreite* (2365 ft.; ½ hr. W.) and the *Degerndorfer Höhe* (2350 ft.; ½ hr. farther) command fine views. — 20½ M. *Eurasburg*, with a handsome Schloss on a wooded hill (¼ hr.; tavern and chapel with view).

23 M. **Beuerberg** (2015 ft.; Hot. Post), a prettily situated village with a convent-school for girls.

Road W. viâ *St. Heinrich* to (2 hrs.) *Seeshaupt* (p. 306). To the S. of the road, ¾ 1 hr. from Beuerberg (viâ *Buch* and *Maierwald*), are the view-points of *Hohenleiten* (2180 ft.; restaurant and baths) and *Ödbauer* (attractive walk viâ Hohenleiten to Seeshaupt in 2½ hrs.).

Short of (26 M.) *Fletzen* we cross to the right bank of the Loisach. The mountains (Benediktenwand, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten) approach nearer to the line. Beyond an extensive swampy district we reach (30 M.) *Bad Heilbrunn* (rail. restaurant), 1¼ M. to the W. of the baths (omn. 30 pf.; p. 330). — At 31½ M.) *Bichl* the Isartal-Bahn unites with the state-railway. Thence to (36½ M.) *Kochel*, see p. 327.

München
München
Ammerland
Münsing
Starnberger See (Würmsee)
Seeshaupt
Holzhausen
Degerndorf
Bolzwang
Buchberg
Aschholding
Gr. Egling
Tattenhofen
Barriad
Unt. Ambach
Schalkham
Durasburg
Hag
Hohenbrunn
Ploden
Filsbuck
St. Heinrich
Osterhofen
Königsdorf
Wiedenzhausen
Scheglen
Farchenberg
Moosmühle
Wantenbusch
Pegenberg
Schönrain
Ob. Fischbach
Ob. Bachen
Podling
Kempfen
Maxkron
Penzberg
Ob. Stallau
Ob. Hellbrunn
Ob. Steinbach
Ob. Seibertsberg
Ob. Enzenau
Blankbach
Engelkopf
Schwarzenberg
Braunreit
Hochel
Schlehdorf
KOCHELSEE
Sonnenspitz
Herzberg
Brandkopf
Fischberg
WALCHENSEE
Walchensee
Grieberg
Wasserfleberg
Faulberg
Stuffel
Falkenberg
Mittenwald
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes

b. From Munich viâ Tutzing to Kochel and Mittenwald.

State Railway to (46½ M.) *Kochel* in 2-2¼ hrs. (6 *M* 40, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.). — Motor Omnibus from Kochel viâ *Walchensee* to (20½ M.) *Mittenwald* 10 times daily in summer in 2¼ hrs. (3½ *M*); express in 1½ hr. (5 *M* 10 pf.).

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 305, 306. — 29 M. *Bernried* (p. 306), 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (p. 306), both ¼ hr. from the railway. We traverse an uninteresting district, passing numerous marshy lakes. On the right lies the *Oster-See*. — 35½ M. *Staltach*. — 38½ M. *Neu-Penzberg*, station for the village of **Penzberg** (1980 ft.; Hot. Bernrieder Hof), with a coal-mine. — Beyond (40½ M.) *Schönmühle* we cross the *Loisach*. — 42½ M. *Bichl* (Hot. Löwe, Grüner Hut), junction for the Isartal-Bahn (p. 326). Motor-omn. to Bad Tölz, see p. 328.

42 M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Benediktenwand, Post). On the right lies the old monastery, founded in 740, now a remount depot and a military convalescent home. To the E. rises the *Benediktenwand* (5910 ft.; 4½ hrs. by a red-marked path; guide 8 *M*, dispensable). — The railway skirts an extensive marsh and leads viâ *Ried* and *Ort* along the *Rohr-See* (now drained).

46½ M. **Kochel** (Hot. Prinz Ludwig, R. 2-3 *M*; Stöger), the terminus of the railway, separated by a hill from the lake. A bronze statue in the village commemorates *Balthasar Maier*, the 'Smith of Kochel', who fell in the Battle of Sendlingen fighting against the Austrians (1705; comp. p. 300). Near the lake (12 min. from the station) is the *Kur Hotel Bad Kochel* (open in summer only; R. 1½-4 *M*), with a spring and a large garden by the lake. The **Kochel-See** (1970 ft.), 3¾ M. long, 2½ M. broad, and 215 ft. deep, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. Fine walks round the lake. The pavilion on the hill near Bad Kochel affords a good view.

Opposite Kochel, at the N.W. end of the lake (1 hr.; motor-omn. in 20 min., 50 pf.; motor-boat in ½ hr., 60 pf.), lies the pleasant village of *Schlehdorf* (2015 ft.; Kloster-Brauerei, Heimgarten). The Herzogstand (p. 328) may be ascended hence in 4 hrs. The motor-omn. goes on to Murnau (p. 319), 10½ M. from Kochel (in 65 min.; 1 *M* 70 pf.). The shorter route viâ *Kleinweil* and *Hagn* is preferable for pedestrians.

From Kochel to *Bad Tölz* (motor-omn.), see pp. 330, 329.

The Road from Kochel to Mittenwald (motor-omn., see p. 328) approaches the lake at the (1¼ M.) *Hotel Seehof* and skirts it, passing the Hotel zum Grauen Bären, to the (2 M.) *Hotel Kesselberg* (10 min. S.W. of which lies the Hotel Altjoch). We next ascend the fine *Kesselberg road in easy windings (shorter by the old road). To the right are the falls of the *Kesselbach*, along which a path cutting off an angle of the road ascends. We then reach the (5 M.) top of the *Kesselberg* (2825 ft.), where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges to the right (good toboggan-run

in winter). To the S. appear the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges, while below us lies the deep-blue ***Walchen-See** (2630 ft.), 4½ M. long, 3 M. broad, and 640 ft. deep, surrounded by wooded mountains. At the (5½ M.) N. end is the hamlet of *Urfeld* (Hot. Post & Jäger am See, Fischer am See).

The ***Herzogstand** (5680 ft.) presents an easy ascent of 2½-3 hrs. (guide unnecessary). From Urfeld a footpath ascends to the (2 hrs.) *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5165 ft.; bed 3 *M*), ½ hr. below the summit, which commands an admirable view of the mountains as far as the Tauern, and of the plain. Beyond the Herzogstand-Häuser a narrow path to the right, affording at first a view of the Walchen-See and the mountains, descends to the hamlet of Walchensee in 2 hrs. Descent to Schlehdorf, see p. 327. — A narrow arête, advisable for persons with steady heads only, connects the Herzogstand with the *Heimgarten* (5875 ft.), ¾ hr. W., which commands a beautiful view also.

From Urfeld to the *Jochberg* (5110 ft.; excellent view), 2½ hrs.

From Urfeld through the Jachenau to *Bad Tölz*, see p. 330.

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (1 hr.) the hamlet of Walchensee. It is, however, preferable to proceed from Urfeld across the lake direct to (1½ hr.) Obernach (fares for 1, 2, 3, and 4 pers. 2 *M* 50, 3 *M* 50, 4 *M* 80, 5 *M* 30 pf.). From the middle of the lake a fine panoramic view is enjoyed.

8½ M. *Walchensee* (Hot. Post), on a bay of the lake. On the opposite bank are the school and parsonage of *Klösterl*.

The road passes the (10½ M.) *Hotel Einsiedl*, at the S. end of the lake; near it is the forester's house of *Obernach*. Then through a lonely pine-clad valley. — Near (14½ M.) *Walgau* (Hot. Neuner) the broad *Isar-Tal* is reached (to Vorderriss, see p. 330). — 15½ M. *Krün* (Hot. Post).

From Krün a road leads past the picturesquely situated *Barm-See* to (¾ hr.) *Klais* (p. 321).

On the S. the precipitous Karwendel Mts. are conspicuous; to the S.W. rise the Wetterstein Mts. We cross the Isar twice.

20½ M. *Mittenwald* (p. 321).

40. From Munich to Bad Tölz and Mittenwald.

71 M. From Munich to *Bad Tölz*, 36 M., Railway in 1¼-2¼ hrs. (1 *M* 50, 2 *M* 90, 1 *M* 85 pf.). — From Bad Tolz to *Lenggries*, 7 M., Motor Omnibus 5-8 times daily in summer in 35 min. 70 pf.). — From Lenggries to *Vorderriss*, 15 M., Omnibus daily in 3½ hrs.; thence to *Hinterriss* (Hot. Alpenhof; p. 330), 7½ M., Omnibus (3 seats) in 2¾ hrs. — The Motor Omnibus from Bad Tölz to *Mittenwald* runs viâ Kochel and Walchensee (p. 329: to *Kochel*, 11½ M., 4-8 times daily in summer in 1¼ hr., or express in ¾ hr. (1 *M* 10 or 2 *M* 30 pf.; to *Bichl*, 8½ M. in 1 hr., 90 pf.); from Kochel viâ Walchensee to Mittenwald, see p. 327.

Munich, see p. 233. Soon after leaving the Haupt-Bahnhof the train curves towards the S. — 4½ M. *Mittersendling*. — Just beyond (7 M.) *Grosshesselohe* (p. 325) the *Isar* is crossed by an

iron bridge 295 yds. long and 100 ft. high (used by pedestrians also, see p. 304); to the left we obtain a view of the deep bed of the river, with Munich in the distance. Then through woods. — 22½ M. *Holzkirchen* (2240 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Oberbräu), junction for Rosenheim (p. 335) and Schliersee (p. 333).

29 M. *Schaftlach*. Branch-line to Tegernsee, see p. 331. — 32½ M. *Reichersbeuern*, with a Schloss.

36 M. **Bad Tölz.** — Hotels. On the right bank: *Bellevue*, at the station, with view, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Kolberbräu*, with garden, *Klammerbräu*, *Post*, all three in the Markt-Str. — On the left bank (some closed in winter): **Kur-Hotel*, Ludwig-Str., R. 3-8, board 5 *M*; **Kaiserhof*, Herder-Str., R. from 2½, P. from 7 *M*; *Park-Hotel*, Buchener Str., new; *Sedlmair*, Buchener Str., with baths, R. 2½-4½, P. 8-12 *M*; *Bruckbräu*, with garden, near the bridge; *Höt.-Pens. Germania*, corner of Herder-Str. and Schützen-Str.; *Alpen-Hotel Kogel*, *Zollhaus*, see below. — Beer Restaurant. *Kolber-Garten*, with a view-terrace. — Wine Room. *Schwaighofer*, Markt-Str.

Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Str. — Cabs. From the station to the town 1½, with two horses 2 *M*; to the baths quarter 2 or 3 *M*. Per drive of ½ hr. 1½ or 2½ *M*, for each ½ hr. more ½ or 1 *M*. — Visitors' Tax (1st week free). For 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 15, 3 or more pers. 18 *M*. — Inquiry Office, Ludwig-Str. 7. — Motor Omnibus to Tegernsee, see p. 331.

Bad Tölz (2220 ft. at the station), a town of 5500 inhab., prettily situated on the Isar at the point where it issues from the mountains, consists of the old town on the right bank, with many frescoed houses, and of the baths quarter on the left bank. The springs contain iodine, soda, and sulphur, and are used both for bathing and drinking; they were discovered in 1846 on the slope of the Blomberg and are conducted to the town in pipes. — From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to (10 min.) the broad Markt-Str., the chief street of the old town. In front of the Rathaus is a war monument (1887). The Rathaus contains the *Historical Museum*, open on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 4-6 (20 pf.; at other times 50 pf.). To the S. of the Markt-Str. is the *Parish Church*, a handsome Gothic building of the late 15th cent., restored in 1906. To the N. of the Markt-Str. rises the *Kalvarienberg* (2325 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church and the Leonhardi-Kapelle (festival on Nov. 6th). It affords a fine view of the Isar valley, with the long Benediktenwand and the conical Kirchstein forming the background to the S.W.

The baths quarter, formerly called Krankenheil, with its handsome gardens, contains the chief hotels, the Kurhaus (under construction), the Badehaus, the Kur-Garten, the Konversations-Haus, and the Wandelbahn. — To the W., on the Kochel road, is the *Zollhaus* (inn, with baths); on a hill to the left stands the *Alpen-Hotel Kogel*, with a view. — Bad Tölz is adjoined by extensive woods, affording pleasant walks.

From Bad Tölz to the Walchen-See there are two roads. (1) Via Kochel (20 M., 7 hrs.' walk; motor-omn., see p. 328). The road leads W. past the *Blockhaus*, whence we may ascend the (1¼ hr.) *Blomberg*

(4100 ft.; inn; charming view). The road goes on viâ *Stallau* and (6 M.) *Bad Heilbrunn* (Kurhaus; Hot. Bellevue), with the *Adelheids Quelle*, containing iodine, 1¼ M. to the W. of Heilbrunn (station on the Isar-Tal railway (p. 326). We then pass *Untersteinbach* and reach (8½ M.) *Bichl*, whence the road follows the railway viâ *Benediktbeuern* and *Ried* to (14½ M.) *Kochel* (comp. p. 327). — (2) Viâ Jachenau (23½ M., 8½ hrs.' walk). Road to (7 M.) *Lenggries*, see below. Here we cross the Isar to (8½ M.) *Wegscheid*. We then turn to the right into the *Jachenau*, a secluded valley 12 M. in length. Beyond (18 M.) the village of *Jachenau* (2590 ft.; Hot. Post) the road ascends, and then descends through woods to (22 M.) *Sachenbach*, on the Walchen-See, and (23½ M.) *Urfeld* (p. 328).

From Bad Tölz viâ Vorderriss to Mittenwald, 36 M. (motor-omn. to Lenggries and omn. to Vorderriss, see p. 328). The road follows the right bank of the Isar to (7 M.) **Lenggries** (Hot. Post, Altwirt), where the Jachenau road branches to the right (see above). About 20 min. S. is *Schloss Hohenburg*, belonging to the Grand-Duchess of Luxemburg. The road continues to follow the right bank of the Isar viâ *Anger* and *Fleck* to (10 M.) *Winkel*. The valley contracts. The road crosses the *Walchen* or *Achen*, on the right bank of which a road leads to (3 hrs.) Achenwald (p. 332). — 15½ M. *Fall* (2430 ft.; Hot. Fallerhof). — 21 M. **Vorderriss** (2650 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a royal forester's house and hunting-lodge, surrounded by pines, at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar.

Through the Riss Tal to the Achen-See, 10 hrs., attractive (comp. the adjoining Map). The road (omn., see p. 328) ascends past the *Oswald-Hütte* to (7½ M.) **Hinterriss** (3055 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Coburg, in a finely wooded valley. Lower down is the Hot. Klösterl, while 20 min. farther on is the Hot. Alpenhof. From Hinterriss to the (2 hrs.) *Hagel-Hütte* (3575 ft.) the road is still available for carriages; beyond that it ascends to the (2½ hrs.) *Plumser Joch* (5415 ft.; view), and then descends through the wooded *Gern-Tal* to (2¼ hrs.) *Pertisau* (p. 332).

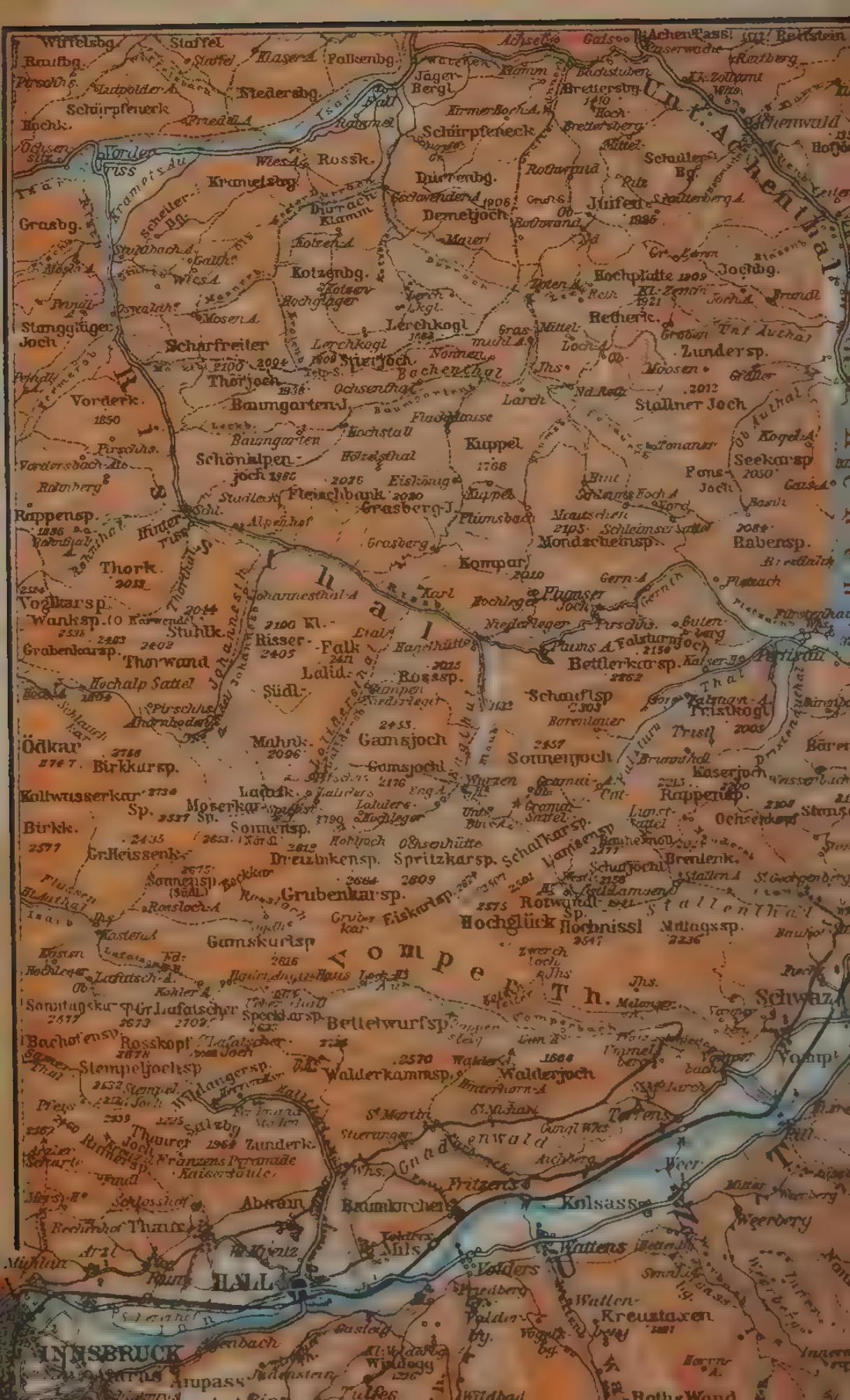
The Mittenwald road crosses the Isar and follows the left side of the lonely valley to (30½ M.) *Walgau* (p. 328), on the road from the Walchen-See to (36 M.) *Mittenwald* (p. 321).

41. From Munich viâ Tegernsee and the Achen-See to Jenbach *(Innsbruck)*.

Railway to (37½ M.) *Tegernsee* in 1¾-2½ hrs. (5 ℳ 30, 3 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 20 pf.; beyond Gmund best views to the right). Motor Omnibus from Tegernsee to (23 M. *Scholastika* Achen-See) 5-7 times daily in summer in 2¼ hrs., or by express in 1¾ hr. (4 or 6 ℳ; from Tegernsee to (7½ M.) *Bad Kreuth* 4-8 times daily in 50 min. (1 ℳ 30 pf.). Steamer on the Achen-See from Scholastika viâ Pertisau to *Seespitz*, 8 times daily in summer in 50 min. 1 *K* 80, 1 *K* 30 *h*. — Railway from Seespitz to (1 M.) *Jenbach* (rack and pinion from Eben on), connecting with the steamer in summer only, 7 times daily in ¾ hr. 2 *K*, up 3, there and back 4 *K*. — Carriage from *Tegernsee* to Bad Kreuth 7, with two horses 12 ℳ, to Scholastika 16 or 24 ℳ; from *Scholastika* to Bad Kreuth 11 or 22 *K*, to Tegernsee 20 or 30 *K* (tolls included).

For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Meyrelaben
1:250.000


Unt. Achenthal
Inntal
Lamprechtsh.
Karwendelgeb.
Vompertha.
Wiffelsbg.
Staffel
Raufbg.
Niederabg.
Schürpfeneck
Eschk.
Vorder Riss
Krametsbag.
Grasbg.
Kotzenbg.
Stanggjüger Joch
Scharfreiter
Thorjoch
Vorderk.
Baumgartenj.
Schönalpenjoch
Rappensp.
Thork.
Vogikarsp.
Wanksp.
Stuhlk.
Grabenkarsp.
Thorwand
Ödkar
Birkkarsp.
Kaltwasserkar
Moserkarsp.
Sonnensp.
Birkk.
Gr. Heissenk.
Sonnensp. (Südl.)
Grubenkarsp.
Gamskarsp.
Sammtagskarsp.
Gr. Lafatscher
Bachofensp.
Rosskopf
Stempeljochsp.
Thaurer Joch
Zunderk.
Abraum
Thaur
Hall
Mühlau
Arzl
INNSBRUCK
Mutters
Natters
Mutterer Alpe
Mutterer Schrofen
Mutterer Joch
Mutterer Sattel
Mutterer Kamm
Mutterer Hochleger
Mutterer Alpenhaus
Mutterer Alpenhütte
Mutterer Alpenhof
Mutterer Alpenhofhütte
Mutterer Alpenhofhütte
Mutterer Alpenhofhütte

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

RATTENBERG
Kufstein
Innsbruck
Salzburg
Zell am See
Kitzbühel
Wörgl
Schwaz
Jenbach
Hall
Brixlegg
Kufstein-Innsbruck Bahn
Salzburg-Tirol Bahn
Zillerthal Bahn
Unterinntal Bahn
Achenseebahn
Achensee
Inn
Ziller
Achen
Brandenberger Ache
Kaiserbach
Walchsee
Thiersee
Hechtsee
Reintaler See
Wildschönau
Alpbach
Brixental
Kaiserwinkl
Kaiserwinkl-Bahn
Wilder Kaiser
Kaisergebirge
Rofan
Karwendel
Sonnwend-Gebirge
Rofan-Gebirge
Loferer Steinberge
Steinernes Meer
Hochkönig
Hochkönig-Gruppe
Leoganger Steinberge
Leogang
Saalfelden
Saalfelden-Zell am See Bahn
Saalfelden-Lofer Bahn
Lofer
Lofer-Steinberge
Steinberg
Steinberge
Tischuk
Aschau
Inner-Ort
Ober-Berg
Unter-Berg
Hengg
Ober-Breitenbach
Brandenberg
Brandenberger Joch
Ameisbichl
Rofanspitze
Rofan-Spitze
Rofan-Alpe
Rofan-Alpe Sp.
Rofan-Alpe Sp.
Hochiss
Hochiss-Spitze
Hochiss-Alpe
Hochiss-Alpe Sp.
Hochiss-Alpe Sp.
Hochiss-Alpe Sp.

From Munich to (29 M.) *Schaftlach*, see pp. 328, 329. Our line diverges S.E. from the line to Bad Tölz (on the right, the Benediktenwand) and reaches the lovely ***Tegern-See** (2380 ft.), $3^3/_4$ M. long, $1^1/_4$ M. broad, and 240 ft. deep. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Gmund* (Bahnhof-Hotel, Oberstöger, Herzog Maximilian), where the *Mangfall* issues from the lake.

Best survey of the lake from *Kaltenbrunn* (rfmts.), a ducal farm 20 min. W. of Gmund (motor-boat from Tegernsee in $^1/_2$ hr.; rowing-boat in 1 hr., 1 ℳ 40 pf.).

The line now runs along the E. bank. — $35^1/_2$ M. *St. Quirin*. $37^1/_2$ M. **Tegernsee.** — Hotels. **Serben-Hotel*, closed in winter, R. $2^1/_2$-6 ℳ; *Gr.-Hôt. Post*, under construction; *Steinmetz*, R. $2^1/_2$-8, B. ℳ 20 pf.; *Guggemos*, on the lake, R. 2-3 ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hotel*; *Tegernseer Hof*. — Lodgings plentiful. — Quarters also at *Rottach* (Hot. Seerose, Plendl) and *Egern* (Hot. Bachmair, Zur Überfahrt), both at the S.E. end of the lake. — Beer at the *Bräustübl*, in the Schloss; *Sommerkeller*, with veranda, near the Schloss. — *Wiener Café am See*.

Tegernsee (2390 ft.), a charmingly situated village of 1900 inhab., with many villas, is a favourite summer and winter resort. The Schloss, a Benedictine abbey from 719 to 1803, belongs to Duke Louis William of Bavaria; the N. wing contains a brewery. Above the portal of the church is a marble relief (1457) representing the princely founders of the abbey.

About 8 min. from the S.E. corner of the Schloss we may ascend the steps on the left, passing the monument of the poet *Carl Stieler* (1842-85), to the (20 min.) *Grosses Parapluie* (2625 ft.), which commands a beautiful view of the upper lake.

On the W. bank, opposite Tegernsee, lies *Wiessee*, with iodine and sulphur baths.

Motor Omnibuses. (1) To *St. Quirin* (2 M.; see above), *Gmund* (3 M.; see above), *Reichersbeuern* ($9^1/_2$ M.; p. 329), and *Bad Tölz* (13 M.; p. 329) 5-6 times daily in summer in 1 hr. 10 min., or by express in 50 min. (1 ℳ 70 or 2 ℳ 10 pf.). — (2) To *St. Quirin*, *Ostin*, *Hausham* ($3^1/_2$ M.; p. 333), and *Schliersee* (10 M.; p. 333) 5-8 times daily in summer in 50 min. (1 ℳ 60 pf.).

The Road to the Achen-See passes the sulphur-baths of *Schwaighof* and crosses the Rottach to (2 M.) *Rottach* (see above). About $1^1/_4$ M. farther on we cross the *Weissach*, the valley of which we now ascend to (5 M.) *Scharling*. The valley contracts near the village of (6 M.) *Kreuth* (2580 ft.; Hot. Post), to the right of which rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4765 ft.). On the left ($^1/_4$ hr.) the prettily situated *Hotel Rainer Alpe*, about 12 min. beyond which a road to the left diverges to (10 min.) —

$7^1/_2$ M. **Bad Kreuth** (2790 ft.; *Kurhaus, R. 2-25, D. $3^1/_2$ ℳ), the property of Duke Louis William of Bavaria, situated amid woods. The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. Fine grounds.

Pretty view from the *Hohlenstein* (3850 ft.), 1 hr. E. The *Schinder* (4930 ft.), $5^1/_2$ hrs. E., commands a superb panorama (descent to Falepp, p. 333, in 2 hrs.). The *Wallberg* (5650 ft.; inn $^3/_4$ hr. from the top), $^1/_2$ hrs. N.E. of Kreuth village, also commands a good view.

From Bad Kreuth we cross the Weissach to the W. and rejoin the main road. The latter gradually ascends along the wooded Weissach-Tal, passing the (10½ M.) Hotel Bayerwald and the (12½ M.) hamlet of *Glashütte* (2925 ft.; inn), with the Bavarian custom-house of *Stuben*. Beyond the (13½ M.) *Stuben-Alp* (3085 ft.) the road descends through profound ravines, and in the once fortified *Achen Pass* (2875 ft.) crosses the Tyrolese frontier. On the right diverges the road to Fall in the Isar valley (p. 330). — The Austrian custom-house is just short of the (17 M.) village of *Achenwald* (2695 ft.; Hot. Traube). The road then ascends along the *Achen* or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achen-See. To the left rise the rocky peak of the *Guffert* (7205 ft.) and, adjoining it, the long ridge of the Unnütz (see below). — 20½ M. *Achenkirch* (3030 ft.; Hot. Kern, Adler; Post, with baths), a straggling village extending almost to the Achen-See.

The ***Achen-See** (3025 ft.), 5½ M. long, ⅔ M. broad, and 430 ft. deep in places, dark-blue in colour, is the finest and largest lake in N. Tyrol. At the N. end of the lake are *Mayer's Hotel* (1 *K* 60 *h*-3 *K*) and the (23 M.) *Hotel Scholastika* (burned down in 1913), the terminus of the motor-omnibus. About 25 min. farther on is the *Hotel Achenseehof*. From each of these three hotels the *Unnütz* (6815 ft.; superb view) may be ascended without difficulty in 3 hrs. The road continues along the E. bank of the Achen-See to (28½ M.) *Buchau*, at the S.E. end of the lake, 1¼ M. from Maurach station (see below). — It is preferable, however, to cross the lake by boat (steamer, see p. 330; rowing-boat from Scholastika to Pertisau in 1 hr.). The *Pertisau* (*Hot. Fürstenhaus, belonging to the Benedictine abbey of Fiecht, R. 1 ℳ 20-2 ℳ 70 pf., D. 2½ ℳ, Hôt.-Pens. Alpenhof, *Stephanie, with baths, Post, all on the lake), a green promontory on the W. bank, is much frequented as a summer resort. Charming view of the lake; to the S. rise the mountains of the Inn-Tal and lower Ziller-Tal. Road to Hinterriss and Vorderriss, see p. 330. From the Pertisau another road leads to the (¾ hr.) *Hotel Seespitz*, at the S. end of the lake.

From Seespitz we take the railway (p. 330) through the *Kasbach-Tal* viâ *Maurach* and the pilgrimage resort of *Eben* to (4 M.) **Jenbach** (1740 ft.; Hot. Toleranz, at the station; Alte Toleranz, Bräuhaus, Post), at the junction of the Inn-Tal and Ziller-Tal. Railway thence to (22 M.) *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Austria*.

42. From Munich viâ Schliersee to Bayrisch-Zell and Kufstein.

69 M. Railway to (38 M.) *Schliersee* in 1½-3 hrs. (4 ℳ 80, 3 ℳ, 1 ℳ 95 pf.); thence to (10½ M.) *Bayrisch-Zell* in ¾ hr. (1 ℳ 80, 90, 65 pf.). Road from Bayrisch-Zell to (20½ M.) *Kufstein*.

From Munich to (22½ M.) *Holzkirchen*, where we change trains, see pp. 328, 329. We diverge to the left from the Bad Tölz line and at (26½ M.) *Darching* (2175 ft.) enter the *Mangfall-Tal*. Opposite is the monastery of *Weyarn*, now a school. — 30 M. *Thalham*. The train crosses the Mangfall and follows the wooded *Schlierach-Tal*. — 33½ M. **Miesbach** (2250 ft.; Hot. Waitzinger, R. 1½-3 ℳ; Miesbacher Hof, Wendelstein, Post, Greiderer), a prettily situated summer resort. — We cross the Schlierach twice. On the right is *Agatharied*, with a Gothic church. — 36½ M. *Hausham*, with coal-mines. Motor-omn. to Tegernsee, see p. 331.

38 M. **Schliersee** (2570 ft.; Hot. Seebad, Seehaus, Wittelsbach, Seerose, all good; Wendelstein, Messner, Köglstein; Pens. Freudenberg), pleasantly situated on the *Schlier-See* (2 M. long; 2550 ft.; motor-boat to Fischhausen in 10 min., 20 pf.), is much frequented in summer and for winter-sports also. Peasants' theatre on Sun., Wed., and Sat. in summer at 7 p.m., in the Seehaus garden. The (5 min.) *Weinberg-Kapelle*, above the parish-church, affords the best survey of the lake. Motor-omn. to Tegernsee, see p. 331.

The line to Bayrisch-Zell skirts the W. bank of the lake. — 41 M. *Fischhausen-Neuhaus*. About 8 min. N.W., at the S. end of the lake, lies *Fischhausen* (Hot. Finsterlin). About 5 min. S.E. of the station is the summer resort of **Neuhaus** (2640 ft.; Hot. zur Post), whence a road leads S. past the *Spitzing-See* (3550 ft.) to (3¼ hrs.) *Falepp* (2925 ft.; rfmts. at the forester's house). From Falepp up the Schinder (p. 331), 3½ hrs. — 44 M. *Fischbachau* (2460 ft.), whence a road leads N.E. to (2½ M.) *Birkenstein* (2955 ft.; Kramerwirt, Hôt.-Pens. Daheim), with a pilgrimage-church, prettily situated at the foot of the Wendelstein (see below; 2½ hrs., easy). — 46 M. *Geitau*.

48½ M. **Bayrisch-Zell** (2625 ft.; Hot. Alpenrose, Wendelstein, Post), prettily situated in a narrow valley enclosed by the Wendelstein, Seeberg, and Traithen.

The ***Wendelstein** (6025 ft.; guide unnecessary) is ascended hence in 3 hrs. (Wendelstein-Bahn, see p. 335). From the school we cross the meadows to the N. to the forest, and follow the bridle-path viâ the (1½ hr.) *Obere Wendelstein-Alp* to the (¾ hr.) Bahnhof-Hotel (p. 335). Or we may go N.W. viâ the *Tanner-Mühle* to (½ hr.) *Hochkreut* (3240 ft.) and the (1½ hr.) Obere Wendelstein-Alp (see above).

From Bayrisch-Zell a marked path leads viâ the *Tanner-Alp* and the *Grafenherberg-Alp* to the *Auer-Brücke*, and through the *Auerbach-Tal* to the (2½ hrs.) *Hotel Tatzelwurm* (2510 ft.), near a fine fall of the

Auerbach. Thence we descend either on the left side of the profound Auerbach-Tal past *Rechenau* to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 335), or viâ the *Hasler-Alp* (2565 ft.) and through the *Förchenbach-Tal* to (2½ hrs.) *Brannenburg* (p. 335).

The Road from Bayrisch-Zell to Kufstein (20½ M.) follows the finely wooded *Urspring-Tal.* Beyond the (5 M.) *Bäcker-Alp* (2790 ft.) we cross the Austrian frontier. — 5½ M. *Urspring Inn* (2745 ft.; good wine). We descend, with numerous views of the Kaiser-Gebirge to (8½ M.) **Landl** (2255 ft.; inn), in the *Tiersee-Tal,* with a hunting-lodge of Archduke Louis Victor. — About ½ M. farther on the route forks. The road to the left descends the valley of the Tierseer Ache to the (15 M.) Seewirt. The footpath to the right (preferable) ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Hinter-Tiersee* (2840 ft.; Hot. Grasshof), and then descends viâ the (40 min.) *Vorder-Tiersee* (2575 ft.; Pfarrwirt; Passion Plays in 1915) to the (½ hr.) Seewirt (bed 1 *K*), near the *Tier-See* or *Schröck-See* (2020 ft.). Thence the road leads over the *Marblinger Höhe* to (20½ M.) *Kufstein* (p. 335).

43. From Munich viâ Rosenheim to Kufstein.

Comp. the Maps, pp. 327, 336.

61½ M. Express in 1½ hr. (7 *M* 80, 4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 10 pf.); ordinary train in 3½ hrs. (8 *M* 80, 5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 60 pf.). — Best views to the right. For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Munich, see p. 233. The line coincides with the Mühldorf line (R. 44b) as far as (6 M.) *München-Ostbahnhof,* where it diverges to the right. We traverse a flat district, with a view of the Alps in the distance. — 23½ M. *Grafing* (1780 ft.). Branch-lines S. to (7 M.) *Glonn,* and E. viâ (1¼ M.) *Markt Grafing* and (3½ M.) *Ebersberg* (fine tomb of 1500 in the church) to (18 M.) *Wasserburg* (p. 354). — Between (28 M.) *Assling* and (32½ M.) *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, straight ahead, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaiser-Gebirge, in the distance the Gross-Venediger.

40½ M. **Rosenheim.** — *Railway Restaurant.* — Hotels. *Kaiserbad,* Kaiser-Str. 42, 20 min. from the station, with large garden and sanatorium, R. 2-3 *M*, *Deutscher Kaiser,* Prinzregenten-Str. 3, with garden, *Reuter's Hotel Wendelstein,* Bahnhof-Str. 6, all three good; *König Otto,* Max-Joseph-Platz 1, with garden. — Wine Restaurant. *Fortner,* Max-Joseph-Platz 20. — Beer Restaurants. *Pernlohner-Keller,* with view-tower, and others in the Rossacker; *Hofbräu-Keller,* Ebersberger Str., with view. — Cabs. For ¼ hr. 50 (3 pers. 60) pf.; with two horses 1 *M*. — Post Office near the station. — Baths (mineral, etc.) at the *Kaiserbad* (see above), *Elisenbad,* and *Dianabad.*

Rosenheim (1475 ft.), junction of the lines to Salzburg (R. 44a), Mühldorf (R. 49), and Holzkirchen (p. 335), is a busy town of

16,000 inhab. situated on the left bank of the *Inn*, at its confluence with the *Mangfall*. From the station we follow the Bahnhof-Str. straight on, then turn to the right into the Münchener Str., which passes near the *Royal Salt Works*. We then traverse the Max-Joseph-Platz to (1/4 hr.) the *Mitter-Tor*, which contains a museum of folk-lore (open free on Sun. 10-12 and Thurs. 1-3, Nov.-April on Thurs. 10-12 also). To the right is the Ludwigs-Platz, on the S. side of which stands the *Parish Church*, erected in the 15th cent. but remodelled in 1881. Thence the Inn-Str. leads E. across the Mangfall and the Inn to the (1/4 hr.) *Schlossberg* (restaurant), commanding a pretty view.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 M., railway in 2 1/2-2 3/4 hrs. — To (22 1/2 M.) *Holzkirchen*, see pp. 328, 329. — The line curves to the N.E. and descends the *Teufels-Graben*, a dry ravine soon joined by the *Mangfall* (p. 331). — 40 M. **Bad Aibling** (1575 ft.; Hot. Ludwigsbad, good; Duschl, Schuhbräu, Wittelsbach, Johannisbad, Theresienbad, Wilhelmsbad), with salt and mud baths. Electric railway in 1/2 hr. (45 pf.) to (7 1/2 M.) *Feilnbach* (1770 ft.; Hot. Bad Wendelstein, Obermaier), at the N. base of the *Wendelstein* (see below; 4 hrs.; easy path with red marks). — On the right appears the Kaiser-Gebirge. — Beyond (43 M.) *Kolbermoor*, with a large cotton-factory, the Gross-Venediger is visible on the right. — 46 M. *Rosenheim* (p. 334).

The line turns S. and follows the left bank of the *Inn*. — 45 1/2 M. *Raubling*. Beyond the bridge lies *Neubeuern*, with a Schloss of Baron von Wendelstadt (1 1/4 hr. up the valley is *Nussdorf*, with a mineral spring).

48 1/2 M. **Brannenburg** (1550 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel). The village (Hot. zum Schloss, Bad Wendelstein), with a Schloss, lies 20 min. W. To Bayrisch-Zell, see pp. 334, 333.

Electric rack-and-pinion railway up the ***Wendelstein** (6025 ft.), 6 M. in 1 1/4 hr. (maximum gradient 1:2 3 1/2; fare 5 or 3 1/2, down 3 or 2, there and back 6 1/2 or 4 1/2 *M.*). Near the upper terminus (5670 ft.) is the Bahnhof-Hotel (larger hotel being built); thence 20 min. to the summit, which commands a superb panorama. Descent to Bayrisch-Zell or Birkenstein, see p. 333; to Feilnbach, see above.

On the right, near (51 M.) *Fischbach*, is the castle of *Falkenstein*, with a restored tower, above which rises the pilgrimage-church on the *Petersberg* (2780 ft.). — 56 M. *Oberaudorf* (1580 ft.; Hot. Brünnstein). To Bayrisch-Zell, see pp. 334, 333. — Beyond (59 M.) *Kiefersfelden*, near the König-Otto-Kapelle, we cross the Tyrolese frontier in the *Klause*, a narrow pass.

61 1/2 M. **Kufstein** (1590 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hot. Egger, R. 2 1/2-6 *K;* *Auracher; Post, by the Inn; Gisela, at the station), a town of 7000 inhab., frequented in summer and for winter-sports. Above it rises the old fortress of *Geroldseck* (1990 ft.; adm. 30 *h*). Fine views from the *Kalvarienberg*, 20 min. from the station, and the *Tierberg* (2455 ft.), 1 hr. N. To Bayrisch-Zell viâ Landl, see p. 334. — Railway from Kufstein to (45 1/2 M.) *Innsbruck*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Austria*.

44. From Munich to Salzburg and Reichenhall.

a. Viâ Rosenheim.

To *Salzburg*, 95 M., express in 2½ hrs. (14 ℳ 50, 9 ℳ 40, 5 ℳ 80 pf.), ordinary train in 5½ hrs. (12 ℳ 50, 7 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 80 pf.); to *Reichenhall*, 100 M., express in 3½ hrs. (15 ℳ, 9 ℳ 70 pf., 6 ℳ), ordinary train in 4-6¼ hrs. Best views to the right.

For fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Munich to (40½ M.) *Rosenheim*, see p. 334. The train crosses the *Inn*, and beyond (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen* reaches the pretty *Sim-See* (1540 ft.; 3¾ M. long). — 50½ M. *Endorf* (1720 ft.; Hot. zur Post). Branch-line to (12 M.) *Obing*, 2½ M. to the N.W. of Seeon (p. 337). — 56 M. **Prien** (1745 ft.; Hot. Chiemsee, at the station, R. 2-4 ℳ; Bayrischer Hof; Kampenwand, 2 min. from the station, on the local railway to Stock), a favourite summer resort in the smiling *Prien-Tal*, 20 min. from the W. bank of the Chiem-See.

Branch-line from Prien through the richly wooded *Prien-Tal*, in ½ hr., to (6 M.) *Nieder-Aschau* (2020 ft.; Hot. Kampenwand, Rest.), a charmingly situated summer resort. About 20 min. S. is *Schloss Hohenaschau*, partly rebuilt, belonging to the Cramer-Klett family (at the foot the Hot. zur Burg).

Local railway from Prien in 8 min. to (1¼ M.; 20 min.'s walk) *Stock* (*Strand-Hotel & Chiemsee-Sanatorium, with baths, R. 4-6, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 4 ℳ; Seerose), the landing-place of the steamer on the Chiem-See, which plies ten times daily in summer to (¼ hr.) the Herren-Insel (return-ticket from Prien 2 ℳ 40 or 1 ℳ 80 pf.) and eight times daily to the (25 min.) Frauen-Insel.

The **Chiem-See** (1705 ft.), 7 M. long, 7½ M. broad, and 240 ft. deep, with low banks, is much exposed to storms. It contains three islands, the Herren-Insel, the Frauen-Insel, and the uninhabited *Kraut-Insel*. On the *Frauen-Insel* (22 acres; steamer to Feldwies, see p. 337) are a large Benedictine convent (now a girls' school), a fishing-village, and a good inn. On the *Herren-Insel* (500 acres) rises the large —

***Schloss Herren-Chiemsee**, built by Dollmann and Hoffmann for King Louis II. after the model of Versailles in 1878-85, but not completed (open daily from May 10th to Oct. 18th, 9-5; adm. 3 ℳ, Sun. 1½ ℳ; closed on June 13th). A visit takes 2 hrs., incl. the walk to and from the steamer. About 2 min. from the pier is the Schloss-Hotel, with a terrace. Thence we proceed through the grounds of the *Old Palace*, once a Benedictine monastery, and then through a wood to (10 min.) the *New Palace*, built on three sides of a square (open on the E.), with a W. front 115 yds. long. The fountains are now without water.

Schwabering
Prutting
Untershoten
Anwort
Thalkirchen
Leonhardspfunzen
Edling
Hagerung
Baierbach
Hohenhaus-
kirchen
Wimmsdorf
Riederling
Persdorf
Söllhuben
Wilden-
wart
Frauenhaarsdorf
Gögging
Furing
Batting
Lederbach
Hohenmoos
Lainning
Frasdorf
Westermill
Rohrdorf
Thalheim
Ebnat
Feldkreit
Niclo
Aschau
Ilienmarkt
Ilienbeuern
Törwang
Neubeuern
Schwarzenbach
Hohenaschau
Rieschenberg
Hammerbach
Hohlgrub
Zellerhorn
Sattelberg
Egchrias
Kampenwand
Hochplatte
Vusdorf
Reinhartstein
Rauten
Kiptenberg
Hohenstein
Beuberg
Spitzstein
Mühlhorn
Kranzhorn
Freitenstein
Hochkopf
Sachrang
Firl
Ruderaburg
Brennkopf
Dichter
Kossen
Reisach
Walchsee
Niederndorf
Miesbach
Oberndorf
Hahnberg
Pyramiden-
spitze
Schnuppenberg
HINTERKAISER
Feldberg
Scheibenbühel
KUPSTEIN
Hochalpe
Grossau
Mauer-
kirchen
Lengenbruck
Stallau
Wolfsberg
Breitbrunn
Gstadt
Mühlen
Hochstatt
Schatt-
waschen
Hauen
Chie
Herrnwörth
Herrnchiemsee
Prien
Hausdorf
Felden
Forchen
See
Jeschen
Fila
Bernau
Rottau
Grassau
Filz
Rauschenberg
Rosenheim
Aschau
Hub
Hohenaschau
Buchau
Bachau
Grassau
Ruhpolding
Inzell
Schleching
Aschau
Kufstein

Traunstein
Traunsee
Traunkirchen
Ebensee
Gmunden
Ischl
Hallstatt
Salzberg
Lauffen
Lofer
Waldring
Steinplatte
Unken
Niederland
Bichel
Hochgeng
Sonntagberg
Kugelsberg
Scheiblberg
Pernberg
Unkenberg
Ob. Rettenberg
Ob. Rain
Hochkarteck
Rauschberg
Hochgimpling
Hochkienberg
Hochstaufen
Hochfelln
Hochgern
Hochplatte
Hochfelln
Kienberg
Eisenarzt
Sulzberg
Sulzbach
Sulzbachzell
Hubpaching
Hubpachberg
Hubpachhof
Hubpachmühle
Hubpachwirth
Hubpachwald
Hubpachgraben
Hubpachbach
Hubpachkapelle
Hubpachkreuz
Hubpachstein
Hubpachalm
Hubpachsee
Hubpachthal
Hubpachweg
Hubpachbrücke
Hubpachschule
Hubpachpfarrhof
Hubpachkirche
Hubpachfriedhof
Hubpachgasthof
Hubpachbad
Hubpachquelle
Hubpachwasserfall
Hubpachklamm
Hubpachhöhle
Hubpachgrotte
Hubpachruine
Hubpachschloss
Hubpachburg
Hubpachturm
Hubpachmauer
Hubpachgraben
Hubpachbrücke
Hubpachsteg
Hubpachfurt
Hubpachsee
Hubpachteich
Hubpachmoor
Hubpachwald
Hubpachwiese
Hubpachfeld
Hubpachacker
Hubpachgarten
Hubpachhaus
Hubpachhütte
Hubpachstall
Hubpachscheune
Hubpachbrunnen
Hubpachquelle
Hubpachbach

The *Vestibule*, adorned with a beautiful enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a court, paved with marble, on the right side of which is the *Staircase*, richly adorned with marble, stucco, and paintings. On the first floor, to the right, are the *Salle des Gardes* ('Hartschier-Saal'); *Première Antichambre* (lilac); *Salon de l'Œil de Bœuf* (green), with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by Perron; **Chambre de Parade*, adorned with purple and gold and containing a lavishly gilded bed; *Salle du Conseil* (light-blue); *Galerie des Glaces*, 245 ft. long and illuminated with 35 lustres and 32 candelabra (2500 candles); and the *Salles de la Guerre* and *de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the Galerie. In the N. wing are the royal *Bedchamber*, *Study*, and *Sitting Room*, the *Porcelain* or *Oval Room*, the *Dining Room*, and the *Small Gallery*. On the ground-floor are the *Bath* and *Dressing Rooms*.

The circular trip on the lake (four times daily in summer in $2^1/_2$ hrs.) affords a complete view of the Alps from the Gaisberg to the Wendelstein. Seebruck and Feldwies, see below.

$63^1/_2$ M. *Übersee*. On the Chiem-See, 2 M. to the N., lies *Feldwies*, whence a steamer plies three times daily to the Frauen-Insel (p. 336). Branch-line from Übersee up the Achen-Tal to (5 M.) *Marquartstein* (Hofwirt, good), at the foot of the *Hochgern* (5720 ft.; view of the Tauern). 69 M. *Bergen*, $^3/_4$ hr. S.E. of which are the baths of *Adelholzen*.

$73^1/_2$ M. **Traunstein** (1940 ft.; Hot. Traunsteiner Hof, Bahnhof-Hotel zur Krone, Wispauer, Post), a thriving summer resort with 7700 inhab. on the *Traun*. It possesses monuments to King Max II. and Prince-Regent Luitpold (1905), the Luitpold Fountain (1894), the Liendl Fountain (1526), an historical museum, and saltworks. Baths at the Kurhaus Traunstein and the Marienbad.

Branch-line S. up the Traun-Tal to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Siegsdorf* (see below) and (8 M., in $^3/_4$ hr.) *Ruhpolding* (2265 ft.; Hot. Wittelsbach). — Another branch-line runs N.E. to (8 M., in 40 min.) *Waging* (1525 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a summer resort near the *Waginger See*.

From Traunstein to Garching, 21 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. — We descend the pretty Traun-Tal viâ (2 M.) the baths of *Empfing* to (10 M.) *Stein* (Bräuhaus), a pleasantly situated village with an old castle. — 11 M. *Altenmarkt*, at the confluence of the Traun and *Alz*, with the old Augustinian monastery of *Baumburg* (interesting tombs). About $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W. is *Seeon*, with an old Benedictine monastery, the Romanesque church of which contains noteworthy monuments, incl. that of Count Palatine Aribo (1400). From Seeon we may walk S. to (1 hr.) *Seebruck* (Hot. zur Post, good), where the Alz leaves the Chiem-See. From Seeon to Obing, see p. 336. — The line then descends along the Alz. — 13 M. **Trostberg** (1590 ft.; Hot. Alte Post, Grassl), a prettily situated town of 2100 inhab., with a church of 1489. In the main street is a row of late-Gothic houses (16th cent.). View of the Alps from the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Siegerts-Höhe*. — $19^1/_2$ M. *Wiesmühl an der Alz*. — 21 M. *Garching* (p. 339).

From Traunstein to Reichenhall, $21^1/_2$ M., by road (motor-omn. to Mauthäusl 6 times daily in 1 hr. 20 min., $1^1/_2$ *M*). — Railway to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Siegsdorf*, see above. Thence a fine road leads viâ (7 M.) *Inzell* (2275 ft.; Hot. zur Post) and through the profound Weissbach-Tal to the (12 M.) *Mauthäusl*. Thence past the Thum-See to ($17^1/_2$ M.) *Reichenhall*, see p. 341.

We cross the Traun. On the S. rises the Teisenberg; then the Hochstaufen, Untersberg, and Watzmann. — On the right is the ruin

of *Raschenberg*, $^3/_4$ hr. W. of the summer resort of (84 M.) *Teisendorf* (1650 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Wieninger, Post). — 90½ M. *Freilassing* (1380 ft.; Hot. Foeckerer, Schmiedhäusl, both good; Krone), a summer resort, junction of the lines S. to Reichenhall and N. to Mühldorf (p. 339). Comp. the Map, p. 341. — We cross the *Saalach* (the Austrian frontier). To the right is *Schloss Klesheim*, to the left the church of *Maria-Plain*. The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. *Salzburg* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* or *Austria*).

b. Viâ Mühldorf.

To *Salzburg*, 98 M., express in 2½, ordinary train in 5 hrs. Fares as by Route a.

Soon after leaving the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (p. 233) we diverge to the left from the Holzkirchen line (R. 40) and skirt the city, leaving the Theresien-Wiese and Bavaria (p. 300) on the left, to the (3 M.) *Süd-Bahnhof*. We then cross the Isar to the (6 M.) *Ost-Bahnhof*, where the Rosenheim line diverges on the left (p. 334). In the distance, to the right, appear the Alps, with the Wendelstein.

Farther on we traverse a flat district. — 19½ M. *Schwaben*. Branch-line to (8½ M.) *Erding* (1515 ft.; Hot. Haggenmiller, Post), a town of 3800 inhab. with a Gothic church, an old gate (the Oster-Tor), and a museum. Omn. thence viâ (9½ M.) *Wartenberg* (late-Gothic altar-piece in the Gottesacker-Kirche) to (15 M.) *Moosburg* (p. 232). — 30 M. *Thann-Matzbach*. Branch-line to (11 M.) *Haag* (ruined castle with well-preserved keep) viâ (4½ M.) *Isen*, with an old Benedictine church, built late in the 12th cent. and afterwards remodelled. — 35½ M. *Dorfen*. Branch-line to (13 M.) *Velden*, on the *Grosse Vils*. — At (47 M.) *Ampfing* Emperor Louis the Bavarian defeated his rival Frederick of Austria and took him prisoner (1322).

52 M. **Mühldorf** (1350 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Schwan, with an arcaded court; Bahn-Hotel), an old town on the *Inn*, with 4500 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible.

From Mühldorf to Burghausen, 18½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 2½ M. *Mühldorf-Ehring*, 4½ M. *Tüssling*, see p. 339. — 8½ M. **Altötting** (1320 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a famous pilgrim resort with 5400 inhabitants. In the market-place is the *Heilige Kapelle*, an early-Romanesque structure, on the altar of which is a silver tabernacle containing a miraculous black wooden image of the Virgin (early 14th cent.). The silver urns opposite contain the hearts of nineteen Bavarian princes. The *Stifts-Kirche*, built in 1228-45 and remodelled in 1499-1511, has three carved wooden doors (1513-20) and contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 215). Among the numerous valuables in the treasury is the *'Goldenes Rössel', an admirable piece of French goldsmith's work with translucent enamel (ca. 1400). Steam-tramway to Neuötting, see p. 315. — The train runs S.E. through the Kastler Wald to (12 M.) *Kastl* and crosses the *Alz* to (13½ M.) *Burgkirchen* and (15½ M.) *Pirach*. — At (17½ M.) *Raitenhaslach* we reach the W. verge of the deep *Salzach-Tal*. — 18½ M. **Burghausen** (1275 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a quaint town with 3300 inhab., picturesquely situated on the

A
B
C
D
Stauffenbrücke
Freilassing
Bahnhof
Post
St. Zeno
Kurhaus
Kurgarten
Krankenhaus
Johannisbad
Dianabad
Museum
Rathaus
Salinen
Schloss Gruttenstein
Schlossberg
Streitbühl
Reichenhaller Hütte
Hofbauer
Datzl
Bhf. Kirchberg
Aussichtsturm
Gasanstalt
Weldbach
Brunnhaus
Kreuzkapelle
Jettenberg
Ramsau
BAD REICHENHALL
1:15000
Meter

Salzach. It is dominated by a ducal castle of the 13th-15th cent., the fortifications of which are over $^2/_3$ M. long. The Schloss proper contains a collection of antiquities and a royal picture-gallery. Charming view from the platform. Boating and bathing in the neighbouring *Wöhr-See*.

From Mühldorf to *Rosenheim* and to *Plattling*, see R. 49; to *Simbach* and *Linz*, see R. 46.

The train crosses the Inn to ($54^1/_2$ M.) *Mühldorf-Ehring*, a prettily situated village. — $56^1/_2$ M. *Tüssling*, with a Schloss of 1583, junction for Burghausen (p. 338). — We now turn S. and cross the *Alz* at (63 M.) *Garching*. Line to Traunstein, see p. 337. Straight ahead appear the Alps (Untersberg, Hoher Göll, Hochkönig, Watzmann, Sonntagshorn). — $67^1/_2$ M. *Kirchweidach*, with a fine church of 1770-74. — Near (72 M.) *Lauzing* we traverse the swampy Salinger-Moos. — $74^1/_2$ M. *Wiesmühl*.

Branch-line to ($3^1/_2$ M.) the little town of *Tittmoning* (Hot. zur Post), the mediæval walls of which are well preserved in part. The Allerheiligen-Kirche contains a superb high-altar of 1686. In the conventual buildings are three Roman mosaic pavements. The Schloss dates from the 15th and 17th cent.; the Rathaus has a façade of 1681.

$86^1/_2$ M. *Laufen* (1370 ft.), a town of 2500 inhab. on the *Salzach*. The parish-church (ca. 1335) is the oldest Gothic church of its type in S. Germany. The cloisters contain numerous tombs and epitaphs of the 14th-19th centuries. At (94 M.) *Freilassing* (p. 338) our line unites with that from Rosenheim. Thence to (98 M.) *Salzburg*, see p. 338.

The Reichenhall Line (comp. the Map, p. 341) diverges S. at *Freilassing* (p. 338) and ascends the left bank of the Saalach. On the left rise the Gaisberg and Untersberg. — $97^1/_2$ M. (from Munich) *Piding*. On the right is *Schloss Staufeneck*.

100 M. **Bad Reichenhall.** — Hotels. **Kurhaus Axelmannstein* (Pl. a; C, 3), with large garden and colonnades, open May-Oct., R. 5-16, B. 1 ℳ 40 pf., D. 5 ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Burkert* (Pl. b; C, 3), adjoining the Kur-Garten, R. 3-10, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $4^1/_2$ ℳ; **Gr.-Hôt. Panorama* (Pl. c; C, 3), R. $3^1/_2$-10, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 4 ℳ; **Astoria* (Pl. d; A, 2), R. 2-5 ℳ; **Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. e; B, 3), open May-Oct., R. 3-6 ℳ, with garden-restaurant and dépendance *Goldener Löwe* (open in winter also), R. 2-3 ℳ; **Luisenbad* (Pl. f; B, 3), R. 3-8, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; *Mirabell* (Pl. h; C, 2), R. 3-5 ℳ; *Tivoli*, above the Kur-Garten, with café-restaurant and garden; *Lilienbad* (Pl. i; D, 1), at St. Zeno, R. $2^1/_2$-4 ℳ; *Post-Krone* (Pl. k; A, 4), R. 2-4 ℳ; *Habsburg* (Pl. l; C, 2), near the station, R. $2^1/_2$-5 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. m; B, 4), R. from $1^1/_2$ ℳ; *Hot. Bahnhof* (Pl. n; C, 2); *Russischer Hof* (Pl. o; B, 4). — Restaurants. *Kurhaus*; *Luisenbad* (see above), D. 1 ℳ 70 and 2 ℳ 20 pf.; *Thalfried* (Pl. B, 2), Bahnhof-Str. 13; *Tivoli* (see above).

Visitors' Tax (after the first week) 15 ℳ. Music daily in the Kur-Park, at the Axelmannstein, and at Kirchberg. Theatre at the Kurhaus.

Bad Reichenhall (1540 ft.), with 6400 inhab., superbly situated in the broad *Saalach-Tal*, is surrounded by fine mountains, the *Untersberg* (6470 ft.), *Latten-Gebirge* (5695 ft.), *Müllnerhorn* (4500 ft.), and *Hochstaufen* (5810 ft.). Reichenhall is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism,

pulmonary affections, etc., who find relief in the mild and highly ozonized air, as well as from the salt-baths, saline and pine-needle inhalation, etc.

The chief rendezvous of visitors (16,000 annually) is the *Kur-Garten* (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), with the Kurhaus, the evaporating-works, and the covered promenade with the Trinkhalle. The monument to Prince-Regent Luitpold is by F. von Miller (1912). To the S.W. is the Protestant church (Pl. B, 3), adjoined by a Bismarck fountain. — In the Turner-Str. is the small *Museum* (Pl. B, 4; open week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 3-5; adm. 30 pf.), containing prehistoric and mediæval antiquities and a natural science collection. Close by is the late-Gothic Ägidien-Kirche (Pl. B, 4). In the Wittelsbacher-Platz are the Rathaus (Pl. A, B, 4) and the Wittelsbacher-Brunnen (1905).

In the Salinen-Str. are the large *Salinen-Gebäude* (Pl. B, 4, 5), or saltworks, consisting of the Haupt-Brunnhaus (pump house) and Quellenbau (spring house), with four Sudhäuser (boiling-houses) to the right and left.

The Quellenbau (shown every half-hour from 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; fee 80 pf.) contains, at the bottom of a flight of 72 steps, three fresh-water springs and sixteen salt springs, the two strongest of which (23½%) are used for the production of salt (48 tons daily). The water of the weaker springs is conducted to the evaporating-house (see above) and used for inhaling. On the second floor is a *Chapel* in the Byzantine style, with stained-glass windows. In the court are two fountains, with statues of SS. Virgilius and Rupert.

The Romanesque parish-church of *St. Nikolaus* (Pl. A, 5), built in the 12th cent. and lately restored, is adorned with frescoes by M. von Schwind.

The Luitpold-Brücke (Pl. A, 5) leads to the (10 min.) *Kur-Hotel Bad Kirchberg* (open May-Sept., good; R. 2-5 *M*, with a shady garden (station, see p. 341). — Turning to the left beyond the bridge, we may descend to the right to the (10 min.) *Restauration am Schroffen* (pretty view).

About 8 min. E. of the station lies *St. Zeno* (Pl. D, 1; Hofwirt, with garden), formerly an Augustinian monastery founded by Archbishop Conrad I. of Salzburg (d. 1147), suppressed in 1803, and fitted up as a convent-school in 1853. The Romanesque *Church*, dating from the 12th cent., was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1512-20. The interesting W. portal shows traces of Italian influence (early 13th cent.). The early-Renaissance pulpit of red marble, the carved wooden lid of the late-Gothic font, and the choir-stalls (1520 et seq.) are interesting. By one of the window pillars of the W. walk of the Romanesque cloisters is a relief of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa or Charlemagne. — The Königs-Weg begins behind the convent and ascends to (½ hr.) the *Klosterhof* (1735 ft.; rfnts.). The direct walk back to the town takes 20 min.

About 20 min. E. of Reichenhall lies the villa *Schöne Aussicht*

Teisenberg
Reitalpe
Lattengeb
Rad
Reichenhall

Linz
Seekirchen
Hennsdorf
Eugendorf
Kolomanns
Thalgau
Plainfeld
Koppel
Klausenbg.
SALZBURG
Strombg.
Faistenau
Schwarzenbg.
Schafberg
Schattbg.
Sendlbg.
Ebenau
Krispl
Adnet
Knoglwaldh.
Schmittenstein
HALLEIN
Vigaun
Kuchl
St. Koloman
Rußbach
Golling
Hoher Göll
Tennen
Schwarzer Bg.
Ramsau
Schafalp
Lammer
Salzach
Berger
Aschau
Ischl
Mondsee
Attersee
Fuschl-See
Wolfgang-See
Hallstatt-See
Traun
Ischl
Aussee
Ischler Ache

(beyond Pl. D, 3; café), reached also by a cable-railway from the Rinck-Str. in 3 min. (30, down 20 pf.).

About 40 min. E. lies **Grossgmain** (1710 ft.; Hot. zum Untersberg; Restaurant Kaiser Karl), a much frequented Austrian hamlet at the foot of the Untersberg. Farther on is the (25 min.) ruined castle of *Plain*, with a view-tower. About 10 min. S.W. of Grossgmain, 25 min. from Reichenhall, lies *Bayrisch-Gmain* (see below). — **Nonn** (1590 ft.; Hot. Fuchs; Restaurant Hohenstaufen), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.W. of Reichenhall, has an old church with a fine winged altar of 1513. Thence we may make the attractive ascent of the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Padinger Alpe* (2170 ft.; rfrmts.), with a charming view. — About $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. W. of Reichenhall, beyond the *Thumsee* (1730 ft.; good fishing), is the **Mauthhäusl* (2075 ft.; inn), picturesquely situated above the deep gorge of the Weissbach. Motor-omn. thence to Traunstein, see p. 337. — About 4 hrs. N.W. of Reichenhall rises the **Zwiesel* (5845 ft.), the highest summit of the *Staufen-Gebirge*, with a superb view.

From Reichenhall to *Berchtesgaden* by railway, see below; by road viâ the Schwarzbachwacht and Ramsau, see pp. 345, 344.

45. From Reichenhall to Berchtesgaden. Königs-See.

12 M. Railway in 1 hr. (1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 30, 90 pf.). Express trains from Munich (viâ Rosenheim; 112 M., in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) without change of carriage. — Carriage from Reichenhall viâ Hallthurm to Berchtesgaden in 3 hrs., with one horse $13\frac{1}{2}$, with two horses $22\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; viâ the Hinter-See and Ramsau (p. 344) $14\frac{1}{2}$ or $24\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. Gratuity $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Reichenhall (1545 ft.), see p. 339. The train passes (1 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (p. 340), and then ascends to the left into the valley of the *Weissbach* (gradient 1 : 25). 2 M. *Gmain*, station for *Bayrisch-Gmain* (*Hôt.-Pens. am Forst) and Grossgmain (see above). — We then cross the ravine of the Weissbach to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Hallthurm** (2330 ft.; *Hot. Fuchs, R. from 2 *M*), a summer resort. We next descend (1 : 50) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*. Beyond ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bischofswiesen* the line leads through the *Tristram-Schlucht* (tunnel). — 11 M. *Gmundbrücke*.

12 M. **Berchtesgaden.** — Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel & Kurhaus*, open May-Sept., R. 4-15, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4-5 *M*. **Bellevue*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$-10, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ *M*; **Wittelsbach*, R. 2-15, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; **Prinzregent*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5 *M*; **Post zum Lindhaus*, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; **Vier Jahreszeiten*, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; **Deutsches Haus*, R. 3-6 *M*; *Hot. Bahnhof*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ *M*, good; *Schwabenwirt*, near the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 *M*; *Hôt. Pens. Eldorado*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-3 *M*; *Watzmann*; *Stifts-Keller*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$-5 *M*, good; *Krone*, R. 2-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Bayrischer Hof*, **Bavaria*, all four in the Bahnhof-Str.; *Neuhaus*; *Bär*; *Hirsch*; *Triendlbacher*. Cafés. *Forstner*; *Grassl*, Maximilian-Str., with view; *Wenig*, near the Rathaus. — Munich Beer at *Forstner's* and the *Vier Jahreszeiten*.

Visitors' Tax 25 pf. daily, for a family 50, for more than 4 pers. 75 pf. (maximum 5, 10, and 15 *M*). Baths. *Wilhelmsbad*, *Hieslabad*, Maximilian-Str.; at the *Aschauer Weiher*, 40 min. N.W.

Carved Wares, for which Berchtesgaden is famous, are kept by *S.* and *P. Zechmeister*, *Kuserer*, *Walch & Söhne*, *Wenig*, and *Grassl*.

Carriages. Within the town-limits per ¼ hr. 70 pf., with two horses 1 *M* 20 pf.; each ¼ hr. more 50 pf. or 1 *M*. To the *Königs-See* and back, with stay of 3 hrs., 8 *M*, with two horses 12 *M* (each hr. more 1 *M* or 1 *M* 70 pf.); to *Ramsau* and back 13 or 20 *M*; to the *Hinter-See* 10 or 16 *M*, there and back 13 or 22 *M*; to *Reichenhall* viâ Schwarzbachwacht 15 or 23 *M*, with return viâ Hallthurm 18 or 27 *M*. Gratuities included, but tolls extra.

Electric Railway to the *Königs-See*, see below; local railway to *Salzburg*, see p. 345. Motor Omnibus to the (8½ M.) *Hinter-See* (Hot. Post, 10 times daily in summer in 65 min., or by express in 40 min. (1 *M* 50 or 2 *M* 30 pf.; to Ilsank 50, Wimbach-Klamm 80, Ramsau 90 pf.).

English Church Service in summer.

Berchtesgaden (1865 ft.), with 2900 inhab., is a charmingly situated summer resort, visited also for winter-sports. Down to 1803 it was the seat of a small ecclesiastical principality (founded in 1108). The handsome old abbey is now a royal *Schloss*. The *Stifts-Kirche* has a Romanesque W. end and an elegant Gothic choir dating from after 1283; the nave was remodelled at the end of the 15th cent. and the towers were renewed in 1865. The choir-stalls are Gothic; the sacristy contains a Romanesque holy-water basin adorned with reliefs; in the late-Romanesque cloisters are interesting tombstones. In the centre of the village is the *Post-Park*, with a reading-room (relief-map of the Berchtesgaden district). The *Luitpoldhain*, in front of the *Royal Villa* to the S. of the town, contains a bronze statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by F. von Miller (1893). Fine view: to the left the Schwarzort, Hoher Göll, Hohes Brett, and Jenner; in the background the Stuhl-Gebirge and Schönfeldspitze; to the right the Watzmann and Hochkalter. Near the station are the *Royal Salt Works*. The *Schnitzer-Museum* contains furniture and carvings (open 8-1 and 2.30-7; 30 pf.) and an historical collection (30 pf.).

The **Salt Mine** (1730 ft.) is reached from the market-place in 20 min. by descending the Bergwerks Str. to the Breitwiesen Brücke across the Ache, and then following the right bank (local railway in 6 min., see p. 345). The visit to the mine takes 1-1¼ hr. Visitors are admitted daily from May 1st to Oct. 15th, 8.30-11.30 and 2.30-5.30 (2 *M* each). Parties up to 12 pers. are admitted at any time from 7 to 6 for an extra payment of 3 *M*. The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (54° Fahr.), so that warm clothing should be worn. The most interesting parts of the visit are the trip across the 'Salz-See' and the toboggan slide into the deserted works of the Kaiser Franz mine. It ends with the 'Apotheosis of Salt Mining'. Visitors may return by the (5 min.) Gollenbach bridge, whence the Salzburg road ascends through the straggling suburb of Nonntal to (20 min.) Berchtesgaden.

The **Lockstein* (2240 ft.; ½ hr.; refmts.) commands an admirable view, especially by evening-light. We turn to the right by the abbey-church and ascend the Doktorberg; short of (10 min.) the former hospital we turn to the right, again keeping to the right beyond the 'Weinfeldlehen', and proceeding through woods. About ¾ hr. S. of Berchtesgaden, on the *Schönau*, an undulating plateau between the Königsseer Ache and Ramsauer Ache, is the Hôt.-Pens. Panorama (2065 ft.), with **a café-restaurant and a fine view.**

The Electric Railway to the Königs-See (20 times daily in 16 min.; 50 or 30 pf.) starts about 2 min. from the state railway

Reichenhall
Vogelspitze
Rossecken
Thörlkopf
Hochschaufl-K.
Dalsenwand
Sign. Thörlsteinwand
Mooken-K.
Horn
Reiter Alpe
Vogelspitze
Schmuckenstein
Gaeng
Toter Mann
Pinberg
Adelwellbahnen
Steinberg
Reichenhaller Berge
Steinbachthal
Wimbachthal
Reichenhaller Haus
Reichenhaller
Hochkalter
Watzm. Hocheck
Kilometer

Hallein
Rehenkopf
Kneifel-Sp.
Gaisalpkopf
Loserin
Kehlstein
Unt. Salzwand
Ob. Salzwand
Rauchfang
Hoher Göll
Archenköpfe
Hohes Brett
Jägerkarnz
Jenner
Königssee
Fellenstein
Rabenwand
Schönfeldspitze
Scheibe
Schneibstein
Brennereck
Rotwand-K.
Grasstallhöhe
Ahornbüchsen
Hennenkopf
Ob. Kehl A.
Eckersattel
Ob. Eck A.
Ob. Ahorn A.
Ob. Kehl-A.
Schartenkehl A.
Vd. Vorderbrand
Brand-K.
Hinterbrand
Durreck-K.
Ob. Grund
Mitterbach
Ob. Grund A.
Königsseer A.
Wasserfall A.
Königsb.
Am Ruck
Torrener Joch
Ob. Joch Alpe
Unt. Joch Alpe
Bärenhorn
Bärenloch A.
Bärenloch
Bärenbad
Bärenbad A.
Bärenbad-Alpe
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Bärenbad-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Scharte
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Bärenbad-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Scharte
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Bärenbad-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-Kar-

station. It leads on the left, then on the right bank of the Königssee Ache viâ (2 M.) *Unterstein* (see below) to (3 M.) Königssee.

The Road ($1^1/_4$ hr.; carr., see p. 342), starting from the station, crosses the Ache by the *Adelgunden-Brücke*, then skirts the *Wemholz*. After 20 min. it forks. The branch to the left continues on the same level, that to the right crosses the *Schwöb-Brücke* and leads viâ *Unterstein* (inn), with an estate of Count Arco. The two roads reunite 8 min. from the lake.

The clear, dark-green ****Königs-See** or *St. Bartholomäus-See* (1975 ft.), 5 M. long, $^2/_3$-$1^1/_4$ M. broad, and 630 ft. deep in places, is the gem of the Berchtesgaden district and one of the most beautiful lakes in the Alps. Some of the surrounding mountains, which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6500 ft. in height above the lake. At the N. end lies the village of *Königssee* (Hot. Schiffmeister, R. 2-5 *M;* Grösswang; Altes See-Wirtshaus, plain).

Motor-boats ply 13 times daily to the Sallet-Alp in 50 min. (there and back 2 *M* 60 pf.). — Rowing-boats (preferable; $1^1/_2$ hr. to the Sallet-Alp) are obtained from the 'Schiffmeister'. For 1-4 pers., with two rowers, to St. Bartholomä $4^1/_2$, to the Sallet-Alp $7^1/_2$ *M;* for 5-7 pers., with three rowers, $7^1/_2$ and 12 *M*. Gratuity extra.

To the left as the boat leaves the village, on a promontory, is the *Villa Beust;* in the lake lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk. We pass the *Falkenstein* (on the right), a rock with a cross commemorating the wreck of a boat with a party of pilgrims in 1742. The lake now becomes visible in its entire extent; in the background rise the *Sagereckwand*, the *Grünsee-Tauern*, and the *Funtensee-Tauern* (8460 ft.), and adjoining them on the right the *Schönfeldspitze* (8700 ft.). On the E. bank the *Königsbach* falls over a red cliff (2625 ft.) into the lake. A little farther on, at the deepest part of the lake, a reverberating echo is awakened by a pistol fired in the direction of the *Brentenwand* (50 pf.). In the vicinity, on the E. bank, not far from the Kessel, is a cavern on a level with the water, called the *Kuchler Loch*, from which a streamlet enters the lake. From the *Kessel* (see below), near a promontory on the E. bank, a path ascends to the (10 min.) *Kessel-Fall*. The boat proceeds S.W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green promontory with a chapel and a shooting-lodge (inn; salmon-trout). On the S.W. bank the *Schrainbach* falls into the lake from a rocky gorge. The boat lands at the *Sallet-Alp*, an isthmus formed by a landslide, separating the Königs-See from the (10 min.) Ober-See. Close by is a villa of the Duke of Meiningen.

From the Kessel (see above) a marked bridle-path ascends to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) ***Gotzenalm** (5530 ft.; rfmts. at the *Springelkaser*). Superb view, especially from the *Warteck* (5710 ft.), 10 min. N.W. We return in 2 hrs. to the Kessel, where the boat should be ordered to be in waiting for the return-journey (6-7 hrs. later).

Road from Königssee viâ *Schönau* to *Ilsank* (p. 344), $1^1/_2$ hr.

The lonely ***Ober-See** (2010 ft.), $1^1/_4$ M. long, is enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices. To the left rises the sheer *Tal-*

wand; beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Rötwand* from a height of 1600 ft. Fine view of the Watzmann on the return to the landing-place.

From Berchtesgaden through the Ramsau to Reichenhall, 17 M. (7 hrs.; preferable to the road viâ Hallthurm, p. 341; carr., see p. 342). From the station the road follows the left bank of the Ache to (2 3/4 M.) *Gmundbrücke* (p. 341), where we cross the Bischofswieser Ache and ascend the narrow wooded valley of the *Ramsauer Ache.* - 2 1/2 M. *Ilsank* (1910 ft.; Hot. Watzmann, R. 1-1 1/2 *M*). About 5 min. farther is the *Brunnhaus Ilsank*, with a pumping machine by which the salt-water from the mines is forced up to the *Söldenköpfl*, 1245 ft. higher, whence it is conveyed by pipes to Reichenhall, a distance of 18 1/2 M. The road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache through the gorge of the *Kniepass.* To the left we have a grand view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. On the left is (4 1/2 M.) a finger-post pointing to the Wimbach-Klamm and Jagdschloss.

A path crossing the bridge (restaurant) to the left, and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (1/4 hr.) ***Wimbach-Klamm,** which is about 1/3 M. in length. The bluish-white water forms beautiful falls in its narrow ravine, into which brooks descend on all sides. About 10 min. from the upper end of the ravine a view is disclosed of the romantic *Wimbach-Tal.*

The ascent of the ***Watzmann** (8900 ft.; 6 hrs. from Ilsank to the Hocheck; guide unnecessary) is not difficult. The route leads viâ the (1 hrs.) *Watzmann-Haus* on the *Falzköpfl* (6330 ft.; bed 5 *M*), which may be reached also by a red-marked path from Königssee (p. 343) in 5 1/2 hrs. We go on to the (2 hrs.) *Hocheck* (8705 ft.). Thence to the *Central Peak* (8900 ft., 1/2 hr., for those free from giddiness only; the passage across the arête to the (1 1/4 hr.) *S. Peak* or *Schönfeldspitze* (8900 ft.) is for **experts only, with guide.**

On the road, 12 min. from the finger-post, is the *Hotel Wimbachklamm*, and 8 min. farther on is the *Hotel zum Hochkalter.* Then (1 1/4 hr.; 5 1/2 M.) *Ramsau* (2190 ft.; Oberes Gasthaus). About 1 1/4 hr. farther on the road divides. The Oberweissbach road (left) crosses the Ache and at (3 1/4 hr.) the *Hinterseeklause* reaches the **Hinter-See** (2590 ft.), about 3/4 M. long, where we summon the ferryman by ringing the bell (ferry 10 pf.). About 1/4 hr. farther on are the forester's house of *Hintersee* and the Bavarian custom-house, opposite *Auzinger's Hotel.*

The road goes on hence viâ the (2 hrs.) *Hirschbühel* (3785 ft.; inn), with the Austrian custom-house, and crosses the pass (3760 ft.); it then descends past the **Seisenberg-Klamm* to (2 hrs.) *Oberweissbach* (2110 ft.; Hot. Auvogl), on the road from Lofer to (4 hrs.) *Saalfelden.* Comp. *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The Reichenhall road ascends straight on (right) from the bifurcation, past the small *Tauben-See*, to the (3 1/4 hr.) **Schwarzbachwacht** 2905 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass. About 5 min. farther on is the *Wirtshaus zur Schwarzbachwacht* (plain).

The road then descends into the deep *Schwarzbach-Tal*. After 1 hr. 20 min. we pass the *Jettenberg* pump-house (rfmts.). We cross the Schwarzbach, which forms the fine *Staub-Fall*. The road then skirts the right bank of the Saalach to (1½ hr.) *Reichenhall* (p. 339).

From Berchtesgaden to Salzburg, 17 M., local railway in summer in 1-1½ hr. (2 ℳ 30 or 1 ℳ 25 pf.). — The line descends the left bank of the Ache viâ (1¼ M.) *Bergwerk*, opposite the salt-mine (p. 342). — It then crosses the Ache to (3 M.) *Au* and (4 M.) *Almbachklamm* (restaurant), to the W. of which opens the **Almbach-Klamm*, a picturesque gorge (adm. 30 pf.; to the *Theresienklause* 1¼ hr.). — We cross the Ache twice and reach (6 M.) **Schellenberg** (1570 ft.; Hot. Forelle, Untersberg), the last Bavarian station. Thence to (17 M.) *Salzburg*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

46. From Munich viâ Simbach to Linz.

148 M. Railway in 8-10 hrs. (11 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 80 pf.).

From Munich to (52 M.) *Mühldorf*, see R. 44b. — 60½ M. *Neuötting*. The little town (Hot. zur Post), with 3200 inhab., lies ½ hr. S., on the right bank of the Inn. The Gothic parish-church of St. Nikolaus, begun in 1410 by Hans Stethaimer, was not completed until the 17th century. Steam-tramway from the station through the town to (3 M.) Altötting (p. 338). — The line approaches the Inn; to the left are wooded hills. — 64 M. *Perach*, prettily situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment skirting the river is next traversed. — Near (68½ M.) *Marktl* the mountains recede on the left, and the train quits the Inn, into which the *Salzach* falls 3 M. to the S. — 76½ M. **Simbach** (1130 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Traube; pop. 4300), the last Bavarian station (luggage examined). Branch-line viâ (14½ M.) *Rotthalmünster* (1180 ft.; motor-omn. to Karpfham, see p. 355) to (18 M.) *Kösslarn*.

The Inn is then crossed. — 78½ M. **Braunau am Inn** (1155 ft.; Hot. Post, Fink), an old-fashioned town with 4100 inhabitants. The late-Gothic Stephans-Kirche, begun in 1439 (interior modernized in bad taste), has a tower 260 ft. high. In the Promenaden-Platz, near the Gothic Spital-Kirche, rises a bronze statue (1866), designed by Knoll, of Johann Palm (p. 175), who is buried at Braunau. Local museum. Thence viâ (100½ M.) *Ried* to (148 M.) *Linz*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

47. From Nuremberg to Furth *(Prague)*.

100 M. Railway in 3½-5¾ hrs.; express to (221½ M.) *Prague* in 7 hrs.; Austrian custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 163. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Eger, R. 26). — 2½ M. *Nürnberg-Mögeldorf* (Restaurant zur Ostbahn). About ¼ hr. from

the station is the Schmausenbuck (p. 188). — On the right, beyond (7½ M.) *Röthenbach*, rises the conspicuous *Moritzberg* (1960 ft.; view-tower), ascended by a shady path in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*. — 10½ M. *Lauf*, left bank station (comp. p. 190; Örtel's Restaurant, at the station). — 15½ M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small Schloss. - 17½ M. **Hersbruck**, on the left bank of the Pegnitz. This station is 12 min. from the town, and ½ hr. from the station (p. 190) on the right bank of the Pegnitz, which lies to the N.W. of the town.

We leave the Pegnitz-Tal, which here turns N., and continue E. through a hilly district. — 20 M. **Pommelsbrunn** (1170 ft.; Hot. Schöne Aussicht, at the station, R. 1¼ *M*; Paulus, Vogel), a frequented summer resort, beautifully situated at the N. base of the *Hohbürg* (2035 ft.). — 26½ M. *Etzelwang*. To the N.E. lie *Schloss Rupprechtstein*, now a hotel, and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*.

28 M. *Neukirchen* (1475 ft.; rail. restaurant), on the watershed between the Main and Danube.

A road leads N., passing *Schloss Holnstein*, to the (1 hr.) *Steinbach-Höhle*, with fine stalactites (guide at the entrance).

From Neukirchen to Weiden, 32½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — 12½ M. **Vilseck** (1325 ft.; hotel), an old town on the *Vils*, with an interesting late-Romanesque chapel beneath the keep of the Schloss. — Near (26 M.) *Weiherhammer* we cross the *Haidenaab*. — 32½ M. *Weiden* (p. 229).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (1305 ft.; Hot. Goldene Krone, R. 1-1½ *M*; pop. 5500), with an old Schloss of the Dukes Palatine of Neuburg-Sulzbach, now a penitentiary. — 36 M. *Rosenberg* (1280 ft.), with the blast-furnaces and rolling-mill of the Maxhütte. To the right is the Erzberg, with its iron-mines and blast-furnaces.

41½ M. **Amberg** (1260 ft.; Hot. Pfälzer Hof, Mayerhofer, both at the station; Löwe, Georgen-Str.), a town of 25,200 inhab. on both banks of the *Vils*, with busy factories (small arms, enamelled iron-ware), has a well-preserved wall and moat, and is encircled by fine avenues. The old gates, especially the Nabburger Tor, are picturesque. The Prinzregenten-Str. leads direct from the station to (5 min.) the market-place, to the right in which stands the *Rathaus*, of the late 15th cent., with a balcony of 1552. The small council-chamber has panelling and a wooden ceiling in the Renaissance style. On the S. side of the market-place is the late-Gothic parish-church of *St. Martin*, begun in 1421, with a tower 320 ft. high. Behind the high-altar is the tomb of Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1390). The Georgen-Str. leads W. to (6 min.) the large *Jesuit College*, now occupied by a boys' school, a seminary, and a brewery. On the *Mariahilfberg* (1620 ft.), ½ hr. N. of the station, is a pilgrimage-church commanding an extensive view (inn).

Branch-line S. through the Vils valley to (15 M.) *Schmidmühlen*, viâ (9½ M.) *Ensdorf*, with a Benedictine church containing frescoes and stucco work by the brothers Asam (1714 and a fine sacristy (1743).

46 M. *Hiltersdorf.* On the right lies the *Haidweiher*, a lake 1 M. long. — 55½ M. *Irrenlohe* (rail. restaurant), where we join the Hof line (p. 229). — We cross the *Naab*.

58½ M. **Schwandorf** (p. 229), junction of the line from Hof to Ratisbon (R. 32). — We now traverse woods and pass several large ponds. — 71 M. *Bodenwöhr.*

Branch-line N. to (7 M.) *Neunburg vorm Wald* (1245 ft.; Hot. Post, Posthorn), a pretty summer resort of 2300 inhab. on the *Schwarzach*. The parish-church (15th cent., disfigured later) contains a Crucifixion of the late 15th cent. on the high-altar and a late-Gothic Madonna of ca. 1500 on the N. altar. The St. Jakobs-Kirche is Romanesque (ca. 1100). On the Kalvarienberg is a Mount of Olives (16th cent.).

81 M. *Roding*, 1¼ M. to the S. — We now ascend the valley of the *Regen*.

88 M. **Cham** (1225 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Alte Post, good; Gress), with 4600 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bayrischer Wald (p. 358), is the old capital of the *Chamberich*. It was largely rebuilt after the fires of 1873 and 1877. Several late-Gothic buildings have been preserved, including the Rathaus; adjoining it is the parish-church, with rococo decoration.

Good views from the (20 min.) *Kalvarienberg* and (more extensive) from the (½ hr.) *Luitpold-Höhe* (1675 ft.; view-tower). — The church of *Chammünster*, ½ hr. E. of the town, is a 15th cent. building on early-Gothic foundations. About ¼ hr. farther on is the *Ödenturm*, a relic of the castle of *Chameregg*. Thence we may ascend the *Lamberg* (1975 ft.; view), ½ hr. S.E.; descent to (½ hr.) *Chamerau* (p. 359) or back to (1 hr.) Cham by a red-marked path.

Branch-line N. from Cham to (13½ M.) *Waldmünchen* (1600 ft.; Hot. zur Post), with 2900 inhab., 2 hrs. E. of which (red and blue way-marks) is the Schwarzkoppe (p. 348).

From Cham to *Straubing*, see p. 349; to *Lam*, see p. 359.

We now ascend the deep *Chamb-Tal.* Comp. the Map. p. 359. — 97 M. *Arnschwang* (1275 ft.; Mühlbauer's Bräuhaus), with a ruined water-tower.

To the S.E. rises the finely shaped **Hoher Bogen** (highest point the *Schwarzriegel*, 3515 ft.). We ascend from Arnschwang (way-marks red, white, and red) to the (2 hrs.) *Dienst-Hütte* (2955 ft.; rfmts.; 6 beds), which is reached from Furth (see below; way-marks white, red, and white) in 3 hrs. viâ the *Wutzmühle* (inn), *Grasmannsdorf*, *Grub*, and *Madersdorf*, where we take the forest-road to the left past the *Teufelsbauer*. From the Dienst-Hütte we ascend in ½ hr. to the *Burgstall* (3205 ft.), the W. summit of the Hoher Bogen, which commands a fine survey of the Regen valley and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. From the Dienst-Hütte we proceed viâ the Teufelsbauer (see above) to (50 min.) the hamlet of *Lichteneck*, where we obtain the key of the (¼ hr.) ruin of that name (2320 ft.), the keep of which commands a good view. Descent from the village to (1¾ hr.) *Kötzting* (p. 359). — From the Dienst-Hütte we may descend either S. to (1 hr.) *Watzelsteg* (p. 359), or E. to (1½ hr.; red way-marks) *Neukirchen beim Heiligen Blut* (p. 348); or we may follow the ridge to the (1½ hr.; red way-marks) *Sautrift*, proceed thence viâ *Höllhöhe* to *Kolmstein* (view), and follow the road to (2½ hrs.) *Lam* (p. 359).

100 M. **Furth** (1335 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hotel zum Hohenbogen, at the station, R. 1½-2½ *M*, Post, in the town, R. 1-1½ *M*,

both good; Waschinger, Scherbauer), a town of 6000 inhab. with a ruined castle. On the second Sun. in August the popular festival of the 'Drachenstich' is held here.

Fine views from the *Äpfletkuppe* (Hot. Maximilianshöhe), ¼ hr. N.W. of Furth, and from *Voithenberg* (restaurant), ¾ hr. farther on (white-marked forest-path). — Another marked path (red cross) leads N. from Furth viâ *Böhmisch-Brunnen* to (3 hrs.) the top of the *Schwarzkoppe* (Bohemian *Czerkow*; 3410 ft.), with a view-tower and a shelter-hut of the Bohemian Forest Club. We may descend W. to *Waldmünchen* (p. 347) in 1¾ hr. — From Furth to the Hoher Bogen, see p. 317.

From Furth an omn. runs daily in 4 hrs. to (11½ M.) *Lam* (p. 359). The road leads viâ (3½ M.) *Eschlkam* (1585 ft.; Hot. Neumaier), a prettily situated village, and (8 M.) *Neukirchen beim Heiligen Blut* (1610 ft.; Hot. zur Post), at the N.E. base of the Hoher Bogen, with a pilgrimage-church. From Neukirchen to (1¾ hr.) the *Dienst-Hütte*, see p. 317; to (3 hrs.) the *Osser*, see p. 360.

From Furth to *Prague*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

48. From Ratisbon to Passau.

73½ M. Railway in 1¾-3½ hrs. — Comp. the Map, p. 359.

From Ratisbon to (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 229. — 15½ M. *Sünching*. We cross the *Grosse Laber*. — 19½ M. *Radldorf*, junction for Neufahrn (p. 230). The *Kleine Laber* is crossed.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1070 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. Neumayer; Röhrl. R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf.; wine at Hochgrassl's; Café Lüst), an ancient town of 22,000 inhab. on the right bank of the *Danube*, lies in a broad, fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. Straubing contains numerous houses with crow-stepped gables. Turning to the left from the station and then to the right, we follow the Eisenbahn-Str. and the Steiner-Gasse to the (10 min.) Gothic *Stadt-Turm* (225 ft.), with its four corner-turrets, begun in 1316. Behind, to the N., is the Gothic *Rathaus* (14th cent.). To the right is the Ludwigs-Platz, with baroque and rococo houses and a fountain of 1644; to the left lies the Theresien-Platz, with a similar fountain and a Trinity column erected in 1709. Thence we proceed N. to the *St. Jakobs-Kirche*, a large late-Gothic church with an ambulatory and radiating chapels, begun ca. 1430 by Hans Stethaimer (?) and completed in 1512. It contains a fine carved altar of ca. 1500 and stained glass of 1442 and 1503.

The Fraunhofer-Str., No. 305 in which is the *Historical Museum* (20 pf.), and the Fürsten-Gasse lead N. from the Ludwigs-Platz to the Gothic *Schloss* barracks down to 1906. On the S. side is a relief-portrait of Fraunhofer (b. 1787 in Straubing). The Schloss was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer (p. 196), whose father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, caused her to be condemned to death for witchcraft and thrown into the Danube (1435). The bridge commands a view of the towers of the church of *St. Peter*, 10 min. E.

in the cemetery on the lofty bank of the Danube, a Romanesque basilica (12th cent.; modernized in the interior) on the site of the Roman *Serviodurum*. Adjacent is a mortuary chapel with an 18th cent. 'Dance of Death'. The cemetery contains also the Agnes-Bernauer-Kapelle (1436), with the tombstone of Agnes Bernauer (of later date; her burial-place unknown).

From the Schloss-Platz the Burg-Gasse leads back to the Ludwigs-Platz. To the right in it is the Gothic *Karmeliter-Kirche*, completed in 1430 by Stethaimer; the choir contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397).

From Straubing to Cham, 40 M., railway in $2^3/_4$ hrs. The line leads N.E. across the Danube to (6 M.) *Bogen* (1050 ft.; Hot. Post, Färber), a pleasant village at the foot of the *Bogenberg* (1415 ft.; view), once the seat of the powerful Counts of Bogen, with a Gothic pilgrimage-church. — The line enters the *Bayrischer Wald* (p. 358). — 21 M. **Konzell** (1465 ft.). The village (1935 ft.; Hot. Ettl, Dietl) is picturesquely situated $^3/_4$ hr. N. of the station. Extensive views from the *Gallnerberg* (2295 ft.), $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W., and from the *Zeller Höhe* (2790 ft.), 1 hr. E., whence we may go on viâ *Prackenbach* to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) Viechtach (p. 357). — $23^1/_2$ M. *Streifenau*, with a Schloss of the Counts of Bogen. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Miltach*. Thence to (40 M.) *Cham*, see p. 359.

Branch-line from Straubing S.W. to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Neufahrn* (p. 230).

33 M. *Strasskirchen*, $4^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of which (omn. twice daily) are the mineral baths of *Münchshöfen*. — $37^1/_2$ M. *Stephansposching*. To the N.E. rises the Natternberg (p. 355). — $40^1/_2$ M. **Plattling** (1055 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; Hot. zur Post), an old town of 5100 inhab. on the *Isar*, junction for Mühldorf and Eisenstein (p. 355). The Gothic St. Jakobs-Kirche has a Romanesque nave, a relic of the original church.

The Isar is crossed. — $50^1/_2$ M. *Osterhofen*, with a Premonstratensian church rebuilt ca. 1740 and decorated by the brothers Asam. — $53^1/_2$ M. *Girching*. A little N. are the iodine baths of *Künzing* (Kur-Hotel), the Roman *Quintanis*. — 56 M. *Pleinting*. The line nears the Danube and follows it to Passau. On the left bank is the well-preserved ruin of *Hilgartsberg*.

$59^1/_2$ M. **Vilshofen** (1025 ft.; Hot. Bayrischer Hof, Ochse; pop. 3700), the Roman *Castra Quintana*, lies at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube. Branch-lines S. to (7 M.) *Ortenburg*; S.W. to (8 M.) *Aidenbach* viâ (6 M.) *Aldersbach*, with a Cistercian church in the baroque style, decorated under French influence by the brothers Asam. — 64 M. *Sandbach*. On a rock to the left, farther on, is a recumbent lion erected to the memory of King Maximilian I., the founder of the road, which from here to Passau is at many places hewn in the rock.

70 M. *Heining*. The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. — $73^1{}_2$ M. *Passau* (Austrian and Bavarian custom-house revision; rail. restaurant).

Passau.

Hotels. *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. a; C, 3), Ludwig-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, omn. 60 pf.; *Passauer Wolf* (Pl. h; B, 3), Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 *M* 40 pf., good; *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. d; A, 3), Bahnhof-Str.; *Goldene Sonne* (Pl. e; C, 3), Unterer Sand; *Weisser Hase* (Pl. g; B, 3), *Schwarzer Ochse* (Pl. f; B, 3), R. 1-1½ *M*, both in the Ludwig-Str.

Wine Rooms. *Rathaus-Keller*, at the Rathaus (p. 351), D. 1½ *M*, well spoken of; *Mühlbauer*, Ludwig-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Heiliggeist-Stiftsschenke* (p. 351). — Cafés-Restaurants. *Theater-Restaurant*, Bismarck-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Stadt Wien*, *Café Wittelsbach*, both in the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, 3). — Beer Restaurants. *Mühldorfer*, Schuster-Gasse, near the Residenz-Platz (Pl. D, E, 3); *Stockbauer-Garten* (Pl. E, 2, 3), near the steamer-pier, with view of the Danube; *Pesch-Keller* (Pl. A, 3), *Schmerold Keller*, *Hell-Keller* (Pl. A, 4), all beyond the drill-ground; *Innstadt-Keller* (Pl. E, 4), in the Innstadt.

Post & Telegraph Offices at the station (Pl. A, 3; poste restante) and in the Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 3). — Motor Omnibus from the station thrice daily in 2½ hrs. viâ *Tittling* to (24 M.) *Schönberg* (p. 363; 1 *M* 90 pf.); also thrice daily in 1½ hr. viâ *Hutthurm* to (12 M.) *Büchlberg* (p. 365; 85 pf.).

Baths. *Städtische Badeanstalt* (warm baths), Heilige-Geist-Gasse (Pl. B, C, 3); river-baths in the Danube (Pl. B, 2) and in the Ilz (Pl. F, 2; warmer).

Chief Sights (½ day): Cathedral, Mariahilf Kirche, Rathaus, Oberhaus.

Passau (995 ft.), a Bavarian town and episcopal see with 21,000 inhab., lies mainly on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (315 yds. wide) with the Danube (only 260 yds. wide), which is here joined also on the N. by the *Ilz*. Numerous houses dating from after the fires of 1662 and 1680, on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing appearance. Nearly all the churches were restored between 1840 and 1870. The picturesque situation of Passau and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights will amply repay a short visit.

Passau originated in the Celtic settlement of *Boiodurum*, the site of which is now occupied by the Innstadt (p. 352). Where the cathedral now stands, the Romans erected ca. 250 A.D. a fortified camp, called *Castra Batavia* or *Batavis* after its garrison, the 9th Batavian cohort. The portion of the town-walls known as the 'Römer-Wehr' (Pl. C, 3) is in reality a relic of the mediæval fortifications. The importance of the town increased after the foundation of the bishopric by St. Boniface in 731. Bishop Pilgrim (970-991) is mentioned in the 'Nibelungen-Lied'. The bishops acquired princely rank in 1217. In the middle ages Passau was an important trading place, owing to its situation at the junction of several great trade-routes. The Treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552 between the Emperor Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony, established religious toleration. The bishopric was suppressed in 1803, but restored in 1827.

From the station (Pl. A, 3) the Bahnhof-Str. leads E. to the Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B, 3), and thence, somewhat to the left, to the Neumarkt or Ludwig-Strasse, which, with its continuation the Rindermarkt, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of the Heilige-Geist-Gasse, is the aisleless *Votiv-Kirche* (Pl. B, 3), completed in 1619 and ruined by restoration in the Romanesque style in 1851-61. Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heilig*

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DONAU
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Bahnhofstrasse
Spitalkirche
Pfarrkirche
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Dom
Residenz
Bischöfl. Palais
Rathhaus
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Gymnasium
Studienkirche
Lyceum
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geist-Spital, with a Gothic church (1422), stained glass (1513), and the Heiliggeist-Stiftsschenke (p. 350). — Farther on, on the left side of the Rindermarkt, is the *St. Johannes-Spitalkirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the early 13th cent., rebuilt in 1512, and restored in 1860-64, when numerous tombstones and wood-carvings were brought hither from other churches. To the right, higher up, is the parish-church of *St. Paul* (Pl. C, 2), rebuilt in 1678.

Passing through the Paulus-Bogen, adjoining the church on the left, we ascend the Post-Gasse to the right to the Dom-Platz or Parade-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3), in which stands a statue of *King Max I.* (1824). On the W. side is the old *Kanonikalhof* (now a seminary; Pl. C, 3), where the Treaty of Passau (p. 350) was concluded. The present building dates from 1724. On the E. side rises the —

***Cathedral** (*St. Stephan;* Pl. D, 3), a basilica with aisles, transept, a dome over the crossing, and two W. towers, founded perhaps as early as the 5th cent., and rebuilt early in the 12th cent. and again after a fire in 1181 in the Gothic style. In 1407 the choir, transept, and dome were restored in the late-Gothic style. The whole building was remodelled in a florid baroque style by Carlo Lurago after the fire of 1662, and is now one of the finest 17th cent. churches in Germany. The rich stucco decoration of the interior is by J. B. Carlone (1686). The towers were completed in 1895-7.

On the N. side is the Domhof, with interesting restored chapels and numerous gravestones. The *Kapelle des Missions-Kreuzes* (W. side), with gilded carvings, dates from 1710. The *Dreifaltigkeits-Kapelle* (ca. 1570; W. side) has pointed vaulting; in the centre is the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Kreuzweg Kapelle* (late 14th cent.; E. side) has four slender octagonal pillars, and interesting tombstones of red marble on the walls. The adjacent *Ölberg-Kapelle* or *Sixtus-Kapelle* (1288) contains a marble tomb of Count Henry III. of Ortenburg and his wife Agnes of Bavaria, erected in 1360.

To the E. of the cathedral is the Residenz-Platz (Pl. D, 3), with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* (1906); on the S. side rises the *Bishop's Palace*, a fine baroque edifice of 1730-72, with bronze figures above the two N. portals and a rococo staircase on the right.

A street descends hence to the S. to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 352). To the N.E. the Schrott-Gasse leads to the Rathaus-Platz, with the steamer-pier and the Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3), completed in 1405, restored in the interior after the fire of 1662, and enlarged and provided with a tower (225 ft. high) in 1888-93. On the first floor (entr. Schrott-Gasse) are the *Municipal Museum* (adm. 20 pf.) and the *Council Chambers*, the walls and ceilings of which are painted by F. Wagner (adm. 20 pf.). Below is the Rathaus-Keller (p. 350). — We now proceed E., turning to the right and again E. through the Brau-Gasse into the Jesuiten-Gasse, where stands the *Kirche zum Heiligen Kreuz* (Pl. E, 3), belonging to the old Benedictine nunnery of Niedernburg, now a convent-school. The church is a basilica erected in the second half of the 12th cent. in the transitional style

and subsequently restored. The *Maria Parz Chapel*, on the S. side, contains a miraculous image and the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary and sister of Emperor Henry II. — The promontory at the E. end of the town affords a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery (comp. p. 353).

The iron *Ludwigs-Brücke*, 270 yds. in length, crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt* (Pl. C-E, 4), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war of 1809. On the side of the hill the city-wall is still standing. The aisleless *St. Severins-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4), at the W. end of the Innstadt, dates from the Romanesque period, but was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1476. On the N. side of the church the oratory of St. Severinus, the apostle of the district (d. 488), is shown. Following the Mariahilf-Gasse from the bridge and then ascending to the right, outside the town-gate, by the road leading to the Waldschloss (see below), we reach (¼ hr.) the pilgrimage-church of ***Mariahilf** (1175 ft.; Pl. E, 4), rebuilt in 1662. Both on the way to the church and above it we obtain charming views of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. In the arcaded court are modern Stations of the Cross. The miraculous picture is a copy (ca. 1620) of a Madonna by Cranach the Elder at Innsbruck. On the left of the entrance a flight of 164 steps, with numerous votive tablets, descends to the Innstadt. — In Austrian territory, ½ hr. from the Mariahilf, is the *Hôtel-Pension Waldschloss* (P. 4 *K*), prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The **Stadt-Park** (Pl. A, 2), on the slopes of the left bank of the Danube, 10 min. W. of the Maximilians-Brücke (p. 353), affords pleasant shady walks. On its N. margin stands the episcopal villa of *Freudenhain* (Pl. A, 1; 1790-92), now a convent-school and training-college for teachers. Adjacent is the Restaurant Freudenhain. To the N. of the Stadt-Park, on the road to Ries (beyond Pl. A, 1), is the hamlet of *Plantage* (1175 ft.; garden-restaurant), ½ hr. from the Maximilians-Brücke. Thence to Ries (p. 353), ½ hr.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1340 ft.; Pl. E, 2), built by Bishop Ulrich II. in 1219, enlarged in the 14th cent., and now a military prison, crowns the steep, wooded slope of the *Georgsberg*, on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. It is connected by a rampart and walls with the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F, 2; now private property), on the tongue of land between the Ilz and the Danube. The easiest approach to the Oberhaus is a footpath from the Anger-Str. (Pl. D, E, 2). The road leads from the lower part of the town across the *Prinzregent-Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. E, 2; fine view; 1910-11), turning to the right beyond it. A few paces farther on the *Prinz-Ludwig-Steig* ascends to the left to the fortress, affording fine views. The road continues through a rocky arch and follows

the Ilz to the left, passing the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E, 2), a curious three-storied edifice with groined vaulting, radiating chapels, and no aisles, erected in 1479-84 on the site of a synagogue and restored in 1861. We continue past the bridge over the Ilz (see below), and then ascend to the left to the lower gate of the fortress, and through it to the (¼ hr.) **View Tower* (1400 ft.) on the Katz battery (adm. 50, Sun. 20 pf.), which affords a beautiful view (best in the evening) of the town, the valleys of the Ilz, Danube, and Inn, enclosed by dark wooded heights, and the hills of the Böhmer and Bayrischer Wald to the N. (indicator). A red flag on the fortress indicates that the Alps are visible. The tower contains a *Museum* of objects made in the Bayrischer Wald, a relief-map of the mountains, etc. We retrace our steps from the upper gate of the fortress and after a few paces turn to the left, cross the Oberhauserleite, and descend the stone steps to the (¼ hr.) *Maximilians-Brücke* (Pl. B, C, 2). We either return across it to the town, or turn to the left at the end of the steps and follow the Anger-Str. (partly hewn in the rock) along the left bank of the Danube back to the Prinzregenten-Luitpold-Brücke.

From the upper gate of the fortress we may proceed over the hill, passing the old powder-magazine, to (25 min.) *Ries* (1405 ft.; Hot. Spetzinger; Restaurant Urzinger, with view-tower, 20 pf.), a station of the Schönberg motor-omn. (p. 350). Thence those pressed for time may descend by a marked path to (½ hr.) the Durchbruch (see below) and follow it to Hals and back to Passau (2 hrs. in all). It is preferable to take the footpath (fine views), which descends near the first house of Ries to the right of the road from Oberhaus, to (¼ hr.) **Hals** (965 ft.; Hot. Niedermayer or Hofwirt, good), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, and commanded by a ruin. River-baths and hydropathic *(Bavaria-Bad)*. There is an old pillory by the Rathaus (1614). About 9 min. above the village we cross the Ilz and ascend the left bank by a path provided with seats and guide-posts to the (6 min.) *Durchbruch*, a tunnel 150 yds. long and 13 ft. wide, hewn in the rock in 1827-9, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruin of *Reschenstein*. A footway, protected by a railing, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a barrier, 190 yds. long, to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bayrischer Wald. A foot-bridge crosses from the upper end of the tunnel to the *Triftmeister* (rfmts.). We now follow the right bank to (¼ hr.) *Unter-Ilzmühle* (ferry 3 pf.) and (5 min.) *Ober-Ilzmühle* (inn); then return on the left bank, following a path through the woods high above the Ilz (good views), to (½ hr.) Hals.

Near the mouth of the *Ilz* a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt* (Pl. F, 1, 2), at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. Above it rises the (20 min.) ***Klosterberg** or *Nonnengütl* (Pl. F, 2; visitors generally admitted on application), a small Schloss with a charming view (best from the S. side, outside the parapet) of the confluence of the grey Inn, the pale-green Danube, and the dark-brown Ilz. After receiving the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

From Passau to *Neumarkt an der Rott*, see p. 355; to *Waldkirchen*, *Freyung*, and *Haidmühle* (Bayrischer Wald), see pp. 365-367.

From Passau to Thyrnau, 6 M. The road crosses the Ilz-Brücke and descends along the left bank of the Danube to the (1 hr.) prettily situated *Löwen-Mühle*. Hence it ascends to the left viâ *Nieder-Satzbach* and *Ober-Satzbach* to (2¼ hrs.) **Thyrnau** (1335 ft.; Hot. Abel, Edelfurtner), a finely situated village with an episcopal Schloss of the 18th cent. (now a Cistercian convent). Return viâ *Grubweg*, see below. About 1 hr. S.E. of Thyrnau are the chalybeate baths of *Kellberg* (1475 ft.), with a view. From Kellberg we may walk to the (¾ hr.) station (see below) and take the train back to Passau.

From Passau to Breitenberg, railway in 1½ hr. to (15½ M.) Hauzenberg, and omn. thence in 2½ hrs. — The railway crosses an iron bridge over the Danube. — 3½ M. *Grubweg*. Omn. twice daily in 50 min. to Thyrnau (see above). — 5½ M. *Kellberg* (see above). — 10 M. *Erlau*. Branch-line (partly rack-and-pinion) viâ *Obernzell* to (13 M.) *Weyscheid*. — 13½ M. *Ober-Diendorf*. — 15½ M. **Hauzenberg** (1795 ft.; Hot. Post, Koller), a pleasant village. To Lichtenau (p. 366, 1¾ hr. (yellow way-marks); to Oberfrauenwald (p. 366), 1½ hr. (blue and red way-marks). — The road (omn., see above) passes the *Freuden-See*, with an old Schloss, *Rassreut*, *Krinning* (better route for pedestrians from the Freuden-See viâ *Oberneureuth*), and the finely situated *Sonnen* (2675 ft.; Hot. Post, Andorfer; to Oberfrauenwald, p. 366, 1½ hr.). — 10½ M. **Breitenberg** (2315 ft.; Hot. zur Post, with view). Omn. N.W. to (1¾ hr.) *Neu-Reichenau* (p. 366), and S.E. through the valley of the *Grosse Mühl* to (1½ hr.) *Ulrichsberg* (p. 367) and 2¾ hrs.) *Aigen* (p. 367). — The ***Dreisesselfels** (p. 366) may be ascended from Breitenberg in 3 hrs. The route runs N. as far as (¾ hr.) *Klafferstrass* (2045 ft.); at the bend it ascends to the right viâ *Lackenhäuser* to the (1 hr.) *Rosenberger* (2665 ft.; unpretending inn; to the Dreiecksmark, see p. 367), often visited by Adalbert Stifter (p. 367). A good path (red and green way-marks) ascends thence to the left to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

From Passau to *Linz*, by railway (66 M.) or by steamer (twice daily in summer), see *Baedeker's Austria*.

49. From Rosenheim viâ Mühldorf and Plattling to Eisenstein *(Pilsen)*.

133 M. Railway in 8½-9½ hrs. (17 ℳ, 10 ℳ 30, 4 ℳ 10 pf.). Best views to the left. — This line intersects the *Bayrischer Wald* (R. 50).

Rosenheim, see p. 334. The train soon diverges to the right from the Munich line (R. 43) and runs N. across the plain of the *Inn*. — 10 M. *Rott* (1445 ft.), with a large old Benedictine abbey, founded in 1086, on a hill to the left. The church, a masterpiece of the Bavarian rococo style, was built in 1759 by J. M. Fischer. We cross the valley of the *Attel* by a lofty embankment, passing on the right the old Benedictine abbey of *Attel*, with the tomb of its founder by W. Leeb (1509). We now ascend to the top of a lofty plateau on the left bank of the Inn.

16 M. **Wasserburg** 1575 ft.). A branch-line runs E. in 13 min. to the (2½ M.) town (1400 ft.; Hot. Krone, at the station; Neue Post; pop. 4000), picturesquely situated on a peninsula formed by the Inn. The brick Gothic parish-church, begun in 1410 by Hans Stethaimer, contains numerous tombstones. The old Schloss dates from the early 16th century. The Rathaus contains a hall

with a wooden ceiling of 1564. Several old arcaded houses. Branch-line to Grafing, see p. 334.

The train passes the *Soyener-See* or *Kitz-See* (1540 ft.; left). — 19½ M. *Soyen*. — We skirt the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach* and reach the lofty W. bank of the Inn, which we cross at *Königswart* by a viaduct 160 ft. high. — We next descend on the right bank to (25 M.) *Gars* (1445 ft.). On the lofty left bank of the Inn, ½ hr. from the station, lies the village, with an old Augustine canonry, the church of which was rebuilt by Zuccali in 1661-90. — Beyond (29 M.) *Jettenbach* (1360 ft.), with a Schloss of Count Törring, the river is again crossed. — On the wooded tableland of the *Mühldorfer Hart* lies the station of (32½ M.) *Kraiburg* (1415 ft.). — The train quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and near (38½ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 338) joins the Munich railway.

The train now runs N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, R. 46), and crosses the *Isen*. — Beyond (42 M.) *Rohrbach* (1360 ft.) we cross the watershed between the Inn and *Rott*. — 48 M. **Neumarkt an der Rott** (1465 ft.; rail. restaurant), a quaint village of 1600 inhab., with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.).

From Neumarkt an der Rott to Passau, 60½ M., railway in 4 hrs. — The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. — 12½ M. *Eggenfelden*. — Beyond (21 M.) *Pfarrkirchen* (1230 ft.) we cross the Rott. — 33½ M. *Karpfham*. Motor-omn. to (4½ M.) *Rotthalmünster* (p. 345). — 39 M. *Pocking* (1055 ft.), in the broad valley of the Inn. — 48½ M. *Bad Höhenstadt* (1085 ft.; Kurhaus), with sulphur-baths and hydropathic. — 60½ M. *Passau* (p. 350).

From Neumarkt to *Landshut*, see p. 232.

Leaving the Rott-Tal 2 M. beyond Neumarkt, the train runs N. through a hilly district to (54½ M.) *Gangkofen* (1470 ft.), on the *Bina*. — At (58½ M.) *Trennbach* (1580 ft.) we cross the watershed between the Rott and *Vils* and descend in a wide curve to the Vils-Tal. — 64 M. *Frontenhausen* (1340 ft.). The village lies 1¼ M. to the W. (omn. five times daily). We cross the Vils, ascend the opposite slope, cross the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reach the watershed between the Vils and *Isar*. — Beyond (72½ M.) *Mamming* (1210 ft.) we cross the Isar and skirt the left bank. — 75 M. *Pilsting* (1125 ft.; p. 232).

77½ M. **Landau an der Isar** (1110 ft.; rail. restaurant). The town, with 3400 inhab., lies 20 min. S., on the right bank of the Isar. Branch-line viâ (3 M.) *Landau-Stadt* to (15½ M.) *Arnstorf*. To Landshut (Munich), see p. 232. — Beyond Landau the train enters the broad plain of the Danube. Fine view of the foot-hills of the Bayrischer Wald, with the distant Arber (p. 361).

88 M. **Plattling**, junction for the Ratisbon and Passau line (p. 349). Comp. the Map, p. 359. — We next pass the *Natternberg*, with a castle-ruin (1265 ft.; 1 hr. from Deggendorf), on the left, and

cross the Danube by a bridge 440 yds. long. — 90½ M. *Pankofen* (1045 ft.). On the left is the sanatorium of *Mainkofen*.

94½ M. **Deggendorf** (1065 ft.; Hot. Drei Mohren, R. 1 ℳ 20-2 ℳ 50, B. 80 pf., D. 1 ℳ 60, omn. 50 pf.; Schwarzer Adler), a pleasant old town of 7500 inhab., with a late-Gothic Rathaus (1535). In the lower Stadt-Platz is the Grab-Kirche or Gnaden-Kirche, a pilgrimage-church of 1337, much frequented about Michaelmas; farther S. stands the handsome parish-church (1655). About 10 min. N. rises the *Gaisberg*, with the Pension and Restaurant Wittelsbach (view).

The *Geiersberg* (1245 ft.), ¼ hr. to the E., with a pilgrimage-church and shady grounds, commands a fine view of the Danube valley; that from the *Kanzel* (2320 ft.), 1½ hr. E., is more extensive. — The *Ulrichsberg* (see below) rises 1½ hr. N. of Deggendorf. A path (yellow way-marks) leads thence N.E. in 2 hrs. to the *Geisriegel* (3445 ft.; views). Descent viâ *Loderhart* to (2 hrs.) *Gotteszell* (see below; blue way-marks). — Pleasant excursion from Deggendorf to the *Rusel* (2555 ft.), a beautifully situated inn, either by a pretty road through the *Höllbach-Tal* (3 hrs.), or by a marked path viâ the (1½ hr.) *Kanzel* and the (1½ hr.) *Hausstein* (3010 ft.), ¼ hr. from the Rusel, and commanding a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps. The road goes on through the valley of the *Ohe* viâ *Hochbruck* (2065 ft.; plain inn), or (short of Hochbruck) to the left viâ *Bischofsmais* (p. 357), to (3 hrs.) *Regen* (p. 357).

Local railway from Deggendorf to (3 M.) **Metten** (1050 ft.; Hot. Post, Grabmaier), with an old Benedictine abbey, the church of which, rebuilt in 1720-29, contains an altar-piece by C.D. Asam. *Schloss Egg* (1245 ft.), the seat of Count Hohenthal (12th cent.), ¾ hr. N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Voltz (no adm.). We may return viâ (½ hr.) *Berg* (1425 ft.; good inn) and the ancient little church of *Uttobrunn* (restored in 1911; a little to the right) to (1 hr.) Deggendorf.

Branch-line under construction from Deggendorf viâ Hengersberg to *Kalteneck* (p. 365).

The railway enters the Bayrischer Wald, ascends the W. slope of the *Kohlbach-Tal*, and crosses the valley in a wide curve by a lofty embankment. — We then ascend S. to (100½ M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1390 ft.), ½ hr. above which is the hill of that name (2085 ft.; inn), with a pilgrimage-church and a fine view. Thence to the Geisriegel, see above. — The train then describes a wide curve round the *Kühberg* (to the right a magnificent view of the Danube plain, bounded by the Alps), passes through a curved tunnel, and ascends the *Graflinger Tal* along the slope of the Ulrichsberg. — Then through another tunnel to (108½ M.) **Gotteszell** (1810 ft.; rail. restaurant). The village (Bräuhaus), with a Cistercian abbey, lies ¼ hr. W., in the *Teisnach-Tal*.

Interesting excursion from Gotteszell viâ *Achslach* (road; 2¾ hrs.), or (better; 3¼ hrs.) viâ the *Hotel Vogelsang* (3340 ft.) and the *Regensburger Stein* (3115 ft.; view), to the *Hirschenstein* (3580 ft.), with a view-tower (extensive view). About ¼ hr. N. of the summit is the forester's house of *Ödwies* (good quarters, 5 beds). About 1½ hr. farther N.W., picturesquely situated on the *Predigtstuhl* (3360 ft.), lies the village of *Englmar* (2610 ft.; Hot. Echinger). Hence to *Viechtach*, see p. 357.

Over the *Geisriegel* to *Deggendorf*, see above.

From Gotteszell to Viechtach, 15½ M., local railway in 1¼ hr. — The line runs through the *Teisnach-Tal* viâ the (2½ M.) beautifully situated

village of *Ruhmannsfelden* (1645 ft.) and (4½ M.) *Patersdorf* to (6 M.) *Teisnach* (1470 ft.; Bräuhaus), at the confluence of the Teisnach with the *Schwarzer Regen*. Omn. thence in 2 hrs. to (6 M.) *Bodenmais* (p. 362). — The train now follows the valley of the Regen, passing (8 M.) *Böbrach*, (9½ M.) *Gumpenried*, and (11 M.) *Schönau*. — 15½ M. **Viechtach** (1350 ft.; Hot. Neue Post; Schmaus, R. 1 *M* 30-2 *M*; Gruber), a pleasant village with 2300 inhabitants. View from the *Pfahl-Kirche* (1675 ft.), built in 1626, ¾ hr. S. Attractive excursion (blue way-marks) from Viechtach E. viâ *Blossersberg* and *Bärndorf* to the (1½ hr.) *Neunussberg* (2313 ft.; inn), with a fine view from the ruined tower. — From Viechtach we may walk S. to (1 hr.) *Kollnburg* (2150 ft.; Bräuhaus), with a picturesque ruined castle, now used as a church. Thence we may follow a marked path through the woods, passing *Markbuchen* (2880 ft.; inn; ½ hr. above lies Englmar, p. 356), to (2½ hrs.) the forester's house of *Ödwies* and the *Hirschenstein* (p. 356). — A road leads N. from Viechtach viâ *Pirka* and *Wettzell* to (8½ M.) *Kötzting* (p. 359; omn. daily in 2 hrs.). — From Viechtach W. viâ the Zeller Höhe to *Konzell*, see p. 349.

113 M. *Triefenried* (2025 ft.). The line skirts the wooded slope of the *Teufelstisch* (see below), crosses the *Ohe* by a bridge (160 ft. high; comp. below), and descends on the left bank of the *Schwarzer Regen*. — 118 M. **Regen** (1800 ft.). The village (Hot. Neue Post, Liebl; Bräuhaus, R. 1-1½ *M*), with 2800 inhab., lies on the opposite bank.

From Regen the 'Rittersteig' (blue way-marks) leads S. to (1 hr.) the ruined castle of *Weissenstein*, on the highest point of the *Pfahl* (2485 ft.), with a restored W. tower (20 pf.) commanding a fine view; the lower part of the castle is now the Hotel Vogel (plain but good). — The *Pfahl* is a broad seam of quartz running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 90 M.; it may be conveniently examined in the railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe (see above).

About 1¾ hr. S.W. of Regen (omn. in 2¼ hrs.) is the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2245 ft.; Hot. zur Post). Attractive excursions thence W. to (1 hr.) *Ober-Breitenau*, N.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.), N.E. to (2 hrs.) *Weissenstein* (see above), and S. to the (1½ hr.) *Rusel* (p. 356).

Omn. from Regen in 2¼ hrs. N. to (8 M.) *Bodenmais* (p. 362).

We cross the Regen, recross it near *Schweinhütt* (above to the right), and regain the right bank near Zwiesel.

124½ M. **Zwiesel** (p. 362). Line to Grafenau, see p. 363.

Above Zwiesel the train again crosses the Regen. — 128 M. *Ludwigsthal* (2075 ft.), with glass-works. To the Zwiesler Waldhaus and the Grosser Falkenstein, see p. 361; to the Arber, see p. 363. — The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia (glimpses to the left of the Arber, p. 361), and passes many glass-works and smelting-houses.

133 M. **Eisenstein** (2375 ft.; **rail.** restaurant, with rooms), the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station (luggage examined).

Immediately W. of the station lies the frontier-settlement of *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (Hot. Oberst, with garden, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 40 pf.; Botschafter, R. 1-2 *M*), while ¼ hr. N.W. is the village of that name (2625 ft.; Bräuhaus), also known as 'Bayrisch-Häusel'. Thence the high-road leads across the Bohemian border

and past the glass-works of *Elisental* to (40 min.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 360).

Excursions from Bayrisch-Eisenstein. To the *Ludwigs-Höhe* belvedere), 1/4 hr. E., and thence by footpaths along the slopes of the *Hochberg* (3085 ft.); to the *Grosse Tanne* (p. 361), 1/2 hr. N.E.; to the *Schwellhäusl* (2215 ft.; rfmts.), 1 hr. S.; viâ the saddle between the Hochberg and Drahberg to the *Zwiesler Waldhaus*, see p. 361; to the *Grosser Arber-See* and the *Arber*, see p. 361; viâ the *Scheiben-Sattel* or the *Brennes-Sattel* to *Lohberg*, see p. 359; viâ the *Seewand* or the *Teufels-See* to the *Schwarzer See* and the *Osser*, see p. 360.

From Bayrisch-Eisenstein to Pilsen, 69 1/2 M., Austrian state railway in 3 hrs. — We cross the Regen and skirt the village of (3 1/2 M.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 360), the station for which lies 10 min. N. — 7 M. *Spitzberg* (2735 ft.), at the S. end of the *Spitzberg Tunnel* (1 M. long), the starting-point for the Schwarzer See (p. 360). — 14 1/2 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2410 ft.; Hot. Peller), at the E. base of the (3 hrs.) Osser (p. 360). To Lambach (p. 359), 2 hrs. — 30 1/2 M. *Neuern*. — 35 M. *Janowitz*. — 40 M. *Klattau*. — 69 1/2 M. *Pilsen*. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

50. The Bayrischer Wald and the Adjoining Part of the Böhmer-Wald.

The **Bayrischer Wald**, or *Bavarian Forest*, is the S.W. portion of the extensive *Böhmerwald-Gebirge* and includes the highest peaks in the range (Arber 4780 ft., Rachel 4765 ft.). Nearly half of this mountain-region, which is over 1900 sq. M. in area and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau on the S., is covered with pine and beech forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (Rachel, Falkenstein, etc.), is still in a primæval condition. The geological formation of the Bayrischer Wald consists of granite, gneiss, and mica-slate, intersected by the *Pfahl* (p. 357), a broad seam of quartz. — The timber-trade and cattle-breeding are the chief resources of the inhabitants, but quarrying and the manufacture of wooden objects are also important industries. The roads are frequently flanked with 'Totenbretter', memorial tablets with inscriptions and paintings.

The Paths are good almost without exception; the Inns, though unpretentious, are generally clean (average charges: R. 1-1 1/2, D. 1 1/2-2 ℳ, board 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3 ℳ). — *Böhmisch-Eisenstein*, *Bayrisch-Eisenstein*, *Lambach*, *Rabenstein*, *Bodenmais*, *Spiegelau*, *Klingenbrunn*, *St. Oswald*, *Mauth*, etc., are frequented as summer resorts. The Bayrischer Wald-Verein is employed in opening up the mountains.

Plan of Tour. The forest is conveniently approached by the railway. The following tour touches at the chief stations and may be begun from any one of them. 1st Day. From *Lam* (p. 359) or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* see above ascend the *Osser* (2 1/4-3 hrs. and go on to the *Schwarzer See* (2 3/4 hrs.) and *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* 2 1/2 hrs. — 2nd Day. *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* 3/4 hr., *Arber See* 1 1/2 hr., *Grosser Arber* 1 1/2-2 hrs., *Bodenmais* 2 1/4 hrs. — 3rd Day. *Rabenstein* 3 hrs., *Regenhütte* 1 hr., *Ludwigsthal* 1/2 hr., *Zwiesler Waldhaus* 1 hr. — 4th Day. *Grosser Falkenstein* 2 hrs., *Scheuereck* 2 hrs., *Zwiesel* 2 hrs.; thence by train to *Klingenbrunn* or *Spiegelau* (p. 363; engage rooms beforehand). — 5th Day. *Rachel* 3 1/4 or 3 3/4 hrs., *Rachel-See* 3/4 hr., *Dienst-Hütte* 3/4 hr., *Waldhäuser* 1 1/2 hr. — 6th Day. *Lusen* 2 hrs.; via (3 1/4 hrs.) *Mauth* or 2 1/2 hrs. *Buchwald* to (3 1/2 or 3 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. — 7th Day. *Eleonorenhain* 1 1/2 hr., to the *Lucken Urwald* and back 3 hrs.; then by train or on foot viâ *Böhmisch Röhren* to *Neutal* 3 hrs. — 8th Day. *Hirschbergen*

Tafelberge
Elendbuchl
Eleonorenhain
Schillerg.
Röhrenberg
Schlossbg.
Finsterau
Alzenbg.
Leopoldsreut
Herzogsreut
Dreisessel
Hochwald
Tusset
Hauzenberg
Thyrnau
Hals
PASSAU
Ilzing
Grafenau
Freyung
Waldkirchen
Schönberg
Perlesreut
Eberhartsreut
Kirchberg
Hutthurm
Neukirchen
Haag
Buchberg
Hohenau
Lusen
Gr. Spitzberg
Lohstattriegel
Steinberg
Kirchel
Hirschenstein
Breitenberg
Wallfahrtskirche
Donau
Inn

1½ hr., *Blöckenstein-See* 2 hrs., *Dreiecksmark* and *Dreiesselfels* 2 hrs.; descent to *Frauenberg* or *Neu-Reichenau* 1¼ or 2 hrs., and by train to *Passau*. — The finest points are in the environs of *Eisenstein*.

I. Western Portion: Osser, Böhmisch-Eisenstein, Arber.

The *Hoher Bogen* and the environs of *Cham* and *Furth* are described on pp. 347, 348. For the environs of *Regen*, *Viechtach*, *Gotteszell*, and *Deggendorf*, see pp. 356, 357.

From Cham to Lam, 25 M., branch-line in 2¼ hrs.

Cham, see p. 347. The line ascends the winding valley of the *Regen*. — 3½ M. *Runding* (1225 ft.).

Pleasant excursion (blue way-marks) viâ the (¾ hr.) ruin of Runding (1770 ft.) to the (1¼ hr.) *Haidstein* (2440 ft.; inn), with a pilgrimage-church and the ruins of a castle. Descent viâ the (1¼ hr.) village of *Ried*, with a lime-tree 50 ft. in circumference, to (¾ hr.) *Kötzting* (see below).

5½ M. *Chamerau*. To the Lamberg, see p. 347. — 9½ M. *Miltach* (p. 349). — Above (11 M.) *Blaibach* is the confluence of the *Weisser Regen* and *Schwarzer Regen*. We follow the valley of the former.

13½ M. **Kötzting** (1295 ft.; Hot. Post, Lemberger, Decker, Amberger), an industrial village at the foot of the steep Keitersberg.

Excursions. To the *Ludwigs-Turm* (1635 ft.; restaurant and view), ¼ hr. S. — Ascent of the *Keitersberg* (culminating in the *Kreuzfelsen*, 3280 ft.) in 2¼ hrs., viâ *Reitenberg* (inn) and the *Heigl-Höhle;* fine view from the summit (thence to the *Arber*, 8 hrs., see p. 362). — Ascent of the *Hoher Bogen*, see p. 347; over the *Haidstein* to *Runding*, see above. — From Kötzting roads lead S. to *Viechtach* (see p. 357) and S.E. to (15½ M.) *Bodenmais* (p. 362; omn. daily in 4½ hrs.).

15 M. *Zellerthal*. — 18 M. *Watzelsteg*. To the (1½ hr.) Hoher Bogen, see p. 347. — 20 M. *Hohenwarth*. — 23 M. *Arrach*. To Eck, see p. 362.

25 M. **Lam** (station 1710 ft., church 1885 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1-1½ *M;* Stöberl, Brandl), prettily situated on the Weisser Regen, the valley of which ('Lamer Winkel') is closed on the W. by the Hoher Bogen (p. 347). About ½ hr. N.E. lies the pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf* (2680 ft.), built in 1752.

Lambach (2345 ft.; Hot. Ascherl, R. 1 *M*), a small village with glass-works, situated in the forest ¾ hr. N. (omn.), is well adapted for a long stay. To the *Osser* (p. 360), 1¾ hr. (yellow way-marks); to *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 358), 2 hrs.

From Lam to *Scharreben* (p. 362), 3 hrs.; red way-marks. — From Lam viâ *Neukirchen beim Heiligen Blut* to *Furth*, see p. 348.

The village of **Lohberg** (2135 ft.; Hot. Bräuhaus), 1½ hr. S.E. of Lam (early omn. in 1¼ hr.), is a good centre for excursions.

Excursions. Ascent of the *Osser* (p. 360), 2 hrs., blue way-marks; viâ the *Sesselplatz* (3695 ft.) to the *Schwarzer See* (p. 360), 3 hrs., brown way-marks; viâ the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 361; white way-marks) or the *Scheiben-Sattel* (green way-marks) to *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (p. 357), 3 or 3½ hrs.; viâ (½ hr.) *Sommerau* (2200 ft.; two inns) and the *Brennes-Sattel* (p. 361) to the *Arber* (p. 361), 3½ hrs.; viâ the *Reischfleck-Sattel* to *Scharreben* (p. 362), 2½ hrs. (red way-marks).

From Lam or from Lohberg viâ the Osser to Eisenstein, 8 hrs., very attractive. Paths, steep at places (from Lam viâ Mariahilf, p. 359, with yellow and red way-marks; from Lohberg with blue way-marks), ascend in 2 hrs. to the *Osser-Sattel*. Thence the *Kleiner* or *Bayrischer Osser* (4175 ft.; good view of the Arber chain and the Regen-Tal), on the left, may be ascended in 20 min., and the ***Grosser** or **Böhmischer Osser** (4240 ft.), on the right, in 10 min. The latter (numerous garnets; inn in summer, with 8 beds at 1 *M*) commands an superb panorama. From the Osser we descend E. to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 358), or N.W. viâ *Rittsteig* to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Neukirchen beim Heiligen Blut* (p. 348; white and blue way-marks). — From the saddle we follow a bridle-path (direction-boards) E. to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.; rfmts.), and thence proceed through the forest either direct to the *Seewand* (see below) or (preferable) to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) ***Schwarzer** or **Bistritzer See** (3305 ft.; rowing-boats; echo), a lonely lake 90 acres in area and 140 ft. deep, situated amidst grand scenery at the foot of the Seewand. Rfmts. in summer, but no beds.

We may now either ascend on the N.W. bank of the lake to the (1 hr.) *Seewand* (4405 ft.; fine view), and thence descend to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (see below), or we may follow the *Fichelbach-Tal* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (p. 357). — Or we may ascend (preferable) from the outlet of the Schwarzer See to the saddle between the Seewand and Spitzberg (3805 ft.; watershed between the Elbe and Danube); thence we skirt the (1 hr.) gloomy, low-lying *Teufels-See* (3380 ft.; 57 acres in area, 110 ft. deep), leaving on the left the *Girglhof* (R. 1 *K* 20 *h*), and descend either to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (see below) or viâ Elisental (p. 358) to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) frontier-station (p. 357). — The path to the left at the outlet of the Schwarzer See leads to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Hammern-Eisenstrass* station (p. 358); the road to the right crosses the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Spitzberg-Sattel* (3280 ft.; *Hôt.-Pens. Rixi, R. 2-4, board 4-6 *K*; beautiful view) to the ($^1/_4$ hr.; omn. 60 *h*) station of *Spitzberg* (p. 358), $^1/_4$ hr. by rail from the frontier-station.

Railway from Plattling to Böhmisch-Eisenstein, see R. 49.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein. — Hotels. *Seidl zum Osser*, with two dépendances and garden, R. 1 *K* 20-1 *K* 60 *h*; *Fürstenhof*; *Kalhofer*; *Post*; *Arber*; *Böhmerwald*; *Kuffner*, $^1/_4$ hr. N.; *Waldheimat Hydropathic*, $^1/_4$ hr. S. of the village. Lodgings in abundance. — Carriage (two horses) to the Grosser Arber-See (p. 361) 12 *K*, to the Schwarzer See (see above) 8 *K*.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein (2540 ft.), a village with 3600 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Regen* and the *Eisenbach*, with a fine view of the Arber, is frequented in summer and for winter-sports also.

Excursions. To the *Hüttenberg* or *Kalvarienberg*, $^1/_2$ hr. N., with

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Klattau
Stierberg
Lambach
Jägerhäusel
Schmeltz
Marienhütt
Himmelreich
Buchet
Osser
Osserhtt.
Gütelplatz
Sesselplatz
Schüllerhütte
Schödlhof
Eisenstrass
Karlsh.
Seeförster
Klammerloch
Lam
Thürnstein
Silbersbach
Eggersberg
Schwarzer See
Zwergecke
Spitz-Bg
Seewand
Lohberg
Lohbergerhütte
Ob. Haidebg
Teufelsst.
Waldecke
Hint. Schwarzenbach
Zacker M.
Sommerau
Scheibe
Orgelhof
Eben
Schneiderbg
Zwengerlinde
Riegel
Reinthal
Haidlhof
Schwarzeck
1230
Hörnle
1029
Moosh.
Brennes Hof
Heinrichsgrund
Eisenstein
Reischfleck
Neustatt
1232
Spitzbg
1053
Ob. Thürnhof
Bay. Eisenstein
Enzian
1287
Kl. Arbersee
Hochstein
1226
Teufelsh.
Neuhaus
Steinhütte
Schobereck
Kl. Arber
1339
Gr. Arber
1456
Drah Bg
Arberhütte
Rochberg
Schönbach
Ober Riedl
Gr. Arber
Seebachhütte
Schmalzbach
Unt.
Breitstein
871
Hochfall
Stein
Seebachschacht
Haberbühl
Lohwies
Ob.
Unt.
Hochzell Bg
1207
Sitzberg
Kühberg
Mais
Auf d. Platte
879
Moosh.
Bodenmais
Regenhütte
Sternknockel
Hottinghamm
Schachtenbach
Emahlenriegel
1022
Bischofshaub
Bergwerk
Rollstein
Ludwigsth.
Glashütten
Silberberg
Quarzbruch
Althütte
Harlachberg Sp.
918
Harlachberg
Hühnerkobel
943
Rabenstein
Kronberg
983
Brandten
Klautzen
Elzendorf
Obergrauer Michael
Waldmann
Theresienth.
Zwiesel
Kötzting
Bhf. Bodenmais
1 km

a fine panorama (still more extensive from the *Panzer*, 3780 ft., 1½ hr. farther on). — To the *Riegelbach-Schlucht*, ½ hr. E. — To *Schloss Deffernik*, ½ hr. S., and the *Grosse Tanne* (a fir 160 ft. high and 16 ft. in circumference), returning to (½ hr.) the frontier-station (p. 357). — By railway to *Spitzberg* or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* station (p. 358), and thence back viâ the *Schwarzer See* and *Teufels-See* (p. 360), 3½-4 hrs.; or from Hammern-Eisenstrass up the *Osser* (p. 360), 3 hrs. — Viâ the *Seewand* or *Teufels-See* to the *Schwarzer See* and *Osser* (p. 360), 6 hrs. — Direct to *Lohberg* (p. 359), 3-3½ hrs.

To the S. a road leads viâ the village of *Deffernik* and (50 min.) *Ferdinandsthal* to the (40 min.) **Zwiesler Waldhaus** (2285 ft.; inn, R. 1-1¼, D. 1 *M* 40 pf., P. 4-4½ *M*). About 5 min. beyond the inn is the *Ludwigs-Tanne*, a fir 170 ft. high and 19 ft. in circumference. From the Waldhaus a path (red way-marks) ascends to the (2 hrs.) **Grosser Falkenstein** (4315 ft.; attractive view). The descent is made on the S.E. side by a steep path (green way-marks) through the *Höllbachgspreng* to the (1¼ hr.) *Höllbachschwelle* and (¾ hr.) *Dienst-Hütte Scheuereck* (rfmts.; no beds). Thence we may proceed to (1½ hr.) *Ludwigsthal* (p. 357) or viâ *Lindberg* to (2 hrs.) *Zwiesel* (p. 362). To those who wish to return to the Waldhaus the descent (1¼ hr.; red way-marks) viâ the *Kleiner Falkenstein* (3965 ft.) is recommended. — From the Waldhaus we may either return to a (4 min.) forester's house and thence proceed to the left (N.W.) through fine woods viâ the saddle between the Hochberg and Drahberg to the (1¼ hr.) frontier-station (p. 357), or we may walk S. to (1 hr.) *Ludwigsthal* station (p. 357).

From the Frontier Station (p. 357) to the Grosser Arber, 3-3½ hrs., two attractive routes. (1) We follow the Zwiesel road for ¼ hr., then turn to the right viâ the *Arber-Hütte* (inn, bed 1 *M*) to the (1¼ hr.) **Grosser Arber-See* (3065 ft.), with a good inn (bed 1 *M* 20 pf.) and rowing-boats (50 pf. for ½ hr.; triple echo). The lake, 64 acres in area and 110 ft. deep (a walk round takes 1 hr.), is picturesquely situated in the forest and dominated by the Grosser Arber. There is a road also to the lake (carr., see p. 360). From the lake to Zwiesel, see p. 363; to Schöneben, see p. 362. From the N. bank of the lake we ascend to the summit of the Arber in 1½ hr. The path ascending along the Geigenbach from the S. bank is preferable, but ½ hr. longer. — (2) We follow a fine forest-road viâ Bayrisch-Häusel (p. 357) to the (1½ hr.) *Brennes-Sattel* (3380 ft.; views; inn, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.; to Lohberg, p. 359, 2 hrs.) and to the (1¼ hr.) summit.

From the **Grosser Arber** (4780 ft.), the 'king of the forest', a superb view is obtained: E. of a great part of Bohemia; N.W. as far as the Fichtel-Gebirge and Erz-Gebirge; S., in clear weather, the Alps; on the E., far below, lies the sombre Grosser Arber-See. Panorama by Pascher (1 *M*). A walk round the plateau takes 1 hr. On the top stands a chapel built in 1816; 10 min. below it is the

Arber-Schutzhaus (4595 ft.; inn in summer, with 17 beds at $1^1/_2$ *M* and 15 mattresses at 1 *M*, clean).

From the Arber to *Lohberg*, see p. 359. — From the Arber a fatiguing marked path leads viâ the ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) forester's hut of *Scharreben* (3280 ft.; rfmts. and quarters for 4 pers.; to Lohberg and Lam, see p. 359; to Bodenmais, see below), *Eck* (2 hrs.; 3165 ft.; inn, with quarters for 6 pers.; to Arrach, p. 359, 1 hr.), the *Riedelstein* (3720 ft.), and the *Kreuzfelsen* (Keitersberg; p. 359) to ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Reitenberg* and (1 hr.) *Kötzting* (9 hrs. in all; p. 359).

Descent viâ Bodenmais to Zwiesel, 6 hrs., attractive. The path leads through the *Riesloch*, a ravine with small waterfalls. About $^1/_4$ hr. from the upper end are the *Rechensöldenfelsen*, with a view of the valley and Bodenmais. We next reach ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) **Bodenmais** (2270 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2, B. $^1/_2$, P. 4 *M*; Bräuhaus), a village of 1600 inhab., pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite rises the reddish *Silberberg*, with an indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3135 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr.; to Schöneben, see below). The old silver-mines now yield magnetic pyrites.

Omn. from Bodenmais daily in $2^1/_2$ hrs. viâ *Langdorf* to *Zwiesel* (see below; $9^1/_2$ M. to the S.E.). Omn. to *Regen*, see p. 357; to *Teisnach*, see p. 357; to *Kötzting*, see p. 359. — A forest-road leads N.W. from Bodenmais viâ the *Schönbacher-Hütte* to *Scharreben* (see above) in 3 hrs. (yellow way-marks).

We next reach (1 hr.) *Schöneben* (3060 ft.), where paths diverge to the right to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Bischofshaube (see above) and to the left to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Grosser Arber-See (p. 361; blue and white way-marks). We then pass a (1 hr.) quartz-quarry with a small subterranean lake (at the entrance, beautiful rose-coloured quartz and other rare minerals), near which is the *Hennerkobel* (3115 ft.). In 1 hr. more we reach the village of *Rabenstein* (2220 ft.; Hot. Waldschlössl, Linde, Hochwald). To Regenhütte (p. 363), 1 hr. From Rabenstein a shadeless road leads to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Zwiesel* (see below; omn. twice daily).

II. Eastern Portion: Rachel, Lusen, Dreisessel.

Railway from Ratisbon or Passau to Plattling, see R. 48; from Plattling to Zwiesel, see pp. 355-357; from Passau to Haidmühle, see p. 365.

Zwiesel (station 1900 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-2 *M*, Deutscher Rhein, R. 80 pf.-$2^1/_2$ *M*, both good, Brauerei Pfeffer, Röck, with wine-room, all four in the market-place; Bayrischer Wald, Bahnhof-Str.), with a station (10 min.; omn. 40 pf.) on the railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein (p. 357), is a clean village of 4000 inhab., with a school of glass-making. It lies in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleiner* and *Grosser Regen*, which unite to form the *Schwarzer Regen*, and is a favourite resort for winter-sports. Near it are glass-works and saw-mills. — The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, $^1/_2$ hr. S.W., affords a panorama.

From Zwiesel viâ *Bodenmais* to the *Arber*, see p. 362. — The Arber is more easily reached from Zwiesel viâ *Ludwigsthal* (station, see p. 357). We follow the shady *Prinzensteig* past (40 min.) *Regenhütte* (2145 ft.; Hot. Bauer, bed 1 *M*), with a bottle-glass factory, then through beautiful woods (passing the *Luitpold-Tanne*, a fir 185 ft. high) to the (1¼ hr.) *Grosser Arber-See*. Thence to the (1½ hr.) summit, see p. 361. — An equally attractive route leads from Zwiesel viâ (¾ hr.) *Rabenstein* and (1 hr.) *Regenhütte* (see p. 362).

From Zwiesel to Grafenau, 20 M., branch-line in 1½-2 hrs. (best views to the left). — The line describes a wide curve round the town and follows at first the Kleiner Regen. — 4½ M. *Zwieselau* (1945 ft.). — 5½ M. *Frauenau* (2020 ft.), station for *Unter-Frauenau* (2120 ft.; Hot. Schinabeck, plain) and for *Ober-Frauenau* (2360 ft.), ½ hr. N.E., with an imposing Schloss (bridle-path to the Rachel, see p. 364).

Farther on we ascend the narrow wooded valley of the *Flanitz*. — 10 M. *Klingenbrunn* (2480 ft.). Ascent of the Rachel, see below. The village (2695 ft.; Hot. Ludwigstein, R. 1 *M* 20 pf.-1½, P. 3½-4½ *M*; Stangl) lies ¾ hr. S. About ¼ hr. W. of the village is the *Ludwigstein* (2960 ft.; view); ¾ hr. E. lies Spiegelau station (see below).

We now descend into the valley of the *Grosse Ohe*. On the left rises the Rachel. — 12½ M. **Spiegelau** (2215 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1-1½ *M*; Stangl), a summer resort.

Ascent of the *Rachel*, see below; E. to the *Waldhäuser* (p. 364), 2½ hrs.; S.E. viâ *Reichenberg* to *St. Oswald* (p. 364), 1¼ hr.; W. to *Klingenbrunn* (see above), omn. twice daily in 40 min. — Fine panorama from *Oberkreuzberg* (2555 ft.; view-tower near the church), ¾ hr. S. (omn. twice daily); we may return (1 hr.) viâ the *Stein-Klamm*, through which the Grosse Ohe flows.

As the train leaves Spiegelau we obtain a view to the right of the Stein-Klamm, and then of Oberkreuzberg.

20 M. **Grafenau** (station 1895 ft., church 2005 ft.; Hot. Setzer, R. 1 *M*-1 *M* 20 pf., B. ½ *M*; Schloss-Brauerei, Zur Eisenbahn, Stadt Grafenau), an old town with 1340 inhabitants. Fine view from the *Schwaimberg* (2310 ft.), ¼ hr. N. About ¼ hr. S.W. of the station is the *Bärnsteiner-Leite*, a wooded ravine of the *Kleine Ohe*, above which rises the ruin of *Bärnstein* (2150 ft.; inn), ½ hr. from the station.

Roads lead from Grafenau N.E. to (3½ M.) *St. Oswald* (p. 364); E. to (6 M.) *Hohenau* (p. 367; omn.); S.W. through the Bärnsteiner-Leite to (5 M.; motor-omn. 4 times daily in ¾ hr.) *Schönberg* (1855 ft.; Hot. Pleintinger; Post, R. 70 pf.-1 *M* 50, D. 1 *M* 20 pf.; Lorenz), a village prettily situated at the base of the *Kadernberg* (2225 ft.; 20 min.; view). From Schönberg we may go on (motor-omn., see p. 350) past the castles of *Saldenburg* (1870 ft.; Bräuhaus), *Fürstenstein*, and *Engelburg* (1910 ft.; Hot. Niedermayer) to (10 M.) *Tittling* (1740 ft.; Hot. zur Post), a pleasant village with a late-Romanesque church, and viâ *Ries* (p. 353) to (24½ M.) *Passau* (p. 350).

The Ascent of the Rachel is best made from *Klingenbrunn* station (see above; blue way-marks; 2½ hrs.). Other routes ascend from *Spiegelau* (see above) in 3½ hrs., either direct or viâ the

(1¾ hr.) *Dienst-Hütte* (quarters for 6 pers.) and the (¾ hr.) Rachel-See. A bridle-path (rather steep) ascends also from *Ober-Frauenau* (p. 363) **in 3 hrs. (red way-marks).**

The barren granite summit of the ***Rachel** (4765 ft.; shelter-hut; rfmts. and plain night-quarters) commands an extensive view of the Böhmer-Wald and the plain of the Danube, reaching in clear weather to the distant Alps. A refuge ('Waldschmidt-Haus') is being built. The *Rachel-Haus* (3850 ft.; rfmts. and 3 beds) lies 1½ hr. to the N.E. of the summit, on the path to (3½ hrs.) *Mader* (3235 ft.; inn) in Bohemia. On the S.E. side of the mountain lies the dark forest-girt **Rachel-See* (3445 ft.), 45 acres in area and 60 ft. deep at places.

Descending to the (¾ hr.) lake (blue way-marks) and passing the (¾ hr.) Dienst-Hütte (see above), we proceed viâ *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below); or from the Dienst-Hütte we may reach the (1½ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (see below) and ascend thence to the (2 hrs.) *Lusen* (see below). Another path (white way-marks) leads E. from the Rachel, past the chapel half-way up the hillside above the lake (view), and diverges to the right (red and blue way-marks; fatiguing) through the wood, crossing the Zwölferlinie, **to the (5 hrs.) Lusen.**

About 1½ hr. N.E. of Grafenau (omn. in 1 hr.) and 1¼ hr. E. of Spiegelau lies **St. Oswald** (2625 ft.; Hot. Schreiner's Brauhaus, Simmet), a beautifully situated old monastery. Ascent of the Rachel, **see above; to Hohenau, see p. 368.**

From St. Oswald we may ascend N.E. viâ the (1½ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (3030 ft.; modest inn, bed 1 *M* 20 pf.; to the Dienst-Hütte, see above; to Spiegelau, see p. 363) to the (2 hrs.) ***Lusen** (4495 ft.), the summit of which, formed of blocks of granite, commands a superb view extending to the Alps. On the S. side is a plain shelter-hut **(no rfmts.).**

From the Lusen to the (3 hrs.) *Rachel*, see above. To (5-6 hrs.) *Freyung* (p. 367) viâ Hohenau, see p. 368; viâ Mauth, see below.

From the Lusen to Kuschwarda. One route (7 hrs.) descends S.E. (blue way-marks) to the (1 hr.) *Tummelplatz* (beer; no quarters; to Hohenau, 2 hrs., see p. 368), whence we proceed, either direct or viâ the *Kanzel* (3315 ft.; view), to (2¼ hrs.) *Mauth* (2695 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1 *M*; Ferstl; to the S. to Freyung, see p. 367). Thence we walk E. (white and yellow way-marks) past the (1½ hr.) forester's house of *Alm* (3700 ft.; rfmts. and 2 beds; view) to (2 hrs.) Kuschwarda. — Another route (5½ hrs. descends N.E. from the Lusen to (2½ hrs.) *Buchwald* (3810 ft.; Hot. zum Tiroler, R. 1-1½ *M*), the highest village in Bohemia. The détour, taking 1 hr. more, viâ the *Source of the Moldau* (3845 ft.) and *Siebenstein* (4105 ft.; view) is recommended. From Buchwald we proceed viâ *Fürstenhut* to (3 hrs.) Kuschwarda.

Kuschwarda (2735 ft.; Hot. Reif, R. 80 *h*-1 *K* 20 *h*; Paulik, R. 70 *h*-1 *K* 20 *h*; carr. to the Urwald 6 *K*, with two horses 10 *K*), a Bohemian village at the foot of the *Schlösslberg* (3650 ft.), with the (¾ hr.) Kunzwarte, is frequented as a summer resort. Omn. S.W. to Freyung, see p. 367.

About 1½ hr. E. of Kuschwarda lies the village of *Eleonorenhain* (2380 ft.; Kralik's Touristenhaus, at the station, R. 1 *K* 80 *h*-2 *K*; Hot. zum Böhmerwald, in the village, plain), a station on the railway from Wallern to Winterberg, with glass-works (visitors admitted).

Fine forest-paths from Eleonorenhain or Kuschwarda viâ (1½ hr.) *Böhmisch-Röhren* (3060 ft.; Hot. zum Böhmerwald) and (1½ hr.) *Neutal* (p. 366) to the (2 hrs.) *Dreisessel* (p. 366); railway also from Eleonorenhain viâ Schwarzes Kreuz to Neutal.

A carriage-road runs N. from Eleonorenhain viâ (½ hr.) *Schattawa* (plain inn; the station of the Wallern and Winterberg line lies ½ hr. to the N. of the village) into the forest. The **Urwald** (*i.e.* primæval forest) begins to the right of this road, about ¾ hr. beyond Schattawa. We may follow the road skirting it for about ½ hr.

Lucken-Urwald is the name given to the tract of forest-land (215 acres; closed in Sept. and Oct.) on the S. slope of the *Kubani*, which has been left in its primæval condition by the proprietor Prince Schwarzenberg. Huge tree-trunks, over-grown with underwood, lie confusedly in all directions, forming a strange chaos.

Following the road for another ½ hr., we reach the 'Kreuzfichte', a granite column. Thence a path ascends to the left to (¾ hr.) the *Kubani* (4470 ft.; view intercepted by trees). We descend to (1 hr.) *Kubohütten* station (3260 ft.), and proceed by railway or on foot viâ (1 hr.) *Obermoldau* (2625 ft.; Hot. Macho; station 20 min. from the village) back to (1½ hr.) Eleonorenhain. Or we may take the train from Kubohütten (1 hr.) to *Winterberg* (2280 ft.; Hot. Habsburg; pop. 5200), with a Schloss of Prince Schwarzenberg. See *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Passau to Haidmühle, 39 M., branch-line in about 4 hrs. (3 *M* 70, 1 *M* 65 pf.).

Passau, see p. 350. We cross the Danube 2 M. above Passau. — 2½ M. *Stelzlhof*, on the left bank. — We next ascend through wooded valleys to (5½ M.) *Tiefenbach* (1295 ft.), and then wind down to the pretty valley of the *Ilz*, reaching its left bank beyond (9½ M.) *Fischhaus*.

12½ M. **Kalteneck** (1090 ft.; Hot. Gunder). A branch-line is under construction thence viâ Tittling (p. 363) and Hengersberg to Deggendorf (p. 356).

Road to (3 M.) *Büchlberg* (1610 ft.; Hot. Pangerl). Motor-omn. from Passau viâ Hutthurm, see p. 350. From Büchlberg we may go on to

(1½ hr.; blue and green way-marks) *Lichtenau* (2380 ft.; Hot. Stemplinger, R. 80 pf.-1 *M* 20 pf.), a summer resort with fine views. Thence to *Hauzenberg* (p. 354; carr. 3, with two horses 6 *M*), 1½ hr.; to *Waldkirchen* (see below), 2 hrs.

Beyond a short tunnel we see to the left, above, the finely situated *Schloss Fürsteneck* (1595 ft.; now an inn and brewery). Below it, at the confluence of the Schönberger and Wolfsteiner Ilz, lies the *Aumühle*, a good inn (R. 1-1½, P. 4½-6 *M*), ¼ hr. from (15½ M.) *Fürsteneck* station (1170 ft.). — The line then follows the valley of the *Osterbach* viâ (17½ M.) *Neuhausmühle* to (19½ M.) *Röhrnbach* (1305 ft.; Hot. zur Post, R. 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf.), a prettily situated village.

23½ M. **Waldkirchen** (1885 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1-2 *M*; Fritz Meindl; Setzer), a village with 1510 inhab., junction for the branch-line to Freyung (p. 367). A fine view may be obtained from the village of *Oberfrauenwald* (2920 ft.; Hot. Kohl), 1¾ hr. to the S.E. Thence to Hauzenberg (p. 354; blue and red way-marks), 1¼ hr.; to Sonnen (p. 354), 1½ hr. From Waldkirchen to Lichtenau, see above.

26 M. *Erlau-Zwiesel.* — 27½ M. *Wollaberg*, on the right, above. — 28½ M. *Jandelsbrunn.* — 32½ M. *Neu-Reichenau* (2300 ft.; Hot. Dreisessel, Hüttenmeister). Omn. to Breitenberg (p. 354). Ascent in 2½ hrs. to the refuge on the Dreisessel (see below; white and green way-marks), or in 3 hrs. to the Dreiecksmark (p. 367; red and blue way-marks). — Beyond (35 M.) *Alt-Reichenau* (2625 ft.; Hot. Schmidhuber) the line reaches its highest point (3145 ft.). — 36½ M. *Frauenberg* (2810 ft.; inn). Shortest ascent hence to the Hochstein and Dreisessel refuge (see below; 1½ hr.; white and red way-marks).

39 M. **Haidmühle** (2665 ft.; Hot. Bayerwald, R. 1 *M*), the Bavarian frontier-village. Excursions may be made hence to the N.W. to the (1 hr.; omn. twice daily) village of *Bischofsreut* (3280 ft.; Hot. Sirtl, Madl), and to the S. through the forest to the Hochstein and (2 hrs.) Dreisessel refuge (see below; white and yellow way-marks).

From Haidmühle to Schwarzes Kreuz, 7 M., Austrian state railway in ½ hr. — We cross the Austrian frontier and descend into the valley of the *Kalte Moldau*. — 2 M. *Neutal* (2805 ft.; Hot. Junghauer). To the Dreisessel refuge (see below), 2 hrs.; to the Dreiecksmark or the Stifter monument, see p. 367; to Eleonorenhain and Kuschwarda, see p. 365; along the *Schwemm-Kanal* to *Hirschbergen* (p. 367), 1½ hr. — 4½ M. *Tusset* (inn). To the N., on the *Tussetfelsen* (3150 ft.), is the ¾ hr.) *Tusset-Kapelle*. — 7 M. **Schwarzes Kreuz** (inn), junction for lines N. to (3½ M. *Wallern*, and S.E. viâ (8½ M.) *Salnau* (p. 367) to (51½ M.) *Budweis*. See *Baedeker's Austria*.

The ***Dreisesselfels** (4305 ft.; approaches, see above), with a new refuge (40 beds at 1 *M* 30-1 *M* 50 pf.), is the most visited of the peaks of the Dreisesselberg. The summit, consisting of piled-up blocks of granite, commands an admirable view of the Böhmer-

Wald and the Alps; still finer towards the N. and E. from the *Hochstein* (4365 ft.), 10 min. distant.

Descent from the Dreisesselfels viâ the *Rosenberger* to *Breitenberg* and *Passau*, see p. 354.

From the Dreisesselfels a path follows the arête past the (1 hr.) *Bayrischer Blöckenstein* (4470 ft.; fine view) to the (1/4 hr.) *Dreiecksmark* (4330 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet.

From the Dreiecksmark we may descend S. (red and blue way-marks) to the *Steinernes Meer*, and thence (red and green way-marks) to the *Rosenberger* (p. 354), 1 hr.; S.W. to *Neu-Reichenau* (p. 366), 2 1/2 hrs.; or N.W. to *Neutal* (p. 366), 1 1/2 hr.

Beyond the Dreiecksmark we reach the (1/2 hr.; black and yellow way-marks) *Böhmischer Blöckenstein* or *Seestein* (4520 ft.), whence we descend to the right to the (5 min.; yellow way-marks) *Kanzel*, where we suddenly catch sight of the dark, forest-girt **Blöckenstein-See* (3565 ft.; 77 acres in area, 105 ft. deep; evening light best) far below. If, instead of turning to the right on the Böhmischer Blöckenstein, we take the main path to the left, we reach (1/4 hr.) the edge of the cliff, 920 ft. above the lake, on which stands the *Monument to Adalbert Stifter* (1805-68), who has celebrated this spot in his tales. A fine view of the lake and the distant Moldau valley is enjoyed.

From the Stifter monument N.W. to *Neutal* (p. 366), 2 hrs. — A steep path descends also in 1/2 hr. to the shelter-hut (quarters for 12 pers.) on the N. bank of the Blöckenstein-See. Thence we may descend either N. viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Hirschbergen* (2810 ft.; Hot. Fechter, R. 1 *K;* Stiny; along the Schwemm-Kanal to Neutal, see p. 366), or E. viâ (1 1/2 hr.) *Neuofen*, to (1 1/4 or 3/4 hr.) *Salnau* station (2390 ft.; Hot. Muhr; p. 366). Or we may descend S. from the shelter-hut viâ (1 1/2 hr.; white and red way-marks) *Holzschlag* (rfmts. at the forester's, bed 2 *K*), and then along the road viâ *Ulrichsberg* (p. 354), to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Aigen* (1860 ft.; Hot. Almesberger; omn. to Breitenberg, see p. 354), terminus of a railway to (13 1/2 M.) *Linz*. See *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Waldkirchen (p. 366) to Freyung, 7 1/2 M., branch-line in 1/2 hr. — 3 1/2 M. *Karlsbach*. — 7 1/2 M. **Freyung** (2085 ft.; Hot. Post, R. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; Märkl, Glöckl, Pröbstl), a village with 1040 inhabitants. About 1/4 hr. to the N. is *Schloss Wolfstein*, built in 1590; 3/4 hr. to the S. rises the *Geiersberg* (2610 ft.; fine panorama). Road (omn.) N. to (7 M.) Mauth (ascent of the Lusen, see p. 364).

From Freyung to Kuschwarda (p. 365), 15 M., by omn. daily in 4 hrs., or by carr. (from the Hotel Post; 8 ℳ, with two horses 12 ℳ), viâ (10 1/2 M.) *Kleinphilippsreut* (3210 ft.; Hot. Liedl), to which an omn. plies twice daily.

From Freyung a road runs to the N.W. viâ *Bierhütte* to (2 hrs.) **Hohenau** (2635 ft.; Hot. Krottenthaler, Moosbauer, Hobelsberger), which commands beautiful views. (Omn. from Freyung

twice daily in 3 hrs. viâ Hohenau to Grafenau, p. 363, 12 M.) A pleasanter route crosses the Sausbach at the church of Freyung and descends along the right bank of the stream through the *Buchberger-Leite*, a romantic rocky gorge, to (1½ hr.) the *Buchberg-Mühle* (rfmts.), whence we ascend to the right viâ *Saulorn* to (1½ hr.) Hohenau.

From Hohenau roads lead W. to (1½ hr.) *Grafenau* (p. 363; omn., see above), and N.W. to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (p. 364). — Ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 364), N. of Hohenau, viâ *Kirchl*, *Schönbrunn*, and the *Tummelplatz* (p. 364), 3½ hrs. (blue way-marks).

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